ever in 1878. Further leg slative provision for
e permanent and more efficient organization
the State Guard is also suggested.

FIRES.

AT RED BANK, N. J.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 1.—To-night a fire broke t in a clothing-store on Broad street, about ree doors above the Western Union Telegraph fice, to which it extended. The clothing-use, Western Union office, and three other ildings have been burned down, and the fire now beyond the control of such apparatus as e town affords. Fears are entertained that e whole block will be destroyed. At present e large brick stove-store of John Sutton is rning, and, unless it can be saved, all efforts protect the rest of the block will prove fruit-ss.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 1.—Early this morn- g a fire broke out in Wilson & Muhler's hard-are store, damaging the stock about $7,000 and e building $1,000. The latter was insured for ,000 in the Liverpool, London & Globe. Insur-ce on stock, $1,500 in the Springfield Fire & arine, $1,500 in the Phenix of Brooklyn, and ,000 in the Ætna of Hartford. The adjoining ildings were slightly damaged; fully insured. e origin of the fire is unknown.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 1.—Ruff & Co.'s dry-goods d carpet house was damaged by fire this after-on. The loss will amount to probably $5,000, much of the stock is injured by water and oke. There is an insurance on the stock to e amount of $30,000, distributed in ten compa-es, of which the Home of New York has ,000 and the German of Freeport, $1,500.

AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

T. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 1.—The flour mill of nry Shaler was destroyed by fire this fore-on. Loss, $15,000 on the mill, which also con-ned a quantity of wheat and flour worth obably $2,000. Insurance, $7,500.

MARY HARRIS ESCAPES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Mary Harris, who ot Burroughs, of Chicago, some years ago, en he was a clerk in the Treasury Depart-ent, and who was acquitted on the ground of otional insanity, and who has since been con-ed at the Insane Asylum in this District, this ternoon escaped from her keeper. She was rmited to go to the matinee in company with emale attendant, and while walking down the enue she escaped from the attendant, and no ce of her can be found. She has escaped ice before.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The inauguration of Gov. rnell took place at noon to-day in the Assem- Chamber of the new Capitol. It was a very in and simple ceremony, lasting only a few nutes, but was witnessed by a vast concourse citizens, many of whom came from distant rts of the State.

"F. F. V." Flavor, Finish, and Value in Daw-'s cigars, wholesale and retail, 211 State street.

Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, and eumatism, Hop Bitters removes easily.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ es. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, d all forms of general debility relieved by tak-Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only paration of beef containing its entire nutri-e properties. It is not a mere stimulant like extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, e-generating, and life-sustaining properties; valuable in all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, erwork, or acute disease; particularly if re-ting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, zard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale druggists.

DEATHS.

BENTLEY—In Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 27, G. W. ntley, father of Dr. G. H. Bentley, of this city, in 71st year of his age.

COOK—Dec. 30, 1879, Hartie James Hartnell, young-son of Dr. J. F. and Zella A. Cook, aged 4 years. neral Friday, Jan. 2, from Bishop Court Hotel, West Madison-st., at 1 p. m.

Plattsburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PETERSON—Dec. 31, at 7 a. m., wife of Chap Peter son. neral Jan. 2, at 10 a. m., from the residence, 214 ton-st., by carriages to Concordia.

McCORMICK—At Denver, Col., Dec. 28, 1879, Joseph McCormick, of the firm of Gindele & McCormick, d 34 years. neral at 10 a. m. Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, from his residence, 98 South Sangamon-st., to St. Patrick's rch, and thence by cars to Calvary. Friends are ited without further notice.

CARROLL—At 720 West Fourteenth-st., Jan. 1, Bridget Carroll, aged 80 years. neral from St. Pius Roman Catholic Church, by to Calvary, at 9:30 a. m. Saturday.

STRATTON—Dec. 31, at the residence of her ents, 25 Church Place, Mary Ida, daughter of aim and Margaret Stratton, aged 16 years 9 ths.

Michigan City, Saugatuck, and Niles papers se copy.

VAN HOUTEN—Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock , Willie Cochrane, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 s, youngest son of George and Mary Van Houten. neral Friday, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, from Western nue M. E. Church, corner Monroe-st. and West-av.

New York *Herald* and Paterson (N. J.) papers se copy.

ROSE—At Carpentersville, Ill., Dec. 23, 1879, of con-ption, Cynthia Rose, in the 75th year of her age, t of the late James Rose.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

bsolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. usekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot ads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indi-tible food. Commended for purity and whole-eness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.

SENSATION In the Jewelry trade

WATCHES, IAMONDS, EWELRY, 25 per cent below market price. Warranted First Quality.

amilton, Shourds & Co., ate and Randolph-sts., opposite New Music Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. LONG & CO., 173 Randolph-st.

Special Sale of FURNITURE,

rday, Jan. 3, 1880, at 10 o'clock, a. m. rble-Top, Black Walnut, and Fancy Chamber s, Plush, H. C., Raw Silk, and Rep Parlor Sets, boards, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels and In-Carpets, Easy Chairs, Stoves, and General Mer-dise. Also entire furniture and fixtures of sboys' Home. At our Salesroom, 173 Randolph-D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

ANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, &c.

1880.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Annual Clearing Sale!

WILL COMMENCE ON

MONDAY, JAN. 5th,

When we will offer our entire stock throughout the Establishment at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Regardless of the ADVANCE in merchandise of all kinds, especially so in Dry Goods generally. Our old-time custom has been always to carry as few goods over as possible, and to make our

CLEARING SALE

PERMANENT and of great ADVANTAGE. Ladies may be assured that everything in our line has been reduced.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

Branch, 22d st. and Michigan-av.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER THREE TIMES A DAY,

CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD WEAKNESS.

For Female Complaints a Specialty.

For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

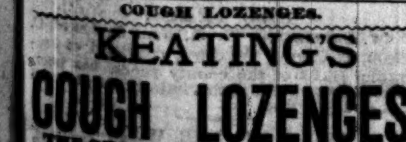
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

ROOM 8 REAPER BLOCK,

No. 97 Clark-street., Chicago.

Special attention given to the care and management of Real Estate. Taxes paid and Rents collected. Interests of non-residents carefully looked after.

OPTICAL GOODS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cts. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK ALLIANCE,

COMPOSED OF

The Pacific and The New York Bowery Fire Insurance Companies OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1880.

CASH CAPITAL	$ 500,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	187,520.68
NET SURPLUS	785,993.19
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,473,513.87

Of which $1,114,520.74 is invested in UNITED STATES BONDS.

STRAIGHT & LYMAN, - - General Agents,

150 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE FOR 1880.

THE TRIBUNE is the chief business medium and commercial exponent of this city, and is undeniably the strongest and most influential Republican newspaper in the West. A President is to be elected next year, and on the result of the issue will turn the peace, harmony, and well-being of the country. If the Republicans win, the great truth that this is a Nation, and not a Confederacy, will be forever established, and the pestilent heresy of "State-sovereignty" will be entombed in its grave, to rot and be forgotten.

Politically THE TRIBUNE is a stalwart Republican newspaper; and will remain so until every man in the South, irrespective of race, color, or politics, shall enjoy the right to vote and be voted for, and have his ballot honestly counted, without bulldozing or cheating, and until civil and political liberty for black Republicans, as well as white Democrats, is as firmly established in the South as in the North.

The redemption of legal-tender greenbacks in coin, and the remonetization of silver, have contributed immensely to the restoration of financial confidence, industrial revival, and good times, experienced during the past year; therefore the present sound and satisfactory money system should be let alone. THE TRIBUNE will strenuously oppose all Wall-street and Shylock schemes to demonetize greenbacks and silver, and produce contraction, for the benefit of professional money-lenders, to the ruin of the industrial masses.

In the future, as in the past, THE TRIBUNE will advocate the maintenance of the National credit; the purification of the public service; the advocacy of all seasonable projects of fiscal reform; rigid economy in public expenditures; opposition to subsidies and corporate jobbery in all its forms; and the preservation of equal rights to all citizens, North and South.

Every copy of THE TRIBUNE you circulate will strengthen Republicanism in your neighborhood. If you want to help win the Presidential fight in 1880, now is the time to extend its circulation. Every new subscription will aid the good cause and tell at the polls. A little effort on your part will result in a fine club for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It is a paper that will please your people on account of excellence, size, and cheapness, and its ability and earnestness of discussion.

Readers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be glad to know that its circulation is rapidly increasing. Its merits as a newspaper are apparent to all. We believe that it excels, in the amount, quality, and variety of the reading-matter which it provides, every other publication of the kind in this country. The space allotted to advertisers is purposely kept down to narrow limits. More than *fifty columns of clear, legible type are filled each week with the latest news*, editorial discussions, stories, essays, poems, humorous paragraphs, special articles of interest to farmers, and the latest market-reports.

The unexampled facilities of THE DAILY TRIBUNE for collecting news enable the editor to furnish readers of THE WEEKLY with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world; and the daily dispatches are condensed and arranged in such a way that the cream of the news can be obtained by readers of THE WEEKLY at a glance.

The choicest editorials are printed in THE WEEKLY.

Its market-reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

Facts about railroad combinations and rates are always noticed in THE WEEKLY.

Improvements of agricultural machinery, and new methods of utilizing farm-products, are described in THE WEEKLY.

"Rural Jr." writes on "The Farm and Garden," "O. L. B." on "Horticulture," and "Veterinarian" on "The Field and Stable," in each issue of THE WEEKLY.

The Home Department, gossip about the fashions, short stories, poems, literary selections, The Puzzlers' Corner, etc., make THE WEEKLY attractive to the ladies and the younger members of the family.

The regular rates for THE WEEKLY are as follows:

Single Copy, per year	$ 1.50
For Clubs of Four ($1.25 each)	5.00
For Clubs of Ten ($1.10 each)	11.00
For THE DAILY TRIBUNE, per month	1.00
For Saturday, 16-page Literary Edition, per year	2.00
For Sunday, 16 pages (Double Sheet), per year	2.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, Ill.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SCOTT, CUTTER & CROSSETTE is this day dissolved by mutual consent of all parties.

The accounts of said firm have been placed for adjustment in the hands of F. W. PICKARD, P.-O. Box 255, Chicago, Ill.

Please remit as above, and oblige JOEL E. G. SCOTT, HENRY W. K. CUTTER, CHARLES H. CROSSETTE.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1880.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CUTTER & CROSSETTE,

Madison and Franklin-sts.,

We have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of CUTTER & CROSSETTE for the manufacture and sale of

Gents' Neck Wear & Furnishing Goods.

HENRY W. K. CUTTER, CHARLES H. CROSSETTE.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1880.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McQuaid & Monheimer Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and accounts of said firm having been purchased and all liabilities assumed by their successors, Monheimer Bros., all settlements will be made at their office, No. 88 Michigan-av. EDW. McQUAID, LEVI MONHEIMER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name of Monheimer Bros., and will continue the Wholesale Liquor business at No. 88 Michigan-av., having assumed all the liabilities and purchased all the assets of McQuaid & Monheimer Bros. Chicago, Jan. 2, 1880. LEVI MONHEIMER, ISA MONHEIMER.

ADVERTISING.

$100,000

Space secured for City and Country Advertising. For bottom rates call on or address C. A. COOK & CO., 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TRUSSES.

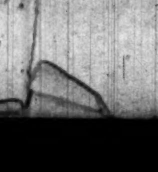
RUPTURE $25 REWARD.

We will bind ourselves to pay to one of the charitable institutions the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each case of Inguinal Hernia that can be held by the hand that cannot be retained by the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. Patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the Patentee, has had twenty years' experience in adjusting Trusses, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture.

Manufacturers and Patentees of the Celebrated Common-Sense Truss, used by one of the Emperors in Europe as being superior to any Truss made in the world. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER,

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

COMBINATION 1880 SALE 1880 BEGINNING TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

THE LARGEST SALE

Of its kind ever introduced in this city, with an assurance that it will excel in all respects the Grand Inaugural Sale held last summer.

OPENING ATTRACTIONS.

5,000 YARDS

Givernaud's Improved American Silks,

In 28 Different Shades, at the Remarkably Low Price of

85c Per Yard.

Embroideries, Ladies' Cotton Underwear, Torchon and Antique Laces, Housefurnishing Goods, &c

SAMPLES OF ABOVE SILKS mailed to any part of the Union.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

TOLU ROCK AND RYE.



SURE CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,

And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Lawrence & Martin,

111 MADISON-ST.,

Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during January. FULL DRESS and MARRIAGE TOILET a Specialty. Ladies' RIDING HABITS and SURTOUTS. Servants' STYLISH LIVERY.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Hide & Leather Bank of Chicago" for the election of Directors, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Bank on the 5th day of January, 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. BYRON L. SMITH, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1879.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company of Chicago for the election of eleven Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 5th day of January, 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 22, 1879.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1879.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking Office on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

CLOTHING.

—Novelties— for Custom Orders "Trousers" $5. $6. $7. $8. a pair. —To Order— Reliable Ready Made Garments Prices Moderate Suits at $8. $10. $12. $15. to $30. Willoughby Hill & Co Stylish Clothiers call themselves Square Dealers therefore have something —to back up— cor. Clark & Madison Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION,

January 1, 1880.

Capital Stock, paid up in Cash	$500,000.00
Reserve, for Reinsurance	141,133.74
Outstanding Losses and all other liabilities	21,587.57
Net Surplus	146,298.90
Total Cash Assets	$809,020.21

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Bank Stocks	$190,405.00
Railroad Stocks	59,585.00
Railroad Bonds	21,550.00
U. S. State and City Bonds	230,050.00
Cash in Bank	84,052.91
Cash in hands of Agents	30,028.77
Real Estate	26,767.31
Loans on Mortgage	137,850.00
Interest accrued	14,333.22
Loans secured by pledges of Stocks and Bonds	37,298.00
Total	$809,020.21

S. M. MOORE & CO., AGENTS, No. 134 La Salle-st., CORNER OF MADISON.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., - - NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1850.

This well-known Company, with cash assets of nearly Half a Million Dollars invested mainly in U. S. Bonds, purposes extending its Western business, and has appointed the old, reliable firm of

E. E. RYAN & CO.

Managers for the Western and Northwestern States, and to whom all applications for Agencies and other business should be addressed.

Office: 210 LA SALLE-ST., cor. Adams.

E. E. RYAN, A. D. KENNEDY, H. de ROODE, *Managers Local and Western Departments.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS 10 YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.

Next Term Begins Jan. 15, 1880.

DR. STEVENS PARKER, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Grocery Salesmen

Wanted—A first-class salesman to travel and sell Groceries. He must have experience in the business. Address T 40, Tribune office, with reference.

Carpets, Upholstery, and Furniture.

A Gentleman of twenty years' experience is open to an engagement as Buyer and Superintendent in the above-named business. Address D. A. MARSHALL, Box 401, Racine, Wis.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 133 Madison-st.



BEST RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00; GOLD........ $10.00

My lower suction plate never loosens while talking or eating. Gas, chloroform, or ether free for painless extracting.

STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

Arrival of the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell in New York City.

The Steamer Met Down the Bay by the Reception Committees,

Who Extended to the Honored Guest Warm Words of Welcome.

Parnell Makes a Strong and Heartfelt Response to the Address;

As Also Does His Companion and Fellow Agitator, Mr. John Dillon,

The Latter Showing in Vivid Colors Ireland's Dire Distress.

Parnell to Make His First Address in New York Sunday Evening.

He Will Speak to the Citizens of Chicago on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

His Trip to America an Official One—Movements of the Two Delegates While Here.

PARNELL'S ARRIVAL.

WELCOMED ON THE SCYTHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Scythia remained at Quarantine Thursday night, and came up to her dock about 10 this morning. The Health Officer boarded the steamer at 7, and a short time afterward a customs revenue-cutter went down from the city, having on board a number of the Committee organized to welcome Mr. Parnell and his companion, John Dillon. The Committee did not go aboard immediately, but allowed Mr. Parnell to take his breakfast quietly. There was a good deal of cheering when that gentleman finally appeared at the port-rail of the Scythia, to greet the Committee, and immediately afterwards the members went aboard, headed by Wm. E. Robinson and John E. Develin, who were to present Mr. Parnell with the address of welcome. This ceremony took place in the cabin of the steamer. Ten minutes or so were consumed in formal introductions, hand-shakings, conversations. A little space was then cleared. Mr. Parnell and Dillon stood on one side, and Mr. Develin on the other. The contrast between the two Irish gentlemen was very striking.

BOTH ARE COMPARATIVELY YOUNG MEN,

but Mr. Parnell has fair skin, blonde beard, and hair slightly inclining to baldness, and his eyes are rather small, but dark blue and keen. Mr. Dillon is swarthy, his hair and whiskers black as night, his eyes large and dark, with a far-away look in them. The expression of his face is almost melancholy. He looks like the ideal visionary and enthusiast. Mr. Parnell, though his countenance has a certain nervous lastness of expression, gives the idea of being a practical man. While Mr. Develin read the address Mr. Parnell stood quietly looking on the floor, Mr. Dillon standing behind him, his eyes closed, and a deepened shade of melancholy on his dark features.

WELCOMED.

The address was substantially as follows:

"We bid you welcome to our shores and implore godspeed to your mission. In these greetings and good wishes there is the conjoint expression of many peoples. The Irish element in our citizenship, with characteristic pride of patriotism, gives to you our heart's whole love for your manly Irishism and your unswerving devotion to Ireland's cause. The citizens of other foreign origin, recognizing no circumscription of race, religion, or region when humanity is to be sustained and the cause of justice upheld, offer you their earnest sympathies in the battle for the Nation's relief; while Americans proper, regarding your proud American descent, claim a distributive share of the honor attaching to your public career, and join in paying tribute to your private worth. On all grounds the representatives of all nationalities unite in this reception. It is not for us to enter into political disquisitions to-day; it is enough that a nation is on the brink of famine, though no fault of its own, and that you have come to us with the confiding indorsement of an afflicted people to plead their cause. We have sufficient matter for thought and exertion in the fact that the people are suffering; that food, and fuel, and raiment are scant or unattainable; that famine impends, and the recurrence of fever graves is not an improbability unless generous aid interposes to arrest the progress of calamity. As we understand, sir, your mission is an exposition of the state of Ireland, to tell of your own knowledge of the sufferings of the poor, to invoke remedial assistance for distress in the present, and to point out the means by which that distress may not be, as heretofore, a periodic, almost a perennial, affliction. We await with anxiety your program of action in these regards. It is due to you, however, to say, in anticipation, that

WE REPUDIATE THE COMMUNISTIC COMPLEXION

sought to be placed upon your movements. Your policy, sir, has preceded you; your principles are appreciated. We hold there is no ground for the imputation of Communism in the advocacy of the people's right to live from the land of their berth, whose productiveness is the proceeds of the sweat of their face, the labor of their hands, and the exercise of their skill; and your best vindication, personally, sir, is that, disregarding the selfish instincts of the Order to which you belong, you have thrown yourself into the people's interests, holding that popular protection is paramount to class monopoly. All we can do is to promise you the moral support of our sympathy and the material aid of our practical exertions here, and, while we may not speak authoritatively for other States and cities, we have had sufficient foreshadowings to indicate that everywhere in this great land you will meet with a reception and response worthy of the high reputation which, in your person, has proved an attendant on the private merit and accompaniment of patriotic worth, and to justify the hope that you will take back with you the assured respect and confidence of the free people of this free land, and be empowered from personal experience, to tell the oppressed for whom you struggle that they have the sympathy and support of all classes, creeds, and countries, constituting the proud aggregate of American citizenship, and that the cause will not be left unaided when a suffering nation makes appeal on the broad basis of brotherhood of humanity. In giving you welcome we are not unmindful of the fact that you have as a companion and aid one whose name is dear to many of us,—John B. Dillon, the earnest Irish patriot, who left behind him in this land the pleasantest of memories. We extend our greetings to Mr. John Dillon, now, as a worthy son of a worthy sire. Again, sir, we greet you for your services past, your endurance in the present, your zeal for the future. We thank you that you have sacrificed ease, the comfort of an affluent home, and risked the rigors of winter ocean-voyage in the cause of patriotism and Christian love."

When the passage repudiating the Communistic complexion placed on the movement was read, Mr. Parnell bowed approvingly and his face lighted up with satisfaction.

MR. PARNELL REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

"I regret that my power of language is not sufficient to convey to you my appreciation of the kindness and honor that you have done me in meeting me this morning. I feel indebted to you individually and collectively. It has always been a great pleasure to come to the United States of America. I could have wished that circumstances attending our native land were of a more happy and prosperous character, but we must hope and believe that the time is approaching when we may be able to speak of Ireland as other men speak of their own country, and that we may be able to speak of her as really and truly among the nations of earth, as you have very well expressed in your addresses. Our task is of double character. We have to aim against the system which causes discontent and suffering in our country, and we have to endeavor to break down that system, and, with God's help, we are determined to break it down. We have also to see that the victims of the system are not suffered to perish in the meanwhile. We are to take care that the unity and strength of our people is not broken, and now, when the opportunity has really come for the settlement of one of the leading questions in Ireland, that the opportunity may not be lost. The physical suffering, and misery, and starvation of large portions of our population in Ireland have not been exaggerated. We have been calling upon the Government for eight months to relieve that distress, but it has only been within the last few days that the English Government has agreed to admit that there is any distress. This was brought in their notice by a letter from the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord-Lieutenant, which stated that there was going to be famine and dire distress during the coming winter. It is what we have warned the Government and our people at home and abroad for some time, and only that it is too well spread for almost any effectual remedy, do those rulers in England appear to understand at all their responsibility. We, who have been working at this great land question, and have taken the responsibility off the shoulders of the Government, have not, up to the present, made any appeal to the Government for the relief of the destitution of Ireland, but we feel that we cannot longer shut our eyes to the terrible peril that is approaching, and we think that we ought to put the case before our own countrymen, both at home and here in America, and endeavor to enlist sympathy with our efforts. We believe that in this country the sympathy accorded will be generous and noble, despite the efforts of the English press to depreciate the merits of the American Nation. We know full well that our countrymen in America will do their duty, as they have done in every clime, to their suffering brethren at home. In brief, I confidently anticipate the result of our mission. I believe that the result of our mission will be of such a nature as to give pleasure to us, and also give help to our people at home; and I can only conclude by again asking you to believe that I thank you most heartily for your great kindness in meeting us on the threshold of America. Again I thank you." [Applause.]

Applause greeted the close of Mr. Parnell's remarks, and

MR. DILLON, BEING CALLED UPON, SAID:

"I cannot avoid saying a word in thankfulness of the kindly allusions made to the memory of my father. We shall always remember the reception the men of 1848 received in America. When my father crossed the Atlantic, he came to the United States as a felon, with a price upon his head. He was received in this Capital of America, not as a felon, but as a gentleman,—received with honor and respect by the American people, and with all deference due the patriot and gentleman. This is a recollection which cannot fail to make us feel hopeful that the reception we also shall receive in America and the feelings with which we shall be met, will be in deep accord and sympathy with the Irish people and cause. There is one thing, however, I desire to dwell on. The chief cause we have to promulgate in America, is not to collect money to relieve our Irish people. The whole explanation as to the reason why I say this is because, although we shall be most happy to receive any money which American citizens, in their generosity, may place at our disposal to relieve our people now threatened with starvation, yet we must remember that the famine and distress at present hanging over Ireland is entirely beyond the control of private charity. Although it may be deemed a Christian duty to mitigate the fearful calamity from which she is suffering as far as private charity can, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is a calamity with which the Government is bound to deal, and no private charity can avert. Living in the West of Ireland, I have occasion to come into contact with, and had a fair opportunity of forming an estimate of, the probable extent of the calamity, and have made a rough estimate of its extent, which is, of course, merely guess, and I believe an understatement of the facts. It is that in Ireland we shall have

SOMETHING LIKE 250,000 PEOPLE WITHOUT FOOD

for from four to five months. Now, in order to prevent starvation and the demoralization consequent upon famine, of which we have had such fearful experiences in Ireland, it would require £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 of money. However generous America does respond, and she always responds in a most generous manner to charitable appeals, it is beyond reason to expect anything approaching that sum would be realized. Therefore I say the great object we have in coming to America is to procure the sympathy and the assistance of public opinion of America, and also certain funds to carry on the agitation at present progressing in Ireland, by which such pressure will be brought to bear on the British Government that may prevent distress, and, moreover, by that pressure to bring to an end the system which has made our country a miserable exception among the civilized nations of the earth, inasmuch as it would break down what now seems to be the accepted order of things, namely, that every fifteen or twenty years we must make an appeal to the charity of other nations. No other nation is in such position, and, Irishmen listening to me now, it is not from lack of industry on the part of the Irish people, or the want of fertility in Irish soil.

WE KNOW IT HAS RESULTED

from the hated and oppressive laws forced upon us, and, until they are swept away, such will be the unenviable case of our nation. It is the most miserable and humiliating thing to any Irishman to ask charity from a nation as generous even as America, and to expose before another nation the poverty of his people; therefore I say, for my part, I will ask no man for any subscription for Ireland.

"The distress we suffer in Ireland differs from that experienced in other countries. We have not a famine of food. Food is plentiful, but we have a famine of money. Our people have not money to procure food, although it is plentiful; therefore the most economical way to diffuse your charity is to do it in money. If the Americans attempt to send food to Ireland, £300 worth of food would not do so much to mitigate the pressing wants of the people as £100 in money. Our chief task is to state the case of Ireland clearly and concisely before the American people. What has been working harm to some extent to our cause in America is the pernicious misrepresentation of the English press, which, I am bound to say, on this occasion has excelled all its performances in the past; and, in view of this, it is our duty to see that Ireland's cause does not suffer in America." [Applause.]

After the speech Mr. Develin informed Mr. Parnell that a Chicago delegation was in waiting to present him with an address, which was read by Mr. M. B. Stone, who also said a few words expressive of the gratification he and those he represented felt at the coming of Mr. Parnell and their hearty sympathy with his mission.

AFTER THE FORMAL SPEECHMAKING

Mr. Parnell held an animated conversation with a number of reporters. As the report had circulated that the British Government had sent reporters here to take down his utterances, Mr. Parnell expressed his doubt whether this had been done. He did not believe that the Government would take any notice of what he said here, and, if it did, he thought nothing of it. Of the length of his stay here he was uncertain. He was not going back merely for the opening of Parliament, but his return would be hastened if, for instance, the Government tried to suspend the habeas-corpus act or renew the peace-preservation act, if Parliament were dissolved, or if Mr. Davitt were convicted. He did not, however, expect that the latter event would occur. If not recalled by any of these circumstances he had mentioned, he should go to as many of the principal cities as possible, and should visit both the South and the West. He intended, also, to go to Canada. To a question whether he came in any official capacity, Mr. Parnell replied that he did. He had been sent by the National Land League, and Mr. Dillon was also a delegate from that body. In his speeches he should deal chiefly upon the land question, but he should have something to say on their Parliamentary policy and the obstructionists' policy, which, he added, had been much misrepresented. Mr. Parnell said he had received a number of invitations from the United States, but for the present he was entirely in the hands of the New York Committee, and had made no arrangements. Asked whether there was a

WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST,

he said: "I don't know. I was to have come here in November, but the arrests interfered with my plans. I wanted to give them every opportunity to arrest me. When in Liverpool I repeated the same sentiments I gave expression to in Ireland, but the Government did not molest me."

Mr. Parnell talked freely about the war, the English, and to some extent the American press, which, he said, had misrepresented him; and upon any other topic brought up. Meanwhile the Scythia approached her dock, and there came aboard Mr. Parnell's three sisters, who reside with their mother at Bordentown, N. J.

At the dock the party took carriages and drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, in Parlor F, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon held a reception for two hours. After this the Reception Committee proper appointed a sub-committee to receive visitors, that Mr. Parnell might get some rest after the fatigues of the voyage, which was unusually severe and trying.

Mr. Parnell will speak first at Madison Square Garden Sunday night.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Mr. Parnell will to-morrow receive a delegation of former residents of County Meath, Ireland, and will be presented with an address by them. He dined with his mother this evening. He has made arrangements to visit Philadelphia on the 10th inst. and Chicago on the 20th. He will probably go to Boston before going to Philadelphia.

Mr. Parnell says: "From Chicago my plans are uncertain, as I wish to go to Canada and to San Francisco, and I do not know whether I can do both or not. I shall do my best to go to San Francisco, and may, perhaps, visit Canada before going West. Mr. Dillon will accompany me throughout, and I hope to be able to induce him to remain behind, when I leave America, to continue the work, but my return will depend on events at home."

AID WANTED.

THE OBJECT IN COMING, AS STATED BY PARNELL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Parnell, in an interview, says: "I consider that the British Government ought to relieve the distress in Ireland, and we have been watching and waiting to see whether the Government would fulfill its duty in this respect. Finding that it did not, the Land League decided, just before I left Ireland, to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distress, and we feel ourselves compelled to say, although our primary object is to raise money in aid of the Land League, that if any charitable Americans desire to intrust us with funds for the relief of the poor in Ireland, we shall be happy to receive them, and apply the money through our local organizations, according to the wishes of the donors, but it would not be necessary for me to come to America simply to ask for assistance for the distressed Irish. America would send relief as soon as she knew of the distress. In the famine of '47 she sent assistance to Ireland before England, and she has done the same this time."

SOME POINTED REMARKS.

Mr. Parnell is reported as saying: "Foreign sympathy has been almost invariably with aristocracy and against the oppressed. Funds for the suffering Irish have never been popular in England. In 1847 the Queen of England was the only sovereign in Europe who gave nothing out of her private purse to the starving Irish. The Czar of Russia gave, and so did the Sultan of Turkey, but Queen Victoria sent nothing. There can be no doubt of the partial famine in Ireland, and my own estimate, based upon information received from trustworthy sources, is, at least, that 250,000 people will be utterly destitute before the 1st of February." Parnell says: "The appeal of the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for assistance for the distressed will not be effectual in raising the necessary amount of relief, for the appeal is made through political motives, dictated by the Government. All relief given through these sources will only be given to those who pay their rent or hold aloof from our movement indirectly. This English relief movement is to help the landlords, by furnishing the tenants money to pay their rents."

AN INTERVIEW.

HOW LONG HE WILL REMAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—In conversation with a Chicago *News* correspondent to-day, Mr. Parnell said he did not think the British Government would take any notice of what he may say in this country. Should they do so, however, he doubted very much whether they could obtain a conviction.

"How long do you expect to stay in this country?" asked the correspondent.

"That is very uncertain. I might be called back at any moment by certain circumstances; for instance, if the Government tried to repeal the Habeas-Corpus act, to renew the Peace-Preservation act. I should also return if Davitt were convicted."

"Do you expect that Davitt will be convicted?"

"No; I do not think he will. Of course I should have to return if there was a dissolution of Parliament."

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

"What do you think will be the complexion of Parliament?"

"I think it will be Liberal by a small majority with the help of the Irish vote. The election of a Liberal at Sheffield indicates how things will go at the next election."

"What will be your program in case you are not recalled by any of the circumstances mentioned?"

"I will try to go to as many of the principal cities of the United States as I can. I should like to stop here a considerable time to attend to the movement."

"Is it your intention to go South as well as West?"

HIS VISIT OFFICIAL.

"Yes, and I shall also visit Canada."

"Are you here in any official capacity?"

"Yes. I have been sent by the National Land League. Mr. Dillon is also a delegate of that body, and comes as my companion. I think the Land League is the best fitted to see to the proper application of relief funds. There are branches of the Association in all the distressed districts."

"What topics will you deal with in your speeches?"

"The land question chiefly. I may say something about the principles upon which we governed our parliamentary policy,—I mean the Obstructionists' policy. That matter has been much misrepresented."

"Have you received any invitations to visit cities in the United States?"

"Yes; a great many. But I am entirely in the hands of the New York Committee at present, and have made no arrangements."

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

"What do you think about the arrests in Ireland?"

"I think that the Government, if not directed by blind or ignorant malice, probably believed that the arrests would intimidate the tenants, and make them endeavor to pay the rents. Another object, I think, was to drive the [illegible] away from the people. But they have been disappointed in both these ideas, if they ever entertained them, and I certainly don't know of any other they could have entertained."

"Is it true that there was a warrant out for your arrest?"

"I don't know. I was to have come here [illegible]

November, but the arrests interfered with my plans. I waited to give them every opportunity to arrest me. When I was in Liverpool I repeated the same sentiments I gave expression to in Ireland, but the Government did not molest me."

THE OTHER SIDE.

PARNELL AND HIS TENANTS.

Glasgow Herald, Nov. 28.

Our Belfast correspondent telegraphs: Mr. James Weir, one of the tenantry on the Parnell estates, County Armagh, publishes an important letter as to the relations of Mr. Parnell, M. P., with his tenants. The letter is written in reply to Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M. P., who, in two communications endeavored, in the course of this discussion, to come to the rescue of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Weir says: "The facts are these: The tenants sent two of us to see the Member for Meath, in order to try and get him to use his influence with Mr. J. H. Parnell to allow 15 per cent that is so generally being allowed. I was one of the deputation, and went to Avendale, County Wicklow, but could not see the gentleman there. We then returned to Dublin, and at Morrison's Hotel on Sunday night we were informed by a waiter that Mr. Parnell was there, but we could not gain an interview. We went on Monday morning to his brother-in-law's office, where we saw the chief clerk, who read us a copy of a letter sent to the bailiff the day before, in which the 15 per cent was said to be allowed. The rents were sent up, as we had telegraphed the facts; but the letters of credit were returned, and only 7½ per cent would be allowed if payable on the 17th of November. The letters of credit being refused, fresh ones had to be sent. Mr. Parnell evidently did not wish to see us, and we have been badly treated by him. These are facts which cannot with any show of decency be denied. The wonder in this part of the country is that men will preach what they do not practice, and we, the tenants on the Parnell estates, feel the injustice all the more on account of the show that is made through the country. Will Mr. Biggar appoint a day to come down to the Parnell tenants to hear their statements and see their conditions? They are paying six shillings an acre over the Government valuation, and in these hard times Mr. Biggar might show some little feeling for tenants, and be less ready to defend one of the worst landlords in the County Armagh. If Mr. Biggar be honest and sincere, we ask him to meet us and see for himself if we are able to pay the high rent imposed upon us."

NEBRASKA.

A Wonderful Growth.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—The annual report of the Omaha Board of Trade for 1879 of the commerce of Omaha and Nebraska shows an unprecedented growth without parallel in the history of this country. The gain in population for the State in the past twenty-five years equals over 1,000 per cent, the railroad mileage for the past year increasing more than 40 per cent, with many new lines projected the coming year. Looking forward with the present ratio of progress, which is fully substantiated by official statistics, a clearer comprehension of the ultimate Nebraska may be gained. When it is stated that this young Commonwealth covers an area of upwards of 48,000,000 acres of land, of which not to exceed 4,000,000 acres are under actual cultivation of this vast body of land, it is estimated that upwards of 3,000,000 acres are susceptible of immediate and the highest cultivation for all fruits and cereals of the temperate zone.

Since 1874 the grain product of the State has grown from 10,000,000 bushels to 100,000,000 bushels in 1879, taking as a basis the estimates of the Agricultural Department at Washington. In this connection we note the marvelous increase of over 20,000,000 bushels in 1879 over the product of 1878. By the same authority the increase in live stock is stated to be in the ratio of from 50 to 60 per cent annually. The report of the swine crop of 1878 shows 600,000 head as compared with 295,000 the previous year.

The population of Nebraska has increased from 4,500 in 1855 to 500,000 in 1879, the increase in the past year being fully 100,000. The expansion of population, wealth of industries and agriculture, the development of internal improvements, manufactories, and railways, all give to Nebraska the lead in the list of States in the Union, showing a greater ratio of increase in these branches than in any other section.

The ratio of progress in civilization has been greater during the decade just closed than in any portion of the world of the same extent.

The banking transactions of Omaha for 1879 exceed in volume $200,000,000; the receipts of grain, 6,000,000 bushels; receipts of live stock, 300,000 cattle and swine; the value of precious metals, gold and silver bullion, coin, and dust, nearly $70,000,000; the product of the Omaha Smelting & Refining Works alone exceeding $6,000,000. The tonnage of bullion, gold, and silver, or metal, received at Omaha during 1879 by the Union Pacific Road aggregated 80,000,000 pounds, exclusive of fine bars of silver and gold coin and dust. The estimate made of the Black Hills output is upwards of $5,000,000.

The Union Pacific is building three branches to the Black Hills, Big Horn, and Montana mining regions; also the extension to Southern Utah and the Colorado Central system will make a great increase of precious metals received here the coming year.

Buildings erected in Omaha the past year, over 1,000. The large iron and nail works, packing-houses, smelting works, oil works, white-lead and pipe works, with shot-tower, starch, sugar, paper, and woolen mills, and canning factories being built or already projected for the new year evince an era of prosperity never witnessed before.

THE UTES.

Gen. Hatch Asked for Explanations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Secretary Schurz at a late hour to-night received a telegram from Gen. Hatch, dated Lake City to-day. It reports that he has brought several Indian Chiefs from the reservation to Lake City with him; that they are held by him for the purpose of preventing any demonstration by the young men of the tribe; that he desires to take them to the military camp at Garland, and, if deemed advisable, to send one of them back to see whether the surrender cannot still be effected. He expresses the hope that this may yet be accomplished.

The dispatch also refers to the subject of rations that does not clear up the uncertainty in which his former dispatches to this Department as to whether or not he had refused to issue rations to the prisoners already offered until the whole number demanded should be surrendered.

Secretary Schurz immediately replied to the dispatch by telegraph, requesting Gen. Hatch to furnish information upon the following points, viz.: Whether the White River Utes offered for surrender are still in Ouray's power, or whether they have been released; also, what Chiefs are with Gen. Hatch, and of what bands; also, whether there is any prospect of Gen. Hatch's now getting into his possession Chief Douglass and the son of Douglass, and other culprits of importance who were recently offered for surrender. His proposition to take the Indians now with him to Camp Garland is approved, and, as he expresses the hope that a complete surrender may still be accomplished, he is requested to say what, in his opinion, can be done by direction of the Washington authorities to aid him.

In conclusion Secretary Schurz telegraphs that he will send to Gen. Hatch a dispatch to be read to the Indian delegation, and also to the Indians at their reservation, immediately after his answer to the foregoing inquiries shall have been received here.

At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon there was some discussion in regard to the Ute difficulty, but, in view of the obscurity of the recent dispatches on this subject, it was concluded to postpone its further consideration to await the receipt of more definit information.

IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 2.—The body of the man found Tuesday evening in the woods, in Homer Township, and whose identity was not established at the inquest, has been identified by Mr. James Carson, of this city, as that of Alexander Murray, an old and well-to-do citizen of Lonsdale, R. I. He left home about a month ago for Lincoln, Ill., to transact some business. Four weeks ago, in Chicago, he was arrested and locked up; but, as he appeared to know what he was doing, he was released, and nothing more was known of him until to-day, when Mr. Carson, who formerly lived in Lonsdale, identified the remains and telegraphed to Murray's family, some of whom are coming to Joliet to take charge of the body. Mr. Murray had become insane, and had been wandering in the woods, barefooted and almost naked, for several days and nights, until he died from hunger and exposure.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Of the twenty charitable hospitals in this city, maintained by voluntary contributions, fifteen have applied for a share of the funds collected for hospitals Saturday and Sunday.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2.—All the indictments in the legislative cases were quashed at the adjourned session of the Court this afternoon. No new evidence was offered by the prosecution, and the defense submitted the same evidence in Leisenring's case as was offered in the case of Salter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—State Assessor Briggs says that under existing laws no man need pay taxes on his personal property unless he chooses. Mr. Briggs estimates the proportion of personal property rightly taxable which actually pays taxes at 10 per cent of the whole, and, in some cases, not more than 5 per cent.

MAINE.

The Capitol Still Locked and Guarded by Fusion Sentries.

Every Preparation Being Made for the Expected Siege.

There Is, However, No Probability of an Attack on the Building,

As the Republicans Yet Hope to Succeed by Peaceful Means.

Members of the Legislature Will Begin to Arrive at Augusta To-Day.

It Is Believed that One or Both Houses Will Lack a Quorum.

A Fusionist Representative from Skowhegan Will Not Accept His Certificate.

The Full Supreme Bench Deliberating upon Garcelon's List of Inquiries.

THE CAPITOL.

SENTRIES ON DUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—The State-House in Augusta is not besieged, but it is fully prepared for a siege. This evening, in company with a citizen of the place, I visited it out of curiosity. It was after 9 o'clock. Lights gleamed from some of the windows, and, as we entered the gate, a man standing there, apparently on the look-out, but not visibly armed, evidently taking us for officials, inquired whether we saw any persons coming up the street. Answering that they had not got along yet, we passed on. As we approached the doors of the State-House we noticed it was closed. The inside shutters of the windows on either side were also closed tight, except a little square in the lower part of each, which

REVEALED A SENTRY,

with musket and bayonet, peering out at us. Going up to the door, we attempted to open it, but found it fastened, and heard hurrying feet inside. "What do you want?" was asked. "We would like to see Mr. ——." There appeared to be a consultation going on inside. Stepping to one of the windows, I looked inside, and several sentries with muskets were pacing up and down in various parts of the rotunda. As soon as my presence at the window was noticed two or three of them rushed over there,

MUSKET IN HAND,

as if to repel assault if one should be made, but shortly a command "Guards, to your duty; forward, march," given in loud tones, was heard, and a redistribution of the forces inside took place, which left at that outlook only the appropriate sentry.

Having surveyed the situation inside from both windows, we came away, but just then some one passed swiftly up the steps, and, approaching the door, gave a signal of four raps. A sentry called out, "Who's there?" "A friend," was the reply. "Name and business?" the sentry demanded. The name was given, the doors were unbarred, there was a moment's halt, probably to give the countersign, and the gentleman passed in.

This is the present condition of affairs by night in the Capitol in the State of Maine. I am informed that the occasion of this display of force is to provide against the capture of the State-House by the Republicans, who are suspected of a design

TO INVADE THE PREMISES

by night and take possession of it, and hold it until the meeting of the Legislature. The fear is utterly preposterous, and has its source in the consciousness of those who are engaged in the business of foisting on the State a Government never elected that the outraged people of the State are justly indignant with them. Every individual outburst of feeling is augmented by their imaginations, until they think they hear the marching of armed battalions demanding their abdication.

The coming of Col. Spurling, who once commanded a Maine regiment, into the State on an entirely peaceful errand has frightened them almost out of their wits, and they are willing to believe nothing else than that he was summoned for the express purpose of

ORGANIZING BLOODY WAR.

The ridiculousness of their frightened action does not appear to them, but they are laughed at by all sensible people. It may be taken for granted that there will be no fighting here. The Republicans do not propose to right the great wrong in that way.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain was in this city to-day. He will, at the request of Gov. Garcelon, qualify as Major-General of the military forces of the State, an office to which he was elected last winter, and which he then declined. The Republicans are also desirous that he should now take the position, all parties having confidence that he will be guilty of no indiscretion. His action under the circumstances is rather a guarantee that there will be no use for the military than otherwise.

NO SIGNIFICANCE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—The presence in this city of Col. Sparling, which has been the subject of no little comment and speculation, has no significance whatever as bearing upon matters at issue. He was here to visit his children, who reside in the eastern part of the State.

A military force is still kept at the State-House, being on duty during the night, but not in the daytime.

To-night several persons went to the State-House on business, but were refused admission,

NOT HAVING THE COUNTERSIGN.

A gentleman who preceded them advanced to the outer door, giving three knocks. The guard within inquired "Who comes?" "A friend." "Advance and give the countersign." "W. P. Low," was responded, and the gentleman entered, while the armed guard closed the doors on the others who were without the countersign.

It may be well to state here, on the best of authority, that no military company or other organized body has been raised to resist the State authorities, nor will there be.

TO-DAY.

To-morrow is the day fixed upon for the gathering here of the Fusion members. It is thought that but few will respond, as most of them will remain at their homes over Sunday.

The Hon. William P. Frye is expected to-morrow.

The officials at the State-House have not shown a disposition to accept the city's tender of a police-force, but employ men of their own selection.

THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2.—The opinion of the Supreme Court on the questions submitted to it is expected to be given to-morrow, and will probably be sent by messenger to the Governor. Whether or not he will choose to make it public immediately is something that it would not be wise to make any prediction about. Republicans here anticipate that the opinion, whatever it is, will be unanimous, for most of the points of law have already been decided, and the Court is not a partisan one. The Judge who is most decidedly a politician is Libby, who has always been a Democrat. The Chief Justice has been on the bench some thirty years, and is as much out of politics as a man can be who takes any interest in public affairs. Others of the Judges before they went on the Bench were distinguished for

CONSERVATISM AND INDEPENDENCE.

If their opinion is adverse to the pretensions of the Fusionists, and the members counted in nevertheless take their seats, it will be the first time in the history of the State when an opinion of the Supreme Court has not commanded the respectful acquiescence of everybody concerned.

THE COURT.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Peters, and Judge Libby were in the city on Thursday, when the questions forwarded by Gov. Garcelon arrived. Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, and Judge Danforth and Judge Symons this morning, so that the full Court is now in session.

A WEAK REPLY.

GARCELON'S DEFENDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The *Standard* to-morrow will contain a communication defending the action of the Governor and Council by way of reply to the statement made to the Advisory Committee by Mr. Orville Baker. It is a singularly weak document, and, in fact, rather a presumptuous one, in view of the fact that the questions, or most of them, are already submitted to the Supreme Court, which will give an opinion very soon. A sample of its quality is shown in the following, which relates to the City of Portland:

"Part W, Sec. 5, of the Constitution of Maine says that, in making up an election return, the name of the persons voted for shall be written therein, and the number of votes he received shall be placed opposit his name. Now, the returns from Portland contained a record of 143 votes reported or written down as scattering. As a matter of fact, the record of Portland agrees with the return in this respect. Portland, then, did not comply with a plain mandate of the Constitution. Shall the Governor and Council waive this? If so, they have an equal right to waive an error of 2,000 votes that could be returned as scattering. Is the Constitution not as binding in its operations upon the City of Portland as upon any remote plantation as distant as Aoostook? No more and no less. The return from Portland was not made in compliance with the Constitution, and the Governor and Council could not ignore that fact without a violation of their solemn oaths."

The essential fact that in this case the vote returned as scattering was insignificant, and that the city is disfranchised when there is no reasonable doubt who upon the face of the returns appear to be elected, or who were in fact elected, is left out of sight in this quibbling.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—Letters received to-day contain the intelligence that bogus certificates of election have been sent from here to some Republicans who were counted out. They are said to have been made of official paper and sent in official envelopes. Nothing is known about how they were signed. This is probably a coarse joke played by some of the delectable crowd who think they have done a smart thing in cheating the people out of their choice of members of the Legislature. No Republican would have a motive or the disposition to indulge in this sort of thing. The members counted out will be here to claim their rights beyond a doubt, presuming that the opinion of the Court will show that the Governor and Council might, without violating the law, have given effect to the intent of the voters of Maine, or presuming that enough of the counted in conclude to pay heed to the dictates of honor rather than the dictates of E. F. Pillsbury. The course of events will probably be that enough Republicans will remain out of their seats in one or both branches to

PREVENT A QUORUM,

and prevent organization until they have satisfactory assurance that justice will be done. The terms of all the executive officers terminate next Wednesday without doubt. If the Senate organizes on that day, its President will be acting-Governor from that date until a Governor is chosen. If the House organizes and the Senate does not, the Speaker will be acting-Governor. If neither branch is organized, the State will be without a Governor, which has happened before. The theory that seems to have a good many adherents outside of the State, that Gov. Garcelon's term ended Jan. 1, has

NEVER BEEN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED HERE.

The practice of sixty years is against it.

Solon Chase arrived in town to-night, and came to the hotel to get himself advertised by interviews. Whereas he once denounced the fraud, he now defends it, and has lost his chance of being distinguished above the rest of the Greenbackers for good sense and honesty.

It is expected that to-morrow a large number of members of the Legislature and leading politicians of both parties will arrive here. From that time there will be abundant caucusing and excitement, which may result in the virtual settlement of the whole controversy before the meeting of the Legislature. The Fusionists, however, still scout any idea of surrender, and stoutly claim that the men counted in are sure to appear to take their seats, and sure not to yield to any influences that will prevent the consummation of their iniquitous scheme.

VARIOUS.

THE COUNTED-IN.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—It is understood Nathan Cleaves, Past Judge of Probate, and the Democratic candidate who was counted in, qualified this morning to save a complication, and immediately resigned. The other Democratic candidates also qualified as Register. Probate Caleb and Chaplain Harrison hold on; W. B. Skellin, County Commissioner, also; but it is thought that A. H. Moulton, County Attorney, will resign.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—Moulton has entered upon the duties of County Attorney, and has made no sign of resigning.

EVASIVE.

Ex-Senator Morrill, at an interview, said that he considered the Governor's questions evasive, but thought the Court would answer the real questions.

REFUSES TO ACCEPT.

SKOWHEGAN, Jan. 2.—Col. Daniel Snow, of this town, Fusion Representative to the Legislature, to whom a certificate of election has been given, refuses to accept.

NOMINATION.

Col. A. W. Wilder, of Skowhegan, was to-day renominated by the Governor as Railroad Commissioner, he having held the office some fifteen years. The nomination seems to be distasteful to the Council, who, it is said, will not confirm him.

Gov. Garcelon returned to this city this afternoon.

SWINDLING METHODS.

THE REPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE—EVIDENCES OF INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The statement made to the Republican Advisory Committee by Orville D. Baker, their counsel, regarding his examination of the grounds on which twenty-nine Republican Representatives, chosen at the September election, have been counted out by the Governor and Council, gives the following details:

Portland chose five Republican Representatives by an average majority of 629 votes. In the return, 143 votes were placed opposit the word "scattering." For this reason the entire return was rejected, and Portland deprived of representation. It was urged before the Governor and Council that no evidence whatever was before them to show that 143 ballots, with simply the word "scattering" thereon, were not cast as returned, and, furthermore, that, granting irregularity, it was obvious on the face of the return that votes opposit the word "scattering" could not be so placed or designated as to destroy or affect a plurality or even the absolute majority of any one of the five Republican candidates.

After depriving Portland in this way of representation, the Governor and Council decline to authorize a new election, so that it appears to have been an intentional design to exclude Portland from all voice or vote in the organization of the Legislature. The destruction of Portland's right of representation is rendered all the more significant from the fact that the return of last year, as well as of this year, contained votes returned as "scattering." Cases in this State are numerous where that word has been used from the count of the Gubernatorial vote by the Legislature down to the smallest Town-Officer, and the exclusion of Portland by Gov. Garcelon and his Council is the first known instance in which a return had been invalidated thereby. In the very first election in Maine as a State, when William King was chosen Governor in 1820, the word "scattering" appeared in the returns of some of the towns. The Canvassing Board was composed in a large part of men who had taken part in the formation of the Constitution the same year. It is a significant circumstance that a Board thus composed should decide that the word "scattering" did not invalidate a return, thus giving at the outset a construction to the Constitution by men who had assisted in framing it. By the Constitution it is made the duty of the Governor and Council to issue a certificate to the person who appears by the face of the return to be elected. By the Portland return, construed in any possible way, it unmistakably appears that the five Republican candidates received a clear majority of all the votes cast. But the Governor and Council refused to all five the certificate which the Constitution commands.

OTHER DISFRANCHISED CITIES.

The four other disfranchised cities—Lewiston, Saco, Bath and Rockland—were, like Portland, denied representation, but for a different reason. In the aggregate, the four cities are entitled to seven Representatives, and they were all disfranchised for the same reason,—namely: that the election returns from each city was signed by only three Aldermen, whereas the Governor and Council decided that it required four. Under the understood practice of former Governors and Councils this defect was easily supplied from the record, but Gov. Garcelon and his Council refused to allow this correction. The wrong done these cities is greatly aggravated by the fact that the official blanks for the election returns from cities, sent out from the office of the Secretary of State to city officers, contained a ruled space for the signatures of officers: First, a dotted line with the word "Mayor" at the end; next, and close up to the first line, come three dotted lines only, inclosed with a brace at the end, with the word "Aldermen" against the brace. Closely following came a fifth line, with the words "City Clerk" at the end. It would be impossible for any intelligent man, on looking at the blank, to suppose that the signatures of more than three Aldermen could be expected. The Secretary of State could give no reason for this extraordinary form of blank, never used in previous years, and for the first time seen in Maine. Its use is all the more remarkable from the fact that there was an abundant supply of blanks for city returns already in his office. Detailing these circumstances, Baker says they afford strong presumptive proof that a desperate plot was formed in advance of the election to disfranchise Republican cities, and that in the case of four of them the plot was successful.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

Skowhegan gave Steward, Republican, for Representative, 595 votes, and Snow, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, 302 votes. The Republican ballot bearing Steward's name had the names of the candidates printed in two columns, instead of the more usual form of one column. The law in regard to the form of ballots is as follows:

"No ballot shall be received at any election of State or town officers unless in writing or printing on clean white paper, without any distinguishing mark or figures thereon besides the names of persons voted for and offices to be filled; but no vote shall be rejected on this account after it is received into the ballot-box."

It is not denied that the Republican ballot in Skowhegan was on clean white paper, and had no distinguishing mark save the names of the persons voted for and the offices to be filled. But on the day of election William Philbrick, a strongly partisan Greenback leader, induced the Selectmen to indorse with the return a protest against the form of ballot as being a distinguishing mark in itself, and Gov. Garcelon and his Council took this protest as a justification of their decision and threw out the entire Republican vote of Skowhegan, and this completely disfranchised 870 citizens of Maine. Gov. Garcelon made this extraordinary decision in face of the provision of law above quoted.

MISTAKES OF SPELLING.

The mistake in the spelling of the name of John Burnham in the return for the Town of Ashland, the silent letter "h" being omitted, and the action of the Governor and Council in deciding to call John Burnam a different man from John Burnham, and thus leaving a plurality for Alfred Cushman, is alluded to. Counsel says this question has already been completely covered by the Supreme Court of the State in the Opinions of the Justices, 64 Maine, 596. The Court expressly held that "when a name was misspelled but was recognizable by its sound on the face of the returns as that of a candidate," it was the duty of the Governor and Council to "count the name misspelled for the candidate for whom it was obviously intended." Moreover, in the Harpswell-Scarboro District, in Cumberland County, the Democratic vote of Scarboro is returned for Melville P. Hunnewell, and the Democratic vote of Harpswell for Melville P. Hunniwell, and in the New Castle District the Democratic vote from two towns is returned for James W. Clark, and in two other towns for James W. Clarke, yet the Governor and Council, in order to seat Democratic Representatives from these districts, have counted those names as identical.

GARCELON SURPRISED.

A few days after this remarkable decision in the Ashland case, Mr. Llewellyn Powers, being permitted to examine the returns from the district, found that in Merrill plantation, giving a large Democrotic majority, the Representative vote was returned for Alford Cushman. Mr. Powers called the attention of the Governor and Council to this fact, which they had apparently overlooked, and he insisted that if "Burnam" could not be taken for "Burnham," *idem sonans*, "Alford" could not be taken for "Alfred," not *idem sonans*; nor, indeed, the same name. Gov. Garcelon expressed his surprise at the revelation, and said he had never before heard of the fact, and said it should be corrected. Mr. Powers pointed out that if both were counted or both rejected, Burnham would in either event be elected. He urged a prompt revisal of the decision, a recall of the summons from Cushman, and the issuing of a new one to Burnham. He left the Governor and Council with the full belief that the change would be made and justice done. The Council did not take up the matter till Saturday last, and they then decided that the votes for Alford Cushman could not be counted for Alfred Cushman, and they adhered to their former decision that the votes for Burnam could not be counted for Burnham, and left Mr. Burnham elected by 17 majority.

PECULIAR CHICANERY.

But the Council would not accept this as conclusive, and to avert it they resorted to a very singular process. The Town of Hersey, belonging to the district, gave twenty votes for Burnham and one for Cushman, and had been so counted, tabulated, and declared by the Governor and Council in their official examination. They now took it up afresh, and some person skilled in the counting of Aroostook votes averred that the names of the second and third Selectmen were written in the same hand—namely, that of the third Selectman. But that would not do alone, for that left two genuine signatures—that of the first and third Selectmen—and left the return good. Mr. William Dickey, of Fort Kent, then informs the public that the first Selectman, Mr. Tozier, was an alien, and that Councilor Parker knew all about it. When Councilor Parker was present, at the time the vote of Hersey was counted, he concurred in regarding it as legal, but now, with Councilor Parker 200 miles away, in Aroostook, the valuable statement of Mr. William Dickey, as to what Parker knew and could tell if he were present, is accepted as conclusive on the important issue of disfranchising a town and changing the representation of a district.

Of all the actions of the Governor and Council this last one is regarded as the most extraordinary and indefensible.

A statement of the management of the returns from the Farrington district receives considerable attention. The counsel says: The Town of Farmington, casting a vote of 842, is classed with the plantation of Perkins, casting a vote of 27. Together they elect one Representative. Farmington gave the Republican candidate 36 majority. Perkins plantation gave the Fusion candidate a majority of 1. If the 842 voters of Farmington could be disfranchised it was possible to count in the Fusion candidate by a vote of 14 to 13 in a total vote of 27 from Perkins Plantation. The return from Farmington stood thus: Whole number of votes, 842; Charles A. Thomas had 437 votes and Lewis Voter 401. The sum total of these votes is 838. The sum total of ballots is stated at 342. On the pretext of this discrepancy the Council rejected the return, disfranchised Farmington, and counted in a man who was not elected, though in a Democratic town. Marysville, in Aroostook County, returned the whole number of ballots as 161, while the sum of the votes is 162, and still the return is counted in by the Governor and Council.

SUMMING UP THE FRAUD.

Counsel at very great length and with elaboration recited the details of the action of the Governor and Council, enlarging upon the facts previously presented in the Republican considerations of the matters at issue in the pending controversy, and quoting laws and judicial decisions in support of the premises assumed. Each point in dispute is made the subject of earnest attention, and counsel, after going into the most minute details, finds no ground for the stand taken by the Governor and Council. The changes made by them in the House and Senate are taken up in regular order and the incidents reviewed carefully.

In Cumberland County, entitled to four Senators, they deprived the Republican candidates of their large majority in the City of Portland by the same decision, made touching the Representative vote, but something more was needed than throwing out 3,400 Republican votes in Portland. The returns from the Cumberland towns were very accurate, but they discovered in the Republican Town of Otisfield that the reliable number of votes had been omitted, and forthwith Otisfield was thrown out, though the return was absolutely faultless, except in this one non-essential point. More reductions being still demanded on the Republican vote, the Governor and Council found Westbrook to be the only available spot. Here they found that the Republican vote was 369. The vote was given in full in both letters and figures opposit the name of Joseph A. Locke, but opposit the names of Locke's Republican colleagues ditto marks were used under the letters and figures. On this ground Locke's three colleagues were counted out. In York County, entitled to three Senators, the largest Republican majority in Saco was lost to the Republican candidates, because the Aldermen of Saco fell victims. The Town of Lebanon was also thrown out, for the reason stated in its Representative vote, and with the reductions in the Republican majority thus effected, and some mistakes in the initials which work invalidations. Regarding the vote of Cherryfield, the Council maintained that, if one of the Selectmen was an alien at the time of his election, the Board could never have been legally organized, and could not, therefore, make a lawful return; but in the Town of Cutler, in the same county, it was shown that one of the Selectmen was never qualified at all, and the Board had been organized by two Selectmen only; but Cutler gave a large Democratic majority, and the Council decreed her vote to be legal. Vanneboro was also counted out for the reason given in the Representative vote.

REVERSAL OF THE POPULAR WILL.

Thus were eight Republican Senators counted out and eight Democratic and Greenback Senators counted in. The ax fell on twenty-nine Republicans elected in the House and eight in the Senate. As elected by the people, the House stood ninety Republicans and sixty-one Democrats; as reversed by Gov. Garcelon and his Council, it stood seventy-eight Democrats and sixty-one Republicans and twelve vacancies. As elected by the people, the Senate stood nineteen Republicans and twelve Fusionists. When the Governor and Council were through with the returns the Senate contained twenty Fusionists and eleven Republicans. During the sixty years that Maine has been a State her Governors have counted out, on an average, one man in every four years on technical errors. In this one year "fatal defects" spring up in thirty-seven different districts at once, and all on the Republican side.

PRESIDENTIAL.

TILDEN WORKING FOR THE PRIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The story which comes from New York, and which is credited here, to the effect that Mr. Tilden has been claiming of late to politicians from various sections of the country that he failed to be made President through the timidity of the Democrats in Congress, is exciting very severe comments, and is certain to cause a bitter feeling. There are a number of those who knew all the inside secrets here on the Democratic side during the Electoral count, who have never ceased to declare that it was Mr. Tilden's own cowardice that he was not declared President and inaugurated. If he had been willing to give assurances that he would be sworn in in New York, if it was found impracticable to inaugurate him in Washington, these gentlemen say he would have been counted in beyond question. There is also uneasiness here among Democrats, caused by reports brought by a few members who have returned from a visit to New York, to the effect that Tilden and his friends have decided to make the strongest and most persistent fight for his nomination of which they are capable. It is understood that he even goes so far as to intimate that no other Democrat shall carry New York.

OHIO.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—Already the hotels are filling up rapidly with members-elect to the General Assembly, followed by about the usual number of patriots who desire to serve the State in various ways during the legislative session. Candidates for the positions about the State-House range from fifteen to twenty for each, and the energy displayed in securing the influence of members is remarkable, although the number of applicants for place do not form so imposing a front as faced the Democratic Legislature two years ago; in fact, there is less of the sympathetic dodge displayed than usual, and candidates for clerkships are, as a rule, of higher grade than usual, and show more independence. This is accounted for on the ground that there are less people out of employment now than at any time for several years. Members and candidates are arriving on every train, and work will be lively from now until Saturday night, when the caucus meets. All will be settled when the General Assembly convenes on Monday, the 5th, so far as minor places are concerned; and then, if not before, the wrestle among the giants will commence as to which of those four now prominently before the people shall succeed Allen G. Thurman in the Senate. In speaking of the Senatorship one thing is already noticeable, and that is that the friends of Gen. Garfield are far more disposed to acknowledge the rights of other gentlemen to enter the contest than at any time during the past month, it having come to their notice that to adopt the tactics of John G. Thompson was in very poor taste, and would not be tolerated by the Republican members. It also appears that there are more members who are unpledged than the friends of the leading candidate, Gen. Garfield, would admit. It is clear, however, that this gentleman thus far leads all others; yet a wrong move might seriously impair his strength, as a mistake would be eagerly taken advantage of by the friends of Matthews, Dennison, and Taft, who have already been making some headway by using timber supplied by the irresponsible friends of Garfield. A correspondent in giving the strength of Garfield a few days since gave the names of fifty-three members, eight more than necessary to elect, to Garfield. Some of the members now deny that they are pledged to him, and publish cards to that effect. Of the fifty-three, the friends of other candidates state that there are twelve who are not only unpledged, but favor some one besides Garfield. All speculations to the result may be regarded as mere guesswork, and little if any dependence can be placed on the strength of any candidate at the present time, although all concede Garfield has the lead now. F. W. S.

CAMERON'S COMMITTEE.

JAMES P. ROOT MAKES SOME UNPLEASANT STATEMENTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter met yesterday James P. Root, who represents Illinois on the National Republican Central Committee, and asked him regarding the appointment of the Sub-Committee by Mr. Cameron, the Chairman.

"Well, I understand," said he, "that he has appointed Mr. New, of Indiana; Mr. Filley, of St. Louis; and Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas."

"By what authority did he make such an appointment?"

"I will explain that directly."

"What are the duties of the Committee, and what are their powers?"

"Their duties are to make arrangements in detail for the holding of the Convention,—the arrangement of the hall and the seats for delegates and guests, and the issuing of tickets for the same at the expense of the citizens of Chicago."

"NOW, BY WHAT AUTHORITY did he appoint that Committee?"

"The Committee felt that there was too much local influence at Cincinnati, and that, as it was a National Convention, it should be put upon a National basis; and so the General Committee, after discussing the question considerably and with a good deal of unanimity, decided to appoint a sub-committee, to consist of the Chairman, Secretary, and three others. When the question came up as to how they should be appointed there was considerable discussion, and a very decided objection to that Committee being appointed by the Chairman. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Frye, of Maine, to the effect that the three members of the Committee other than the Secretary should be selected by Committee-at-Large. As this would involve a ballot, and perhaps a long siege, it was proposed that they should be selected by the Executive Committee. A reading of the names of the Executive Committee was called for, and, when it was ascertained that there were fifteen members on that Committee, it seemed to be generally satisfactory that the Executive Committee should make the selection of the three proposed names; and it was so ordered. No power was given to any committee or officer beyond that. Subsequently the Executive Committee had a meeting for the purpose of filling some vacancies in the Executive Committee, and selecting the three members of this Sub-Committee. The matter was talked over very freely, and, at the outset, the Chairman, Mr. Cameron, said that it seemed proper that they should be selected from those members of the Committee nearest the place of holding the Convention, to-wit: Chicago. This was generally acquiesced in, and the names of Mr. New, of Indiana, Capt. Enos, of Wisconsin, and myself were mentioned, there being a general sentiment that they were especially appropriate, as Capt. Enos had been temporary Chairman, came from a prominent Republican State, was within two hours' ride of Chicago, and had shown marked ability in the management of political affairs; that, so far as I was concerned, everybody conceded that, as Chicago was to raise the money, I should be on the Committee. No one disputed that proposition. Mr. Senner, of Virginia, was anxious that Mr. Platt, of New York, the successor of Mr. Conkling, should be on the Committee, and made a motion to that effect, stating that this ought not to interfere with the appointment of the member from Illinois. After some discussion, and there being a general understanding that it should consist of the members from Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois, they being the nearest to Chicago, it was suggested that the Chairman designate the Committee, although without any authority to confer that power upon him. And it was understood that he would take his time for it. Now, he seems to have ignored both the letter and spirit of the resolution by selecting gentlemen who are remote from Chicago, and putting on some, at least, whose names had never occurred either to the General or the Executive Committee."

"WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THIS?"

"I have no means of knowing, as I have not heard directly from Mr. Cameron, but I am informed that a newspaper in this city received a dispatch from Mr. Cameron in answer to the inquiry as to whom he had appointed, in which Mr. Cameron said that he had appointed the three gentlemen named, and then added that, of course Mr. Root would represent the local Committee."

"But what has a local committee got to do with it?"

"It has occurred to me that his addendum in regard to myself was superfluous, as by the resolution of Mr. Frye no local committee was to be recognized."

"What rights or privileges do you understand the people of Chicago have got in the matter?"

"They have the privilege of applying to the gentleman from Indiana, the gentleman from Arkansas, and the gentleman from Missouri for tickets with which to be admitted into a hall which they themselves have erected."

"Would the people of Chicago have been satisfied had you been on the Committee?"

"Inasmuch as there was to be no local committee, I flatter myself that they have confidence enough in me to have been satisfied if I were on the Committee."

"Where do you consider the great bulk of the visitors and distinguished guests will come from to attend the Convention?"

"From the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska."

"WHAT SHOW WILL THEY HAVE to be admitted to the Convention?"

"As it now stands, they can apply either to the gentlemen from Indiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Missouri, or Arkansas for the privilege of seeing the inside of the building which the people of Chicago have erected."

"How did the Northwestern States which you have suggested vote on the question of location of the Convention at Chicago?"

"Why, they were as much interested in having it at Chicago as I was, because it was most convenient for those States."

"You spoke of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and North Carolina; whom do you mean?"

"I mean that Mr. Cameron, the Chairman of the Committee, is from Pennsylvania, and the Secretary, who is ex-officio a member of the Committee, is from North Carolina."

"I understand you, then, that the people of Chicago are expected to raise the money and deposit it to the credit of these gentlemen, and there the matter ends, so far as they are concerned?"

"Well, that is about the way I understand it."

"HAS POLITICS ANYTHING TO DO WITH THIS?"

"As a member of the Committee I am not advised on that question. As a member of the Committee, while in Washington, I took no part in President-making. I did not vote on the matter of the selection of Chairman of the Committee; I declined the position of Secretary of the Committee because I wanted to secure the Convention for Chicago. If there is any politics in it, it has not been explained to me. Although it was announced that I was opposed to Grant, it was unauthorized, as I have not expressed any opinion about that one way or the other."

"What are the people of Chicago going to do about it?"

"I don't know. I don't feel that I am called upon any more than any other citizen to move in the matter of making the said bank account good; that it will be made good under any circumstances."

"What pledges did you make in behalf of Chicago while in Washington?"

"I pledged, first, the building completed; second, the necessary printing for the Committee and Convention, and all other official expenses of the Committee; third, that there should be fair treatment by the newspapers; fourth, that the citizens of Chicago did not propose to get up any boom for or against anybody; and, accordingly, I agreed to the proposition of the appointment of the proposed Committee. I believed that our people were perfectly willing to trust the matter in the hands of an impartial committee."

"When does the National Committee meet again?"

"The Monday night prior to the holding of the Convention."

"WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT THIS MATTER?"

"Well, I don't know, but I don't believe that they will allow the Sub-Committee control of the distribution of tickets. Two plans have been suggested. One is to divide the number of tickets among the members of the whole Committee, the other to divide the tickets into packages, and to give to the Chairman of each State and Territorial delegation his pro-rata share, and let them distribute them among their several constituencies. This, it seems to me, would be the fairest and most equitable mode of disposing of the question, as the National Committee ought not to undertake to control the tickets and determine who shall go into the Convention. The Convention belongs to the delegates. It is their hall, and by this plan they may distribute the tickets around among their several constituencies, so that the whole scheme will widen out, and it will become National instead of local. I believe that the people of Chicago and of the Northwest will be satisfied with this, but any attempt on the part of this Sub-Committee to control the hall and to pack it in the interests of any particular candidate or against any candidate will result in bad feeling, will be a disgrace, and will be a repetition of the history of the Cincinnati Convention."

"Do you suppose the matter of making up of this Committee was discussed very much by Mr. Cameron with anybody after the adjournment of the Committee?"

"I think it must have been; otherwise he could not have ignored the expressed wishes of the Committee in that regard and taken the matter in his own hands, and violated what I regarded as the authority of the Committee."

"Have you had any communication with Mr. Cameron about it?"

"I have written a letter to Mr. Cameron calling his attention to the history of the case, and denying his authority to violate the expressed sense of the Executive Committee in the manner that he has."

CANADA.

An Awful Murder Near Sherbrooke—A Man and His Wife Held for the Deed—The Canada Pacific Railway—Cruelty to Animals—Halifax as a Cattle-Shipping Port.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 2.—It is said in well-informed circles that the Government are favorable to the construction of the Sault Ste Marie Railway, and that a portion of it will be put under way in the spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The following account of an awful murder near Sherbrooke, in this province, has reached this city: On Christmas Day the charred remains of Thomas Mulligan, an Irish settler who resided alone four miles from there, were found in the ruins of his burned shanty. There were no suspicions of foul play then, with the exception of the fact that the material of his miserable shanty could not produce heat enough to burn the body so completely. There was no residue in any shape of the arms or legs, or other parts of the body. The skull was several feet from the trunk, and it was only after a minute examination that it was decided that these fragments were parts of a human body at all. The neighbors in the adjoining settlement took the most anxious interest in the case. His dwelling was nearly two miles from the nearest neighbor, and his shanty was almost a quarter of a mile from the Megantic road, which is not frequently traveled. Rumors of a suspicious character reached the ears of the resident Magistrate, and early on Tuesday morning a warrant was issued to have the house of Mr. Gray searched. The result confirmed the general suspicions, several articles of Mulligan's clothing and property being found. Grey was at once apprehended and kept in custody pending the Coroner's inquest. While under arrest, Gray, who is an American, volunteered several contradictory statements endeavoring to implicate another party, but confessed having received money and other property from the party he named as hush money. This money, amounting to $35, was still in his wife's possession. He, however, succeeded in concealing it when being searched. Mrs. Gray was then arrested, and, the inquest being fixed for the evening of the 29th, she and her husband were kept in confinement until then. After a sederunt of six hours, the jury was left to consider its verdict. In about an hour it was announced that the verdict in substance was that Thomas Mulligan was murdered; that William Gray was the principal, or one of the principals, in committing the deed, and that Mrs. Gray was an accessory after the fact. Both Gray and his wife were removed to Sherbrooke Jail this morning. The money Gray confessed to being in his wife's keeping was found by the High Constable, after the inquest was over, underneath the floor of Gray's cellar. Latest advices from Sherbrooke are to the effect that Gray's wife has confessed. It appears that the body was first chopped up, then a lot of fire-wood put upon it, and that set fire to, burning the limbs to an unrecognizable mass.

To the Western Associated Press.

OMEMIE, Ont., Jan. 2.—Thomas Stevenson's store was robbed last night of notes and mortgages valued at $25,000.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 2.—Dr. Pars, of the Confederate Navy, and who was one of the persons who seized at sea a Halifax steamer, several of the crew being killed in the struggle, again becomes conspicuous by reason of caning Nat Crosby, of the book-firm of Ryerson & Crosby. The injuries inflicted may prove serious. Pars is already under bonds to keep the peace for a brutal assault some time ago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—A number of counterfeit $1 Dominion notes are in circulation here.

There is little doubt entertained that the Government will shortly assume control over the operation of the Pembina Branch Railroad. Mr. Schrieber, who has been delegated to the superintendency of all Government railroads in Manitoba and Keewatin, has, with a number of other Government officials, arrived in Winnipeg to carry out the Government's intentions.

Several contracting capitalists have been visiting Ottawa during the past few months, and others have visited the Sault, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting the proposed construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway. It has been suggested that good service could be done by the Government in educating the public mind to a proper appreciation of the importance to Canada of the early completion of the undertaking, by the judicious distribution of copies of the map of the Dominion and the United States circulated at the Paris Exhibition by the Dominion Commission; which map traces the projected line, and marks the large tract of territory, both in the Dominion and the United States, for which it would afford the shortest route and most natural highway to Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—A new regulation has come out in the form of a protest against the practice of brokers doing business with the Merchants' Bank's savings-department. It appears that, by doing business thus, they get 4 per cent upon their balances remaining on call which the bank cannot use.

Winter hog-packing in this city progresses slowly, on account of the present prices being considered by the trade unwarrantably high.

The cut-nail makers here have advanced prices $3.10 per keg. Cut-tacks, etc., have also been advanced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—W. J. Smith and William Fraser, two Americans, exhibitors of a headless rooster, have been arrested here for cruelty to animals. The prisoners swear the bird is one that had its head cut off by a farmer in Tennessee, and, running under a barn, escaped, and was found alive a day afterwards. This occurred eight months ago, and the exhibitors swear this was the identical bird. It is thought, however, that the head was removed on purpose for the show, and that a fresh bird is being provided every few days.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Important Witness Gives Testimony in the Hayden Trial.

He Is Carried into Court and Attended by Three Physicians.

His Evidence Contradicts That of the Preacher in Many Material Points.

Two Young Scions of Virginia Chivalry Show Poor Marksmanship.

They Fight a Duel, Fire Nine Shots, and Both Retire Unscathed.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—The event of the day in the Hayden trial was the appearance in Court of old Benjamin Stevens, who has been suspected of knowing more about Mary Stannard's death than he has ever told. In fact, the defense has very plainly intimated the belief that he was the murderer. Stevens has been sick during the trial, and was brought into Court this afternoon in the arms of two men, wearied with the ride of twenty miles over rough roads. He was placed in an easy chair, and three physicians sat beside him, prepared to insist on his withdrawal if he exhibited any dangerous symptoms resulting from fatigue or excitement. Stevens told a strong story, in which he denied any improper relations with the girls of the Stannard family, and asserted positively that before the hour of the murder he went home by the public road, and was at home the remainder of the day. It is a singular coincidence, however, that no members of his family were home that afternoon who can prove that he stayed there instead of going by secluded woodpaths to Big Rock and committing the murder, as intimated by the defense. Hayden is in the same trouble; he cannot account for his whereabouts at the hour of the murder other than by his own uncorroborated statement, and, unfortunately for him, the State has shown a motive for him to do the deed, while the defense is unable to show any for Stevens. The latter to-day contradicted Hayden in some essential particulars, mainly as to the event of his visit to the home of the murdered girl on the forenoon of the day of the tragedy. Stevens was also there, and denies flatly a conversation with Hayden which is related by the latter. He also denies that he (Stevens) was at the front fence with Mary Stannard while Hayden's carriage was there. On cross-examination, counsel for the defense drew out the story of Stevens' rather peculiar relations with the Stannard family. He brought provisions there, had frequent meals, and often slept in the house; but he explained that he worked much of the time with old Mr. Stannard; that his wife had been dead some years, and he did not care to live with his son's family, who occupied his house. This is regarded by his acquaintances as a reasonable story, for he is a man of some property, very economical, and rather eccentric in his habits. He denied the truth of the statement of various parties that he had suppressed any of his knowledge of the murder, or had ever seen or heard of a black-oak club with hair and blood-stains on the blunt end, with which the bruise on the murdered girl's head is alleged to have been inflicted. Testimony will be resumed next week, and will occupy a couple of days.

A DUEL FOUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Young Mosby, son of Mosby, of guerrilla fame, now Consul at Hong Kong, has been indulging his fighting propensities, and has just fought a duel near Amherst Court-House, Va. The circumstances were these: Beverly C. Mosby, son of Col. John S. Mosby, and a pupil of Renmore School, and John L. Lee, of Louisiana, a student at the University, fought. Nine shots were fired, but neither party was hurt. The affair was then interrupted, and both parties arrested, but subsequently released on bail. The trouble between the parties originated some six months since, when Lee whipped Mosby, but the latter was supposed to have been settled at the time. Last Sunday, however, Mosby met Lee and asked him when he was going home, meaning to the University. Lee replied that it was none of his business. Mosby then wrote Lee a very insulting note, and the latter challenged him. Lee left Amherst for the University last night.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 2.—In the Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Smith, the three men charged with the robbery of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, named James Carroll, Patrick Guerin, and Mark Davis, gave bail in the sum of $28,000. Their bondsmen are well-known citizens of Chicago. To-night they, with their friends, are having a big time. They had an elegant supper, served especially at the Union House, under the management of Mr. R. S. Browne. Mr. A. S. Trude appeared for them. They say they will be on hand in February, the time set for the trial, and will then show that Sam Fellner is at the bottom of their prosecution. They all leave for Chicago to-night.

FORGED PAPER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The suspended Grocers' Bank, it is said, came into possession of a quantity of forged paper, and it is said that several hundred thousand dollars of this forged paper is afloat, in addition to that with which the Grocer's Bank was saddled.

An official connected with the bank said to-day that some of the drafts drawn on merchants in the steel and iron trade in various cities throughout the United States, and accepted by the bank from J. Lloyd Haigh, were forgeries. He also said that this was first discovered the day after Christmas, and was kept quiet until Wednesday last, in order that they might find out what amount of paper was forged. Then they discovered that it was nearly all forged, and they resolved to close the bank. Mr. Haigh was seen to-night, but denies that any of the drafts were forgeries.

DIXON DEVILTRIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 2.—There were several raids here yesterday and last night by burglars and sneak thieves. Mrs. A. H. Van Epps lost a fine silver card basket which she had hung out at her front door for New-Year's callers. Three thieves, Frank and Jack Horn and Frank Decker, broke into the store of J. H. Morris & Son, and robbed it of about $100. The property was found, and the thieves arrested this morning. The police have been shadowing these fellows for a long time.

DEFALCATION.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 2.—Frederick W. Kelly, an officer of the Mount Holly National Bank, was arrested to-day, and, upon being confronted with the evidence of his guilt, admitted that he was a defaulter, and turned over all his property to the bank, which will probably cover the amount of the deficiency. He waived a hearing and in default of bail was committed to prison.

ORDERED OFF.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—A Commercial Gallipolis special says: A party of seven or eight men went to the house of Guy Frey last night evidently for the purpose of robbery, he having received payment the day before for property sold. Frey ordered them away, and they refused. He then fired at them and they left. This morning he found the body of a dead man in his yard. No one is able to identify him.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—A man by the name of Harry Anderson, a professional gambler, was arrested at noon to-day by Detective Cavanaugh on a United States warrant charging him with having issued a quantity of counterfeit money some time ago in Cincinnati.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Five burglars, two policemen, and the owner of the store in which the burglars were operating, engaged in a battle with pistols early this morning. The burglars escaped arrest, but one or more of their number are believed to be wounded.

TWO YEARS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Joseph S. Letson, ex-County Collector, convicted of embezzling $10,000 of the county funds, has been sentenced two years in the State-Prison at hard labor and $500 fine.

HOLE IN THE WALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Unknown burglars cut a hole in the wall of Manasseh L. Goldman's dry-goods store, 61 Canal street, New-Year's morning, and stole stock valued at $6,000.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

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FOREIGN.

The Anglo-Turkish Difficulty to Be Amicably Settled.

An Apology from the Porte Part of the Understanding.

Arrest of Prominent Russian Officers Charged with Nihilism.

The English Authorities Doing a Brisk Hanging Business at Cabul.

Destructive Floods Anticipated in Portions of Central and Western Europe.

Two Americans Make a Successful Defense Against Thirty Mexican Robbers.

TURKEY.

LAYARD AND THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent at Constantinople says: "The British Ambassador had a long interview with the Sultan on Wednesday last. It is understood that Ahmed Tawfek, the Mohammedan priest, will be liberated, and Koebler, the German missionary, will have his papers returned. A written, but not formal, apology will be made for the Porte's illegal acts. Minister Layard will waive the demand for the dismissal of the Minister of Police on receiving an assurance that he was not responsible for the arrests."

THE GUSINSE TROUBLE.

A Vienna correspondent announces that the Powers have induced the Porte to order Mukhtar Pasha to publish another proclamation to the Albanians, conjuring them in the Sultan's name to surrender Gusinje to Montenegro.

NEARLY SETTLED.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—From a long conference between the British Ambassador and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is concluded that the differences growing out of the affair of the German missionary and the condemned priest has been nearly settled.

SETTLED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Constantinople dispatch confirms the account of the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* of what transpired at the interview on Wednesday between Minister Layard and the Sultan. The priest Ahmed Tewfik will be removed temporarily to a town in the interior to secure him against possible popular violence. The Minister of Police has given satisfactory explanations regarding the treatment of Mr. Koeller and the priest.

DENIED.

The Porte has sent dispatches to its representatives abroad denying a statement telegraphed Dec. 26 from Vienna, to the effect that the Albanians were expressing their dissatisfaction at the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro by plundering and burning Greek churches and the houses of Christians in Prisrend. The dispatch says that, on the contrary, perfect order reigns in Prisrend and in the towns nearest to the Montenegrin frontier.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

A Vienna correspondent says, notwithstanding the assertions of the Porte to the contrary, the priest Ahmed Tewfik has really been sentenced to death, not by ordinary Judges, but by an ecclesiastical tribunal. The Prefect of Police has voluntarily resigned.

WILL BE RESUMED.

LONDON, Jan 2.—A Constantinople dispatch says the official relations between the Porte and Layard will most probably be resumed Saturday.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—At President Grevy's reception to the diplomatic representatives, New-Year's Day, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, addressing De Freycinet, the new President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a loud tone said: "I am charged by Prince Bismarck to tell you, in the name of my Government, that, notwithstanding the regret that we feel at the departure of Count de St. Villier from Berlin, we see no reason why our relations with the present Cabinet should not bear the impress of the same sentiments of cordiality and peace we have felt and manifested with regard to the preceding Cabinet. I may add, for my own part, that I rejoice to be the bearer of these words, which exactly harmonize with the feelings of esteem I cherish toward yourself, and to enter into official relations with you, thus performing an agreeable and reassuring mission."

The Papal Nuncio, addressing De Freycinet, said: "I rejoice to see placed at the head of the Cabinet a man whose broad and conciliatory views, lofty character, and sentiments of toleration are well known, on whom we can rely to wield power in the most equitable and sincerely liberal manner, and in whom we are certain to find strictly impartial support."

De Freycinet, replying, said that he cherished no hostility to the Catholic religion. He profoundly respected it. He only wished to remove it from too close contact with political affairs, so as to rescue it from the confusion which might paralyze its efforts and create difficulties and embarrassments and cause regrets. De Freycinet is a Protestant.

NEWSPAPERS FINED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Paris correspondent reports that the *Republique Francaise* has been fined 300 francs, and the *Gaulois* 200 francs for slandering Don Carlos in printing a story of the theft of his diamonds.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

Waddington is being subjected to strong pressure to induce him to accept the Berlin Embassy.

WIND AND FLOOD.

A FLOOD APPREHENDED.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—A sudden thaw causes apprehensions that Vienna and Pesth will be flooded.

SHIPPING DAMAGED.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—Heavy storms at the Azores did much damage to shipping.

THE RHINE AND MAIN.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 2.—The Rivers Rhine and Main are swollen, in consequence of the ice blocking their currents. The Towns of Ruesselsheim, Kostheim, Floersheim, and Rudesheim are inundated. Great alarm exists in the neighboring districts.

THE SEINE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Paris says the flood in the Seine is becoming very serious. Great blocks of floating ice made a clean breach of 200 feet in the temporary wooden bridge opposit the Invalides. The river is still rising fast.

THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Vienna correspondent reports that danger from flood in the Danube is increasing. The merchants are trying to carry their corn to places of safety. The Towns of Krems and Stein have been partly flooded. Thousands of people were watching Thursday night and Friday expecting the river to flood Vienna.

RUSSIA.

A PROTEST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The *Golos* protests against the recent attempt on the Czar's life being made the excuse for reactionary measures.

FAMINE AND FEVER.

The country between the Volga and the Don Rivers is famine-stricken. Many persons have already perished. The Prefect of Tsaritzin has arrived in St. Petersburg to urge contributions for the relief of the people of that place. Famine and typhus-fever have appeared.

APPOINTMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Walujeff has been appointed to succeed Count Paul Ignatieff as President of the Ministerial Committee and member of the Council of State.

MERV.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A correspondent at Vienna reports that immense quantities of war material have been sent by way of Odessa for the new expedition to Merv.

ARRESTS.

Another dispatch confirms the statement that a number of Russian officers have recently been imprisoned upon charges of complicity in the Nihilistic movement, and cites various instances of the arrest of officers. Polish newspapers report the recent arrest of over 100 Nihilists in Warsaw.

IRELAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Bank of England has voted $500 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

LAND MEETINGS.

There were land-meetings yesterday at Rathdrum, Wicklow, Tully near Cliffdon, Scryne, and Sligo. Several thousand persons attended.

ANOTHER RELIEF FUND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—The Lord Mayor has opened at the Mansion House an Irish relief fund, and £1,500 has already been subscribed.

PROPOSED RELIEF WORK.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—An influential deputation, headed by the Marquis of Hamilton, waited upon the Rt.-Hon. James Lowther, Under Secretary for Ireland, to ask his aid in procuring a loan of £35,000 for the construction of a railway from Donegal to Castle Caldwell as a relief work. Lowther promised to lay the matter before the Treasury.

MEXICO.

POLITICAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 23.—Senor Ig nacio Mariscal, formerly minister to Washington, has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

The chances now appear to favor Gen. Gonzalez for President. Gonzalez has been assigned command of the largest and most important military district in the Republic,—that portion where he has least political strength. It is believed this appointment indicates that President Diaz has thrown off Benitez and now favors Gonzalez.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Two young Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Centre, of Boston, were in a mail coach near Guanajuvto, when it was attacked by a band of thirty robbers with Winchester rifles. These young men fought the whole band, killed five, and wounded several, compelling the others to retreat. Green was slightly wounded.

MINISTER FOSTER

had a reception on the 22d, attended by the President and all the high officers of the Government. About 300 were present. It was a brilliant affair.

Peace prevails throughout the country. The disturbances in Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been repressed. It is conceded that Mexico is no longer revolutionary.

FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

President Hayes' message and Gen. Ord's report have been published here, receiving the favorable comments of the Mexican journals.

CUBA.

PREPARING FOR GRANT'S RECEPTION.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The Cuban authorities are making arrangements to give Gen. Grant a fitting reception. Captain-General Blanco being absent from the city, he has ordered his confidential Adjutant to receive Gen. Grant and tender him the hospitalities of the palace, where apartments are being prepared for his reception.

A HEAVY FIRE

destroyed the cane-fields on a plantation called "Sonora," near Quivican. The indications are that the fire was caused by incendiaries.

SURRENDERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Spanish Legation has received the following telegram: "HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The so-called Gen. Feria surrendered at Holquin yesterday with all his officers and men. The districts of Los Fumas and Holquin are completely pacified."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLIMSOLL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Plimsoll, member of Parliament for Derby, and author of the Merchants' Shipping act, has declared his intention of making an earnest effort to secure legislation prohibiting the loading of grain in bulk.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

The bark W. H. Jenkins, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, has arrived in the Downs with the loss of five seamen, swept overboard. The vessel was also in collision.

THE GROSSER KURFURST.

All attempts to raise the iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst being fruitless, the German Admiralty is considering the advisability of blowing up the vessel with a view to recovering the material in fragments.

SPAIN.

THE CABINET.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—It is thought probable Canovas del Castillo will assume the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, holding it in conjunction with the post of President of the Council, Robledo, present Minister of the Interior, succeeding Ayala, deceased.

PROSECUTIONS.

The Government continues to prosecute the Opposition press. Seventeen journals in Madrid and eleven in the provinces are awaiting sentence.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Gen. Roberts reports, under date of Dec. 31, that the country is quiet. His communications have been restored, numbers of people are returning to Cabul, and supplies are coming in.

HANGINGS.

A dispatch from Cabul says the military commission has reassembled to try prisoners, ten of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. One was proved to have killed Jenkyns, Secretary of Maj. Cavagnari's Embassy.

VARIOUS.

GORDON PASHA.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—Gordon Pasha has arrived here.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Gen. Skobeleff has presented a very long report upon the German army to the Czar, who has been going through it carefully for several days.

WAGNER ILL.

A Paris dispatch announces that the composer Wagner is seriously ill at Bayreuth.

YALE ASSOCIATION.

Fourteenth Annual Banquet.

The fourteenth annual banquet of the Chicago Yale Association was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The alumni gathered in the parlors, and at 6:30 marched into the ladies' ordinary, among the number being Norman C. Perkins, '57; Franklin W. Fisk, '49; G. S. F. Savage, '44; James T. Hyde, '47; G. B. Wilcox, '48; B. D. Magruder, '56; E. Sanford, '54; Judge Henry Booth, '40; Carter H. Harrison, '45; W. F. Poole, '49; C. B. Hosmer, '38; A. T. Galt, '57; George A. Meech, '43; Francis R. Butler, '63; Louis L. Palmer, '67; J. A. Swan, '67; Thomas Hedge, Jr., '67; Samuel Appleton, '63; James Chornley, '65; S. H. Wheeler, '68; George E. Stevens, '81; George W. Meeker, '79; William Armour, '79; George C. Egan, '79; A. D. Bevan, '81; Washington Hesing, Joseph F. Perry, Walter S. Hull, and William H. Lee, '70; Fred S. Chase, '71; J. M. Douglas, Jr., '80; Ben B. Lamb, W. W. K. Nixon, S. P. Patterson, F. S. Peabody, '81; S. L. Williams, '82; M. G. Nixon, '76; C. P. Johnson, Le Grand Smith, E. L. Ryerson, J. L. Houghteling, '76; Granger Farwell, '78; Leslie Lewis, '66; John Johnson, Jr., '63; Thomas E. Mackinley, Henry T. Rogers, '66; Henry C. Bannard, '69; Perry Trumbull, '70; Joseph H. Andrews, '59; Frederick Gaylord, '51; W. C. Whittemore, '55; J. H. Bissell, '65; G. F. Foster, L. C. Brooks, '79; Treat Campbell, Raymond Patterson, '78; A. F. Hatch, '71; T. B. Marston, '79; Henry S. Robbins, '74; John C. Goddard, '73; Ullman Strong, '73; George N. Stone, '77; Henry Strong, N. J. McBirney, '75; C. H. Ferry, D. S. Boomer, '72; W. E. Kelley, D. Leonard Boyce, '73; J. W. Andrews, Chester M. Dawes, '76; T. W. Grover, Fred S. Winston, Arthur W. Kimball, '77; George Mills Rogers, '77; E. G. Mason, '60; H. S. Brown, '61; A. A. Sprague, '59; J. S. Norton, '65; J. N. Hyde, '61; E. S. Holden, '60; Franklin MacVeagh, '62; Owen F. Aldis, '74; Arthur Ryerson, '71; Thomas E. Doolittle and Will S. McCrea, 1880.

After grace by the Rev. G. B. Wilcox, the gathered representatives of Yale's brain and brawn sat down to a fine dinner, gotten up in the best style of the Grand Pacific. The windows of the room were decorated with hanging-baskets of trailing ivy, and there was a profusion of flowers on the tables. The menus were of elegant design and the whole conduct of the dinner was such as to make it the most successful of the series.

After the dinner had been sufficiently discussed, and while the coffee was being drunk, and cigars and cigarets were lighted, the whole company united in singing "Gaudeamus."

The first regular thing on the program was the

ANNUAL ADDRESS

by the President of the Association, Benjamin D. Magruder, of the class of 1856. He said that, as it was profitable to call to mind the college experiences which existed at a time when alienation had not made men suspicious, he would briefly refer to the history of the University. It was founded in 1700 by ten Congregational ministers, by a formal donation of books, receiving its charter in the following year. Although aided by the Colony and State of Connecticut, Yale was never a State institution. Between 1701 and 1792 the Legislature assumed more control them was desirable to the Trustees, which led to disputes, and a compromise was effected by which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the six senior Senators were made members of the College corporation. From that time the corporation consisted of nineteen fellows, but within a few years there has been a important change, for in 1872 a reform was effected by which an alumni of five years standing elect six of the Trustees. Thus Yale cannot be called narrow in its character. Its alumni now have nine large and flourishing associations between the Atlantic and the Pacific. There is reason to believe that these associations, by bringing the graduates into a generous sympathy, may result in Yale being the great National University of the country.

After the singing of "B-A-ba," Hugh J. McBirney, of the class of 1875, read a mock Latin salutatory, which was Latin broken and intermingled with English in a way to provoke roars of laughter. The production itself defied fonografy, and triumphed over the fonograf.

All then renewed old memories by singing "Alma Mater," and Chester M. Dawes responded to the first regular toast of "Young Yale at the Bar." He protested against the subject on the ground of its having age, and declared that such occasions as the Yale banquets were peculiarly gratifying to all included in the toast. In private life lawyers are peaceful. Young Yale in the law is not dead but sleeping, waiting for their fellow-graduates to sue and be sued. His response concluded with a reference to "the late Gen. Butler," which brought down the house and set the glasses to clinking.

The Rev. James T. Hyde then responded to the toast of "The Tutors," of whom he was one. He acknowledged that he had been arrested while a tutor, and that once in company with another member of the Faculty he had tried to wash the black from the face of a negro boy whom they thought to be a student in disguise. He said that President Porter had pronounced Western ideas and Western proclivities, although he was unable to be present at the fourteenth dinner of the Chicago Association.

The old Sophomore war-cry of "Bingo" was then sung with a gusto, after which Thomas Hedge, Jr., responded to the toast of "The Fence," calling up old memories of that time-honored institution. He had seen there the historic post-holes which he believed were removed from Saybrook some time in the eighteenth century. The President of the United States had no prouder feeling than the college-boy perched on the cylindrical rails of the old fence. There is where the young men of every State learned what it was to be a Yale man, and what it was to be

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

He believed it to be the most important part of Yale University. When on the fence the delinquent students were always discussing the question as to whether the Faculty were going to do anything in their cases which should cast a reflection on old Yale. The fence is the centre of the earth to all Yale men and the girdle of the college.

Raymond Patterson then responded to the toast of "Yale in Journalism," after which "Launger" was sung.

The toast of "Our Harvard Friends" was responded to by John Johnson, of the class of 1863, who said that there was room enough in the country for countless other institutions besides the two who were always at war on the water, the ball field, and at home.

Norman C. Perkins, of the class of 1857, then read a poem entitled "Vestigia Retrorsum," which was replete with local college allusions to favorit ale-houses, the old societies, and traditionary college jokes. He paid a deserved tribute in metrical and musical verse to the living and dead Presidents and Professors.

In honor of the founder of the University the old song "I-Eel" was then rendered.

The ninth regular toast was responded to by Edward G. Holden, of Detroit. He gave a humorous description of the illness so prevalent which prevents attendance at prayers in the morning, but is alleviated in time for a ball-match in the afternoon.

Will S. McCrea, of the present senior class, presented a report of how things now are "'neath the elms." There is, he said, the same large prospect of winning the 'Varsity that there always is at this time of year. The Faculty still work on the same principle as of old. The speaker had not found out what that principle was, but still it is the same. Sinonia had been revived by the Class of 1878, but is dying slowly but surely under the hands of the class of 1880.

"Yale and the Valedictory," the last regular toast, was responded to by Franklin MacVeagh. He said that people ask what there is new to say about Yale, but Yale men are willing to hear old things. They think of Yale, not through the memory, but through their sentiment. Her spirit lives within like the soul. That spirit is the sifted spirit of Puritanism, from which proceeds a devotion to true learning and culture, which preserves the classics while it does not deny a proper place to modern thought and discoveries. Within her gates a man is simply a man, but as wholly a man as his own intellect entitles him to be. In concluding his eloquent valedictory he expressed the hope that the new year would not ring out the old, but that it would be like a new babe born into the family.

Mayor Harrison was then called upon and made a few impromptu remarks, alluding to the necessity of obeying his midnight ordinance or barring out his police, and subsidizing the reporters.

The annual election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: President, E. G. Mason, '60; Vice-Presidents, Franklin MacVeagh, '62; E. Sanford, '54; Executive Committee, Samuel Appleton, '63; Alfred Barton, '69; Henry W. Raymond, '69; E. L. Ryerson, '76; Arthur W. Kimball, '77; Secretary and Treasurer, S. L. Boyce, '73.

The only ceremony then left unperformed was the midnight bowl of punch, around which the hardy ones gathered, renewing old memories, singing old songs, and pledging eternal love to Alma Mater.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Condition of the Winter Wheat—Prematurely-Developed Buds—"Square Accounts"—Haul the Manure—Glucose—Adulterants—Still at the Head—A Halter-Pulling Horse—Kicking Cows.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 1.—The condition of the winter-wheat crop now growing is the cause of much solicitude to those who have their money invested in it. The growth during the fall was very abundant, so that, in most places where it was not killed outright by the Hessian flies, the entire surface is now a mat of green. So far the season has been as favorable for the plant as it well could be, though perhaps a covering of snow might have been beneficial. There are many accidents that could occur that would injure the plant, but it will be time enough to worry about these when they happen. We believe that, when proper care is taken to provide surface-drainage,—where the soil is not underdrained,—very little danger need be apprehended.

PREMATURELY DEVELOPED FRUIT-BUDS.

Just now there is considerable being said about next year's crop of fruit having been destroyed by a premature development of the blossom-buds. Like all the talk about wheat "jointing," we hear, but never see, anything of it. We have heard these fears expressed year after year, and yet we do not remember that there ever was a failure of fruit caused by undue expansion of blossom-buds in autumn. They sometimes develop too early in spring, and are frozen by sudden changes, such as sometimes occur in March. We have more invested in orchard than in anything else, and yet see no reason for alarm. The fact is, we have our fears continually played on, and, if we give way to them, we worry ourselves over what never happens.

"SQUARE ACCOUNTS."

At the beginning of the year, or as soon thereafter as it is possible to do so, every man ought to settle up all his accounts. "Short settlements make long friends," is a true saying in every respect. By settling we do not mean that everything should be paid, because that is not always possible; but you can settle with those you owe, and make arrangements for payment in the future. By balancing accounts and bringing down what is due, you can see at once the condition of affairs, and, if not satisfactory, make arrangements for the future that may make them right. It is a satisfaction to a dealer who keeps an open account to have it squared once in a while. It causes the items to pass before your mind while they are still fresh in memory, and omissions and mistakes can be easier rectified than they can when all recollection of them has passed away, and nothing remains to witness the transaction but the book.

HAUL THE MANURE.

An immense amount of fertilizing material is permitted to go to waste in the small cities and villages of the West. Perhaps the market-gardeners, of whom there are not usually more than one or two at each place, secure what they need, and the balance is permitted to rot, or is hauled upon some commons and burned. Every farmer who lives within three miles of a village ought never to permit his wagon to return home empty when manure can be obtained for the mere asking. Around the larger cities, farmers unde rstood the value of manure better, and, the land being valuable, it becomes a necessity to stimulate the soil to make it produce as much as possible; hence we see the country-roads lined with farmers' teams all loaded with manure. It is best not to wait until the soil is exhausted before feeding it something.

GLUCOSE.

"FORD CO., Ill.—Can you let us have any information about the factory recently built in Peoria to make sugar out of corn? Are you in possession of the process of manufacture, and what advantage, think you, will it be to us who grow corn?"

The factory at Peoria is now in operation. The process of manufacturing is kept a secret as much as possible, but has been frequently described. The article made is used in the arts, and also to adulterate sugar, sirup, and confectionery. The manufacturers realize a large profit; how much, we cannot tell. As many thousand bushels of corn are daily consumed in this factory, it must be a direct benefit to the corn-grower. The New York *Tribune* has the following to say about

ADULTERANTS,

in a recent issue, which explains something about what our informant wants to know:

"Of these adulterants, glucose, which is generally assumed to be innocent in a sanitary point of view, is becoming one of the most unmitigated and successful of swindles of the age. With corn at 20 to 30 cents per bushel, it is almost as cheap as clay; and the large percentage of adulteration possible makes it the favorit and most profitable means of perpetrating fraud in sugar and molasses. It is said to be used by sugar-refiners, by manufacturers of sirups, by makers of confectionery, for mixing with honey, in making sweet wines, and in all the arts and products into which cane-sugar enters.

"Unfortunately, the extent of this manufacture may not be fully revealed by the census. Those who will cheat will also lie. Could the facts be divulged, the community would be astonished at the magnitude of its manufacture. Were it offered as glucose, to the ultimate consumers, at its real worth, there would be no objection,—and at the same time little sale. The manufacturer shares with the maker on sugar-products the gains of this nefarious business, while the consumer unwittingly pays for a substance of trifling value the price of real sugar. New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, and possibly many other places, are centres of this manufacture, which is kept as secret as possible, like the manufacture of illicit spirits, which plunders a vigilant and powerful Government only, while this trade oppresses millions of poor and unsuspecting people."

The above will show in what estimation glucose is held. We do not think it an innocent article, but believe that its use, especially in sirup, is deleterious to the health. We should not purchase either sugar or sirup knowing that it contained glucose.

STILL AT THE HEAD.

We often hear it said, when a certain individual is mentioned, that he is as "smart" as some other man; we then at once conclude that the individual used for a comparison is better than the average. So it is of the Concord grape; whenever a new grape is mentioned, the Concord at once becomes the standard of comparison. The new favorit is always better than the Concord. In fact, of late years there have been so many superior grapes brought out that we almost wonder that the Concord is ever found in the market. But the truth is, the Concord is the grape for the people. It is good enough for any one in its season. It is the poor man's grape. It grows almost everywhere. There are some objections to it, to be sure; but then, who ever saw perfection? There is, however, a constant demand for something better. The *Rural New-Yorker* says:

"There is no grape of which larger quantities are sold in the Northern markets, at this season, than the Catawba. It is, among our hardy sorts, substantially the only grape now retailed in fruit-stores and from street stands. The boxes sell readily at from 20 to 25 cents each. They hold about three pounds,—the boxes averaging a little over one-eighth of a pound. The Catawba always sells for from five to 10 cents more per box than the Concord, when the market is well supplied with each. That forthcoming hardy white grape (that has been forthcoming so long), which shall bear transportation and keep as well as the Catawba, will meet with a hungry market and a ready sale."

This only applies to localities where the Catawba can be grown, and, taking the country over, this is a very limited area. It is almost useless to plant anything but Concord in the West and expect to have an annual supply of fruit.

A HALTER-PULLING HORSE.

"RURAL JR.: Can you tell me how to break a horse that has the habit of always pulling back when hitched? Please answer."

We find the following regarding this subject in the New York *Tribune*. Try it:

"The idea has been advanced that halter-pulling is the result of the horse having some time been hurt when hitched, and, fearing repetition, tries to get away from an imaginary evil. Acting on this theory, a correspondent of the New York *Observer* made a successful trial of a counter-irritant: 'I took a good, well-twisted cord, slightly thicker than a lead-pencil, strong enough to bear some strain, and yet not so large as to prevent it stinging a little, and of sufficient length; passed it under the tail, twisting it double to secure a direct pull, as it ran over the back and under the saddle, and then an end through each bit-ring, making there a simple slip-knot, which would give at once upon tension; still keeping the cord in the ring, and running it beyond, tied it tightly to the hitching-post. I thus had him in fact tied up to the post by the tail. Then I tied him up by the bridle-rein, shorter than by the cord, making the tie to the post with a slip-knot, which would give upon the least tug. The result was, so soon as left to himself, he began to pull, the bridle slipped loose quietly, and before he got to the end, as he supposed, he brought up sharply against the now tightened cord, which, stinging him severely, yet not cutting the skin under the tail, made him spring forward and away from "a fire in the rear." I repeated it by again tying him up by the bridle, but I had to "back" him the second time, and within fifteen minutes I couldn't force him back, nor would he stir so as to tighten the bridlerein, although I flirted an umbrella and threw a robe in his face. He never again while I knew him—for five years after—pulled on his halter.'"

KICKING COWS.

Dear reader, did you ever sit down on a one-legged stool, with a pail between your knees, to milk a cow? And did it ever happen, when the job was about half done, that all at once you found yourself sprawling, and the contents of the pail all over your person? Then you got up, and in a mild tone told the cow your opinion of such conduct! Kicking cows are said to give rich milk. We once owned one. Her milk was nearly all cream, and the cream all butter. We had an experience with that cow. Then we tied her legs together, and got kicked and covered with manure while doing it. But the fun came in when we attempted to remove the straps, and the cow took revenge for the enforced quietude. We don't believe in kicking cows, and never saw one entirely cured of the habit. Sell them to the butcher as soon as possible.

RURAL JR.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

A Peculiar Lameness—Diabetes—A Wood-Biter—Probably Windgalls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The following comes from Lansing, Mich., under date of Dec. 26:

"VETERINARIAN: I have a valuable young horse that is lame forward; but where the lameness is located is beyond my knowledge. He is not lame when walking, but shows it plainly when he is trotting. He does not rest either front foot or leg, but stands solid equally on both, and in fly-time he would stamp equally hard with either foot. Sometimes he is slightly lame when I first take him out, and in a short time does not show it. Again, he is not lame when he is first taken out, and then gets lame after being driven awhile. And sometimes he will limp for a few blocks, and then go all right for a time. There is no heat, swelling, shrinkage, or tenderness in any part that I can find out; and write to ask your opinion as to the location of the ailment and its treatment. The history of the case is about this: A year ago I had him out in the yard playing, when he reared up, and, in coming down, he hurt himself in some way, and was lame for two months or more; but I gave him plenty of rest, and used liniments on his shoulder, and he appeared well, and remained so for several months, until one day he was driven unusually hard for a mile to get out of an approaching storm, and he has been lame ever since in the manner above described. As it is a very peculiar case to me, and there are so many opinions as to the cause, I write to you hoping your experience may afford a solution. Please reply through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and oblige "AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."

Answer—The symptoms given are nearly those of navicular disease, and the cause, or causes, assigned make it not improbable that navicular disease constitutes the cause of the irregular lameness. Still, in such a case it is difficult to arrive at a correct diagnosis without a thorough examination. If the lameness, a year ago, which lasted two months, was a severe one, it is even possible that the rearing and suddenly coming down—perhaps on hard and uneven ground—caused the breaking of a bone, for instance of the hoof or coffin-bone (third phalanx), or of one of the small bones in the knee-joint, for such cases have happened before; and that the unusually hard drive (for a mile) caused renewed soreness and exudation, which have not yet disappeared. It is also not impossible that the present lameness is entirely independent of the lameness a year ago, and is of a rheumatic character. If such is the case, you will find its appearance and disappearance, or its increase and decrease, coincide with the changes of the weather. If navicular disease constitutes the cause, an accurate measurement of the hoof will show very likely that the hoof of the lame leg is smaller or narrower—that is, has less circumference where it joins the coronet—than the hoof of the healthy foot. Besides that, the horse, when at rest, will evince a tendency to raise the heels slightly from the ground, and to shift the weight principally upon the toe. It is finally also possible, provided the recent lameness is independent of the lameness a year ago, that the shoeing is faulty, or that the horse is afflicted with corns. The best advice, therefore, I can give you, is to make a thorough examination, to see that the shoeing is perfect and the weight uniformly distributed upon toe and heels, and that corns which may happen to exist are cut out and properly dressed. If the shoeing is faultless, if no corns are existing, if both hoofs are of exactly the same circumference, and if the increase and decrease of the lameness are less dependent upon the changes of the weather than upon the condition (hardness and softness, evenness and unevenness) of the ground, you will have to make a close comparison between the corresponding joints of both legs, and to observe, when the horse is trotting while lame, which joint or which part of the lame leg is favored or insufficiently used; and may thereby be able to determine the seat of the lameness. If the seat of lameness is in the shoulder-joint, as you seem to suppose, the horse will have difficulty in raising the foot from the ground when caused to move backward, and will very likely give way and advance toward you, or at least not pull against you, as horses generally do, if you take hold of the lame foot and pull forward.

DIABETES.

"LATONA, Jasper Co., Ill., Dec. 30.—VETERINARIAN: I have a horse that is sick, as are others in this neighborhood. He mopes around, with head rather down and ears lopped over; has a poor appetite to eat, but drinks freely. He urinates twice as much as my other horses; urine mostly uncleared. Appears to be weak in the loins; weaves around on his hind legs, twisting his feet after setting them down,—frequently resting one leg within the other. There has been quite a number of horses died here with the same disease. I think their kidneys were affected. What is the disease, and how treat it? Please answer through THE TRIBUNE, and oblige, yours, J. CLARK.

"P. S.—Where can I procure a standard work on the horse? J. C."

Answer—The disease of your horse seems to be Diabetes. The treatment differs according to the causes. In all cases, however, musty and moldy food (hay as well as grain) must be avoided, and no more water must be given to drink than is necessary. As to a medical treatment, good results have been obtained from different medicines. In some cases a few doses of oil of turpentine (two to four drachms per dose) in a bran-mash, or in shape of an emulsion, have been very efficient; while in others just the opposit remedies,—such as gum-camphor, together with astringent and bitter substances, have proved to be of service. Among the latter, powdered oak-bark, sugar of lead, alum, sulphate of iron, etc., have been used the most. In other cases, iodide of potassium (about two drachms per dose, and given only two or three times) has done good service. It is best combined with some aromatic powder and some powdered marshmallow-root, and given in shape of pills. Prof. Dick considered iodine almost as a specific; and others have used kreosote and carbolic acid with good success. The latter two remedies, if chosen, may be given in the water for drinking, and may thus also be useful in preventing the horse from drinking too much by the bad taste imparted to the water. Of kreosote the dose is from forty to sixty drops, diluted with one or two drachms of alcohol; and of carbolic acid, from one to two drachms diluted with twice as much alcohol,—each medicine thus diluted to be given in half a bucketful of water. A great many other medicines, alleged to have effected speedy cures, might be named, but it seems that a good dietetical treatment, as stated above, is of far greater value than the use of medicines.

PROBABLY WINDGALLS.

MELVIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—"VETERINARIAN": A 5-year-old horse of mine took distemper last June. He was in fine condition. Ran but little at the nose, but became swollen very much, especially in the legs. I had home-talent work on him, and, with other things, they bled him in the legs. But he grew worse until we all thought he must die, when I sent away for a veterinarian, who came and doctored him until he got well, except that there is left on the front of each hind leg, at the pastern, a small, soft bunch. I work the horse a part of the time, and he is in fine condition, and seems to feel well. But I would like to have said bunch removed. What shall I do for him? Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Answer—The soft, small bunches you complain of are probably so-called "Windgalls." You may, at first once a day, and, after a few applications, once every other day, rub in a mixture of tincture of iodine and of tincture of cantharides, equal parts, and continue that treatment two or three weeks, or till the "bunches" have become smaller.

A WOOD-BITER.

ONEIDA, Knox Co., Ill., Dec. 29.—VETERINARIAN: I have a 2-year-old horse-colt that has just commenced to bite wood. He does not crib or suck wind yet, and I thought I would ask your opinion what is best to do for it, as I am afraid to let it run. Please be kind enough to answer through THE TRIBUNE, and oblige

RALPH G. POWELL.

Answer—Give him exercise. The colt wants to have something to do, and is not satisfied to stand idle in the stable. Idleness is the mother of many an evil, in horses as well as in men.

VETERINARIAN.

LOCAL CRIME.

ROBBERIES.

About 9 o'clock on New-Year's night the residence of W. B. Wilcox, No. 283 West Adams street, was entered by thieves, who cut out one of the slats of the blind on the first floor, and raised a window. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wilcox and family were in an adjoining room, the thieves managed to get away with a gold watch, two diamond rings, several dresses, and other articles of wearing aprarel.

Malicious thieves visited the building No. 84 Washington street, early yesterday morning, and broke the large plate-glass doors leading to the offices of J. C. Magill, real estate dealer, J. E. Monroe and Washburn & Robbins, lawyers. They ransacked things thoroughly, and in the latter office helped themselves to about $20 worth of postage stamps. They may have taken some law books also; in fact it is thought they did.

Last Wednesday afternoon, while the family of Wallace A. Krause, a musician living at No. 604 West Indiana street, was attending the matinee at one of the theatres, burglars entered his residence by forcing open the front door, and, after ransacking the house thoroughly, disappeared with $105 cash, a gold watch and chain worth $150, and clothing valued at about $100. The burglars were yet in the house when the family returned home, but they easily escaped through a kitchen door, which they opened for the purpose.

Thursday evening burglars entered the sleeping apartments in the rear of Brooks' laundry, No. 64 West Madison street, and got away with $215, which was stowed away in a trunk belonging to John Brooks, an elderly man employed in the laundry, who had been some three years in accumulating these savings. The police at first thought from the nature of things that the money had been stolen by some one in the house, but the old man had kept his hoardings to himself, and neither his relatives nor employers knew he had saved anything. It is now thought that the thief, whoever he was, at some time or other saw the old man counting his money through a bed-room window, and thus knew where it was kept. This window is plainly visible from the rear passage-way out of a house adjoining on the west.

ASSAULTED.

George A. Wilson, residing at No. 116 West Monroe street, went to his home last night badly bruised and beaten about the chest and head. He claims that as he was returning home from work at Armour's packing-house at the Stock-Yards, he was assaulted by three roughs wearing badges such as are worn by Union men, and who, accusing him of being a "scab," handled him very roughly. The affair occurred at the corner of Halsted and Monroe streets. He thinks he would be able to recognize his assailants if they were arrested.

ARRESTS.

Jerry Millington, George Lee, Charles Bolden, and Joseph Brown, four bad colored men who raised a terribly drunken and disgraceful row at a dance New-Year's night in the Pacific Hall, were all arrested yesterday and booked at the Armory for riot.

Frank Zirugibl, Sr., the proprietor of the premises No. 5230 Arnold street, where the police recently captured a gang of railroad thieves and recovered a quantity of plunder, was yesterday arrested and locked up at the Armory. The police had no new particulars to give away.

Homer Wickisser, a German barber, 39 years of age, while under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon attempted to shoot his mistress, Johanna McInerny, an inmate of Frankie Wilson's bagnio, at No. 513 Clark street. He was prevented from accomplishing his purpose, and was turned over to an Armory policeman.

Officer John De Groot, of the American District Telegraph Service, responded to a call from a clothing store on State street yesterday afternoon, and caught William Daly and another boy in the act of breaking open a showcase. On the way to the police station they broke away from him and escaped. Half an hour later they were caught in front of the same store by De Groot, and locked up at the Armory. The boys probably belong to a gang of "sneaks."

Michael Barry, 18 years of age, a young villain who has been arrested time and again for beating his mother, living at No. 31 Elm street, and who has been held to the Criminal Court as often as a dozen times upon various charges, upon not one of which he was ever sentenced, was yesterday again arrested for threatening his mother. Through information given by the mother, the police also arrested Barney Geary, and in the possession of the two they recovered about $50 worth of dry goods stolen from Louis Morgoll's dry-goods store, at No. 142 Larrabee street, a few nights ago. Geary and Barry were booked for the burglary, and the latter for assaulting and threatening his mother.

William McCormick wanted to add his name to the list of just and upright men, and hence he yesterday gave himself up to Officer Matt Twohey, saying that people in Sheridan, Martin County, Minn., would be glad to hear that he was in custody, as along in last June he cut a man named G. T. Gunsairos, for which he was held over in $1,000 bail. They quarreled over the affections of a woman living at Gunsairos' father-in-law's house, where both boarded. The wound was only a slight one. McCormick says the case was to be tried some time this month, but that he wandered so far away from there that now, being without funds, he was unable to get back. His chief reason in giving himself up was that he did not want his bondsman to think he had jumped him.

Minor arrests: Patrick Walsh, caught in the act of stealing a keg of fish from A. Ryder & Co., No. 157 South Water street; John McCabe, an ex-convict and chronic drunkard, charged with stealing a watch valued at $30 and $2.50 in cash from William Campbell, who one night occupied with him a double-bedded room at George Eichhorn's lodging-house, No. 29 Canal street; "Bid" Houlihan, the notorious, bastardy, on complaint of Ellen Donohue, of No. 120 West Polk street, whose child, about 1 year old, calls him daddy; Louis Pinkosky, stealing a considerable quantity of coal from the railroads; John Burns, Thomas Curran, and William Hyland, alias Daily, three small boys caught attempting to rob a show case at Harvey's, No. 84 State street; M. McArdle, larceny from Joseph Stump, of No. 1205 West Lake street; John Monroe and James Smith, larceny of a lot of wash boards from R. H. Liddell of No. 137 Halsted street.

Howard Venable, alias Jack Howard, one of the "bad" negroes of Cheyenne, was being held at the Armory yesterday while the police are investigating a charge of assault made against him by Dick Johnson, also colored, who was said to be lying at his home, in the rear of No. 689 State street, in a precarious condition, the result of injuries about the head inflicted by Venable in a row Christmas-Eve at Mortimer's saloon, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Polk street. Upon searching Howard at the station a letter from his victim, of which the following is a copy, was found upon him:

hoW Ward venelele Chicago ill Jan 2th 1880 Jack i Want you to do something For me By 8 o'clock or else i Will haveter take other Steptes i am on my back and ant got a sent to help my self i will give you untill 8 o'clock to night i will not not ask you any more Yours troley Dick Johnson 689 State state street in the reair.

A colored man acquainted with both men, who called at the Armory last night with bedding and pillows for Howard's comfort, said that Johnson was not at all badly injured, but that he was trying to blackmail Howard out of some money.

THE JUSTICES.

James B. Leghers, the man who has been on trial before Justice Matson on a charge of attempted rape on the person of Mrs. Maria Mellon, was discharged yesterday afternoon.

Robert J. Morris, the man arrested on complaint of his brother, Lewis Morris, for the larceny of a watch and chain and overcoat, appeared before Justice Demars yesterday. On consideration of his signing the pledge, his brother caused the case to be dismissed.

The sound of breaking glass at an early hour yesterday morning brought to the corner of Ashland avenue and Mulligan street a police officer, who saw three men shortly thereafter emerge from Thomas Coughlin's saloon through a broken window. He captured one named Pat Cavanaugh on the spot, and an hour later arrested the two others, Patrick Bennett and John Curtin. The trio did about $20 damage to the saloon building, but took nothing of the contents save the liquor which they drank. Justice Walsh held them in $300 until to-day.

Bailiff Whelan, of the West Division Police Court, and John Fitzherbert, a special bailer, had a set-to in the court-room yesterday which was not at all pleasing to Justice Walsh. The former was the aggressor, he having found Fitzherbert inside the railing and ordered him out. The latter refused, saying he had business there, and that only a few moments before had got the Justice's signature to some papers. Refusing to go, the Bailiff forcibly ejected him, and drawing a small but dangerous billy struck at Fitzherbert and injured him slightly on the hand. A trio of policemen separated them and hustled Fitzherbert off down-stairs, where he was booked for disorderly conduct. A young attorney and some companions who considered the Bailiff's conduct as uncalled for, remained until the case was tried, and testified in behalf of Fitzherbert, who, after a short hearing, was discharged by Justice Walsh. Fitzherbert promises to make things quite warm for the Bailiff henceforth. The difficulty between them is, that the Bailiff suspects the bailer of having furnished some of the newspapers with pointers to be used in writing him up as a corrupt and worthless officeholder.

LESSEPS.

Inauguration of the Survey for a Sea Level Canal at Panama.

Special Cable.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—The city is brilliantly illuminated in honor of the presence of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps. Its cathedral towers, its dilapidated fortifications, its high tiled roofs are profusely decorated with flags. The decayed monuments of Spanish rule wear something of their antique splendor. But the historical associations of the place are now subordinated to its utility as a port. A grand military display was held this morning, and soldiers marched and countermarched on the white sandy beach beyond the wharf.

The Technical Committee held their first sitting at 11 o'clock. Of the American engineers, Col. Totten and Mr. Wright were present. The Directors of the Panama Railroad also came to confer with M. De Lesseps. The final survey has been intrusted to five of the brigade of engineers, who will complete their work during the present month, at the end of which the excavations will formally commence at the summit of the Isthmus.

M. De Lesseps yesterday inaugurated in person the work of definit survey for a sea-level canal. The ceremonies took place on the steamer Taboquilla at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which is about a mile from Panama. Functionaries of the Panama and Columbian Governments were present. The members of the Technical Committee took an active part in the proceedings, which many spectators watched with interest.

MORTUARY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—The *American's* Athens (Ala.) special says: Business was entirely suspended here to-day in consequence of the funeral of the late Senator Houston. The public buildings and stores were heavily draped in mourning, and the Court-House bell was muffled. Large numbers of people commenced to flow into town early in the morning, some traveling a distance of twenty miles to pay the last sad tribute to the distinguished dead. A special train conveying Senators Morgan, Eaton, Allison, and Blair, and Representatives Culberson, Thomas, Herndon, Shelley, Herbert, and Forney, the Hon. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms A. J. Bright, and attendant Landley, Judge Spofford of Louisiana, Hon. Geo. W. Jones and Judge Thomas M. Jones, of Tennessee, arrived at 11 a. m. The visitors were met and escorted in carriages to the residence where the funeral procession was formed. The pall-bearers were citizens of the town and country. Gov. Cobb, Treasurer Vincent, Auditor Brewer, and other State officials were present, and formed part of the cortege. An immense crowd marched to the grave, where religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Price, of Huntsville, who made a general review of the life, virtues, and services of Senator Houston. The procession extended over half a mile, and was composed of all classes. The religious services over, the remains of the late Senator Houston were lowered into the grave.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 2.—Closer investigation into the mysterious death of T. P. Rood has solved the problem why he took his life. Some years ago he was one of the firm of Cram, Rood & Allison, and, after awhile, Senator W. B. Allison withdrew from the firm, and it became Cram & Rood. This firm were the attorneys for the Illinois Central Railroad, but lost it. Shortly after this Cram withdrew, and Rood was left alone. This worked upon his mind, and, as a last resort, he set to work to secure the Circuit Judgeship, but failed, and this was what "broke the camel's back." Since that day he has become melancholy and capricious, and has had his mind set for weeks to end his life on the 1st inst. It has caused quite a sensation in this city.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Courtney was here to-day, and signed a contract for a race with Hanlan, to be rowed according to the terms of Blaikie's recent proposition, at Washington or any other suitable place on May 20 next. The contract is to be forwarded to Mr. Blaikie to-morrow, and with it Courtney's $500. It is then to be forwarded to Hanlan, and, if he signs, the race will be rowed for the $6,000.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Licenses to organize have been issued by the Secretary of State to the Chicago Metallic Packing Company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; corporators, C. C. Jerome, L. L. Moody, Ira Holmes; and the Big Pittsburg Mining Company, Chicago; object, mining and smelting; capital, $10,000,000; corporators, Charles Henrotin, Freeman P. Erskine, John J. McClellan.

BANK FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—A Sacramento dispatch says the Capital Savings Bank suspended this morning. The bank is said to be solvent, but purposes going out of business, and promises to pay a first dividend of 10 per cent on principal to the depositors on the 10th inst., and on the same day 4 per cent on the interest account for the last six months. Other payments will be made as the assets are realized.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Steamers Circassian, from Glasgow; France, from London; Helvetia and City of Bristol, from Liverpool; and Westphalia, from Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the steamship Gallia, from New York.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Assyria, from New York, has arrived out.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The new State officials recently elected by the Readjusters of the General Assembly took charge of their respective offices to-day.

Strawberry plants are in bloom in gardens around this city.

CAN SEE THEIR WAY HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan 2.—The streets were lighted last evening for the first time since October. The new system included about seventy-six lamps, in which gasoline is used to generate the gas.

TAZEWELL'S BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Tazewell County has just issued $175,000 of 6 per cent funding bonds. George O. Marcy & Co., Chicago, have taken $150,000 of the issue at par.

GOV. HOWARD.

YANKTON, D. T., Jan. 2.—Gov. Howard's attendants announce a marked improvement in his condition to-night. Hopes for his recovery are entertained.

A Remarkable Town.

There are several remarkable towns in New Hampshire, but Newcastle seems to be the most remarkable of them all. If the Springfield *Republican* is correctly informed, Newcastle does not contain within its limits a single preacher, lawyer, or doctor.

HINTS OF VALUE.

A CLEAN RECORD.

The Defacing Marks of the World's Contact Successfully Washed Away.

And the New and Unusual Means by Which It Was Accomplished.

How Households Can Be Kept from the Annoyances Which Soot and Dirt Bring.

"Coaline," the Modern Cleanser, Renovator, and Purifier, and What It Will Do.

Read, Remember, and Act upon the Information Imparted.

The advance of any new idea is always a matter of public interest. And the more important the idea, the greater the interest. Nothing is more important or desirable in this world than cleanliness, and all which contributes to this end is of inestimable value. The introduction of Coaline must certainly be so considered. It is so thorough and pleasant in its operation that it is known as the "Electric Cleanser," and yet it contains no acids, no lime, and no potash. For the human face and form, for washing windows, cleaning paint, removing stains, and cleansing all with which it comes in contact, it not only is unexcelled,—it is absolutely unequaled. This is no extravagant statement; it is the truth, which can be verified by thousands of testimonials. Those who have never used Coaline are behind the times; those who have used it will not be without it. All standard grocers keep it, while it is for sale at wholesale by the Western Coaline Company, No. 127 East Van Buren street. Do not delay, but try it at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CONCERT BEGINS THURSBY TO-DAY. SECURE THEM EARLY

At the Central Music-Hall Box-Office this morning at 9 o'clock, where tickets will be sold at 50 CENTS, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT. 75

$1, $1.50, and $2, according to location.

Positively the only appearances of MISS THURSBY will be on next *Monday Evening, Jan. 5, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7,* With the Superb Company, including Herr FRANZ RUMMEL, the Eminent Pianist. Herr ADAMOWSKI, the Great Violinist. Mons. FISCHER, the Marvelous Violoncellist. Sig. FERRANTI, the Celebrated Buffo. MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF *SHAUN RHUE, SHAUN RHUE,* This Afternoon at 2 p. m., by the great Comedian, JOSEPH MURPHY, Supported by MISS LODUSKI YOUNG. To-Night and Sunday Night, by special request, MAUM CREE. Mr. Murphy will sing the charming song, A HANDFUL OF EARTH. Monday, Jan. 5, COLLIER'S UNION SQUARE COMBINATION in the BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the immense hits made by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE! In the characters of MARK ADOLPH OPSTEIN, German Professor, and MRS. FINN DACEY, Leader of Fashion, in their new comedy by Mr. B. E. Woolf, entitled A MILLION, the play will be produced at the Matinee to-day, and repeated this evening. Monday, Jan. 5.—D. E. BANDMANN as Hamlet.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Unabated Success of the Dashing and Beautiful Miss MINNIE PALMER and her Talented Company in the New Musical Comedy entitled Minnie Palmer's Boarding-School. Every Evening and Saturday and Sunday Matinees at 2. Next week, Dickie Lingard and her Comedy Company.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..................Proprietor and Manager

Last Saturday Matinee and Night. This Matinee, half price. RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. Gorgeous Scenery, Superb Costumes, Great Specialties, Mechanical Effects, Efficient Chorus. Enlarged Orchestra. In the Grand Spectacular Extravaganza, REVELS! Entire Company in cast, 100 auxiliaries. Secure Seats in advance. Sunday—Last Night of REVELS. Monday—Haverly's Chicago Church Choir Company.

MR. SULLIVAN'S DANCING CLASSES.

Masonic Hall, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Kindergarten Hall, 25 Bishop-court, Friday evenings. New term just opened. Residence, 119 Drexel boulevard.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

A MINISTER'S RHEUMATISM.

Rev. A. OPITZ, Schleisingerville, Wis., writes: "I was a sufferer with Rheumatism for years. Friends recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oil; I tried it, and must confess that the result was astonishing. Having hardly used up the first bottle, I found relief, and the second one cured me. I therefore feel under obligations, and shall recommend this effective remedy whenever I have a chance."

AN OHIO MAN'S RHEUMATISM.

MR. PHILIP REMLINGER, an old subscriber to our paper, and well known in the whole surrounding country, informed us the other day that his wife, who for two weary years had suffered with Rheumatism in the shoulder, during which time she had been treated by several physicians without success, has been completely cured by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.—Bucyrus (O.) Courier, editorially, Feb. 13, 1879.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 50 Cents a Bottle.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH Cure. A Speedy and Certain Antidote for Catarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-Relieving agents for Man and Beast.

BIRDS, &C.

BIRDS GERMAN CANARIES, And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria. F. KAEMPFER, 137 Clark-st.

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France.—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "A Million." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Shaun Rhue." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Revels." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Miss Minnie Palmer and William J. Scanlan. "Minnie Palmer's Boarding-School." Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

HOW TO GET THE DAILY TRIBUNE WITHOUT MONEY.

Any active friend of THE TRIBUNE can procure THE DAILY by making a little effort to raise a club for THE WEEKLY. We make this offer: For every subscriber you send this office at $1.10,—lowest club-rate,—THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent you for a *week*, which is equal to a commission of 25 cents to you on each subscription. Thus, for thirteen such subscriptions, you will get it for a quarter of a year; for twenty-six, a half year; and for fifty, a whole year.

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For a club of *ten* subscribers at $1.10 each, being $11, the immense double-sheet Saturday edition will be sent you for one year. This issue is a favorit in all intelligent families acquainted with it.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

An extra edition has been printed of the splendid First of January issue of THE TRIBUNE. Every one should make it a point to send copies to their friends in the East and in Europe, to show them what brave and enterprising Chicago has been doing the past year.

THE reduction of the public debt during the closing month of 1879 was $41251,217.

THE formal reception of Charles S. Parnell, the Irish land-reform agitator, occurred in New York yesterday, and consisted in the presentation of an address of welcome by the Committee appointed for that purpose, with replies by Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. The first public appearance of Mr. Parnell in America will occur to-morrow night, when he is to deliver a speech at Madison Square Garden in New York.

A STRONG feeling of dissatisfaction with the report of the House Committee on Rules is manifesting itself, and it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to amend the report when it comes up for approval upon the resumption of business after the holiday recess. Many members object to the arbitrary and unlimited power to hasten or retard legislation possessed by the Committee on Appropriations, and favor a division of its duties among other Committees.

THE Grosser Kurfurst, the big iron ship of the German navy which sank in the English Channel in consequence of a collision with the Kaiser Wilhelm, lies at the bottom like a chunk of lead, resisting all attempts to raise the hull. It seems unlikely that any plan can be devised for bringing the enormous mass of metal to the water's surface, and the German Admiralty is considering the expediency of blowing the ship to pieces with dynamite and afterwards recovering the fragments.

IN previous mentions of the new typographical equipment which THE TRIBUNE exhibited to its readers for the first time on New-Year's morning, proper credit has not been allotted for the fine appearance of the new dress. The supply of type was all manufactured in this city by Barnhart & Spindler expressly for THE TRIBUNE, and it is the judgment of all who have handled the types in any way that an equally perfect finish and accuracy have not heretofore been attained by any type-foundry. Of the handsome and symmetrical proportions of the type the reader can adequately judge, and it is a matter of proper pride that the entire outfit is the product of Chicago skill and enterprise.

THE condition of the iron trade is such as to cause considerable apprehension among iron manufacturers, as appears from a Pittsburg dispatch giving an account of a meeting in that city yesterday of the Western Iron Association, whereat the card rate of bar-iron was advanced half a cent per pound, the price being thus brought up to three cents and a half. The high price of pig metal and the inability of manufacturers to keep pace with the heavy demand have compelled this advance in price, but the result feared is that of enormous overproduction in consequence of the present inducements to start idle furnaces or build new ones. If the "boom" were certain to last several years, the iron men would feel very comfortable, but they are unable to so forecast the future as to assure themselves of the permanency of the present rate of demand, consumption, and value, and it is therefore not certain that this last increase of price is a wise step.

THERE were some diplomatic utterances of interest at the New-Year's reception of President Grévy to the Diplomatic Corps in Paris. Prince Hohenlohe, the Minister from Germany, expressed sentiments of marked good-will toward De Freycinet, and the Papal Nuncio also addressed the new French Premier in flattering terms as a man in whom the Church is "certain to find strictly impartial support." De Freycinet's reply was scarcely what the Pope's ambassador would have wished, the former cleverly disclaiming any hostility to the Catholic religion, but at the same time stating his purpose to be to "remove it from too close contact with political affairs,"—which is what the Papal Nuncio does not desire to have done to any great extent.

FROM an interview with Mr. James P. Root, the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, printed in another column, it will be seen that there is occasion for much dissatisfaction regarding the appointment by Chairman Cameron of a Sub-Committee to take charge of all arrangements connected with the National Convention in Chicago next June. It is represented by Mr. Root that there was a tacit understanding at the recent meeting of the National Committee in Washington that the Convention Sub-Committee should be selected from States nearest Chicago, which would be Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; but a contrary policy seems to have actuated Mr. Cameron in his choice of a member from Arkansas, another from Missouri, and a third from Indiana. In the opinion of Mr. Root this is not in accordance with the sense of the National Committee, and it is not courteous treatment of the people of Chicago, who, since they are to defray all the expenses of the Convention, ought at least to be represented on the Sub-Committee.

WHILE there has been no formidable conflict between the Union strikers and non-Union workers at the Stock-Yards, there is no doubt that acts have been committed which come within the statute providing fine and imprisonment for intimidation and interference to prevent men from working. The large number of city police and Lake police in and about the scene of the strike should not conceive it to be a discharge of their duty to stand around ready to quell a general riot, but should make arrests in case of individual attacks and such other overt acts as bring the perpetrators within reach of the statute. It is highly important that the right of every man to earn his living peaceably, without personal danger or fear, should be defended. It was to this end that the statute against intimidation and unlawful interference was passed, and the statute is of no avail unless the officers of the law assist in its enforcement. It is impertinent for an organization of Communists to claim the right to control the business of their employers, but it is outrageous and criminal for such a conspiracy to interfere with men who are seeking to support their families by honest labor.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The New York *Times* recently took occasion to deliver a very timely editorial lecture on the dangerous tendency of the American people to rush headlong into speculation at the first sign of good times, to overdraw upon their own resources, to discount the future, and to indulge in extravagances and excesses of all kinds. It warned its readers that the natural result of such indulgence will be a material change in the balance of trade, which is likely to be the forerunner of another panic and a succeeding period of commercial depression. In the course of this warning the *Times* evolved a preposterous preventive for the danger it foreshadowed, which is sufficiently set forth in the following paragraph:

"(1) It is inevitable that before long we shall take a large part of what balance may be due to us in goods instead of specie, and if the Silver law be not repealed our currency will steadily approach the point where gold will flow out instead of in. (2) The only possible method by which we can retain the gold which we have so luckily got is to make it an indispensable part of our currency by withdrawing the legal-tenders and providing for the constant conversion of bank-notes into gold, and by abandoning the dangerous competition between gold and depreciated silver. (3) If we retain an arbitrary volume of Government paper, redeemable in silver as well as gold, and continue the coinage of silver at the present rate, the disappearance of the gold and the introduction of silver as the basis of a fluctuating currency is only a matter of time. (4) And with a return to a fluctuating currency we shall have more or less disorder in all business affairs, more speculation, and less genuine enterprise, and constantly diminishing safety in all kinds of affairs."

1. The coinage of silver or the suspension of such coinage cannot possibly effect the outflow of gold apprehended by the *Times*. That is an event which will be determined by other conditions. If the balance of foreign trade shall continue to be favorable to this country there will be no loss of gold, whether silver be coined or not. So long as the foreign countries shall continue to demand an excess of American products in exchange for goods purchased from them, there will be no occasion, much less necessity, for sending the gold abroad. The Americans will certainly not give it away. Even those who go abroad to spend their money in travel and pleasure will not take the gold with them in any large amount. They will take letters of credit and bills of exchange which will be liquidated in the end by the sales of cotton, petroleum, breadstuffs, and the other American products sold in European markets. So long as American products shall be sold abroad in excess of American purchases, there will be no shipments of gold, no matter how much silver may be coined, except it be loaned to Governments or individuals in Europe, and, if loaned, it will continue to be the property of Americans, earning an interest, practically subject to call, and recoverable at any time when needed.

2. How in the name of common sense will the withdrawal of greenbacks and the suspension of silver coinage prevent the outflow of gold in case the balance of trade shall turn against the United States? The retention of the gold under these circumstances would certainly be more desirable, and its loss more embarrassing, than would be the case if legal-tender greenbacks and legal-tender silver remained to supply the debt-paying necessities in our own country; but the gold would go abroad in spite of these conditions. England, France, and Germany have parted with their gold reluctantly in payment of American balances against them, and only did so after sending back the bulk of American securities, public and private, which were available for that purpose; but the balance of trade against them compelled them in the long run to send away their gold, and some seventy or eighty millions thereof have been received in the United States within the last few months. The people of the United States are governed by the same laws of trade as are the people of Europe, and they would be obliged to yield up their gold in payment of balances against them just as the people of Europe have done under similar conditions. This necessity would be as unavoidable if gold were the only legal-tender money of the country as it would be with a legal-tender fund of greenbacks and silver, with the important difference that, in the latter case, the American people would be protected from the evils of bank-suspension, while, in the former case, the drain of gold would precipitate panic and bankruptcy.

3. The coinage of silver "at the present rate," so absurdly deplored in the above extract, amounts to $24,000,000 a year, or about one-half dollar to every inhabitant in this country. It is manifestly ridiculous to maintain that a change of one-half dollar per capita per year in the legal-tender fund of a country growing at the rate of American growth will operate toward making a change in the balance of foreign trade. But if this legal-tender silver and legal-tender paper shall be simultaneously destroyed, as the New York *Times* advocates, then the legal-tender resources of the country will be reduced by about three-fifths, and when the balance shall run against this country there will be a fund of not more than $250,000,000 of gold with which not merely foreign payments must be met, but which alone will be available for all domestic payments. Has the *Times* writer ever thought to estimate the extent of the demand for legal-tender for home uses? It may be safely said that the maturing debts in this country every year are between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000, or five and six times the amount of the present available legal-tender money. So long as the legal-tender fund is considered to be ample for all debt-paying, the creditors accept current funds readily convertible into legal-tender, grant extensions when necessary, and avoid a useless effort to get a corner on the legal-tender and squeeze the debtors. But, whenever the legal-tender shall be reduced to a notoriously insufficient volume, it will be in the power of the creditors to lock it up and extort unreasonable concessions from the debtors. The creditors will exact legal-tender under all circumstances; the debtors will hoard legal-tender whenever they can get their hands on it; the banks will pile up the legal-tender in their vaults for the protection of their notes; the foreign manufacturers and merchants will make drafts upon this same legal-tender, being gold alone; the rush for gold from all sides will speedily exhaust the supply, and general suspension of gold-payments will be the inevitable result. Previous experience demonstrates the absolute correctness of this view.

4. The only menace of "a fluctuating currency" in this country comes from the very program outlined by the New York *Times* in obedience to the Wall-street demands. There will be no fluctuations with an ample legal-tender fund of greenbacks, coin, and paper redeemable in coin; but, whenever this system shall have been broken down, a return to an irredeemable and fluctuating currency will be always imminent. The gold will vanish at the smallest scare, because it will be universally known that the stock of gold is insufficient to meet the demands for legal-tender money. Then the banks will suspend specie-payments, whether they be National or State banks of issue, and there will necessarily be a resort to shinplasters of various kinds, with all the fluctuations incident to such a miserable system and all the disorders that follow in its wake. The quickest and surest way to a fictitious inflation of the currency, with all its incidental evils, is to reduce the volume of redeemable and debt-paying money below the actual necessities of the country.

The *Times* proposes as a remedy for a mere apprehension what will be the seeds of an actual disaster. England has a legal-tender bank currency, and France, Germany, and the other great commercial nations of the world have the power to give bank currency the quality of legal-tender at any time,—a power which the United States Government does not possess. To throw this country upon the insufficient resource of gold alone, without the power of checking the money-panic sure to set in as a result, will be to rush headlong into suspension, and to give the demagogs and money-quacks every opportunity they could ask for fictitious inflation. It would be a criminal disregard of the lessons taught by the money-panics of 1837 and 1857; and THE TRIBUNE does not hesitate to say that, as between the destruction of the legal-tender Government notes, proposed by the goldites, and the destruction of the non-legal-tender bank-notes, desired by the Fiatists, the latter would be far the lesser of the two evils.

THE TRUE MEANING OF THE WORD "CHICAGO."

We print elsewhere a document of unusual interest, not only from a local historical point of view, but also because it settles, it is to be hoped forever, the real significance of the Indian word, "Chicagou." The document is a deed, which is printed *verbatim*, signed and registered at Kaskaskia, Ill., in September, 1773, while this country belonged to Great Britain, and 107 years ago.

The parties of the first part are ten Illinois Indian Chiefs and Sachems of the Kaskaskia, Pewariah (Peoria), and Cahoquia tribes, acting for all the Illinois Indians; four of whom, singularly enough, bear angelic and saintly names,—viz.: Gabriel, Michael, Peter, and John Baptiste; though the considerations named in the deed, such as guns, powder, whisky, and tobacco, are not as a rule applied to saintly uses. The parties of the second part are twenty-two white men of London, England, and of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., the name most prominently mentioned being that of William Murray, merchant, of Illinois. The premises conveyed are two tracts of land. The first embraces that portion of the State now commonly known as Southern Illinois. The second includes the remainder of the State and a portion of Southern Wisconsin, the lake region, which was always a favorit locality with the red aborigines, and, from the special mention of a wonderful spring, extending evidently as far north as Waukesha.

The moneyed consideration paid for the State of Illinois and about one-third of Wisconsin was five shillings, or one dollar and a quarter. Besides this there was considerable store of blankets, shirts, stockings, breech-cloths, powder, lead, knives, vermilion (for personal adornment), gun-flints, brass kettles, tobacco, looking-glasses, awls, fire steels, gartering, flour, corn, horses, cattle, salt, and guns,—an inventory which gives a very clear idea of Indian life and characteristics a century since. So much for the historical interest of this very important and interesting document.

The local significance of the deed lies in its definition of the word "Chicago." One authority has persistently contended that it means "skunk," or polecat; a second that it means "a strong smelling thing"; and a third that it means "garlic," or wild onions. The larger number of people have accepted the first and most offensive as the real meaning, because it was propounded by the most eminent Indian scholar in the country. The Indians themselves, however, are the best authority as to the meaning of the word, and in this deed which their ten Chiefs and Sachems have signed they unmistakably define the meaning. In describing the second tract of land they say: "Then up the Illinois River by the several courses thereof to *Chicagou or Garlic Creek*." This is final. There lies no appeal from it. It disposes of the "skunk." That very handsome but very highly-scented long-tailed animal can no longer pose in his favorit attitude as the emblem of Chicago, nor need it any longer keep any away who are anxious to enjoy the advantages and hospitality of the great American summer resort. Chicago will no longer suffer this strong-scented stigma. The skunk does not wander in our streets, nor does his mephitic miasma rise from our avenues. There is in reality no record that he ever had a home here, or that he ever perfumed the strolling Indians, furtraders, and soldiers of early days, or the beaux and belles of our latter days. He has never, within our boundaries, beguiled the unwary traveler into a display of affection for him only to render him an object of aversion to all who meet him. Instead of the skunk it is the ancient and hallowed garlic that is symbolical of Chicago, and it is a bulb that calls for special veneration. It shows that Chicago one hundred and seven years ago, as now, was the centre of a universal article of food. When the Israelites were oppressed by the Pharaohs, they comforted themselves with garlic. The swarthy Egyptians, who piled up the huge Pyramids, refreshed and strengthened themselves with it. The ancient Greek and Roman soldiers, sailors, and rural classes made it one of their principal articles of diet, and the Roman legions owed the herculean strength and heroic courage with which they hurled themselves upon the Gauls to the strength of the garlic upon which they fed. It possesses great restorative powers. Galen eulogizes this quality of it, and Elphinstone in his "Kingdom of Cabul" says: "The people in places where the simoom is frequent eat garlic, and rub their lips and noses with it, when they go out in the heat of summer, to prevent their suffering by the simoom,"—a hint of great value to the people of St. Louis, who suffer so much from the hot blasts that sweep up the Mississippi Valley. All the ancient poets sang its praises except Horace, who was always nicer than he was wise. The Greeks placed it upon the stone piles at the crossroads as a supper for Hecate. And the old Egyptians, when they made their oaths, knew nothing more sacred to invocate as a deity than garlic. Cleopatra, sailing down the Nile under her silken sails, must have refreshed herself with it. It nerved Cheops up to the construction of the Pyramids. It invigorated Samson in his contests with the Philistines. It was not only a sacred symbol and a strengthening herb, but it is also a great remedy, possessing valuable stimulating and stomachic properties, while its essential oils, from the most ancient times to the present, have been known to cure bronchitis and its pulp to cure catarrh and convulsions. In all its characteristics it resembles Chicago. Like our city, its principal feature is strength; and, like our city also, it is recuperative. And is not this garlic, now used as a common article of food the world over, typical of the present time, when Chicago is furnishing the world with its necessities of life? Is not Chicago like its symbol,—strong, healthy, vigorous, and restorative?

SHALL ENGLAND SHIP HER PAUPERS TO THIS COUNTRY?

We yesterday published several cablegram statements made by some of the Irish landlords. They protest against small land proprietorships as fatal to the people, and think the landocracy system is the perfection of wisdom. One of them, Lord Devon, writes that, if the present system is left to stand as it is, "Ireland will *continue* to advance and improve." His prediction is made in the face of an almost general famine and as general an inability of the tenants to pay their onerous rents. Another landlord writes that the suffering of the tenants can be relieved by the poor fund; that the *only* suffering is for want of food; that the principal food of the people is potatoes; and that this year only one-fourth of a crop of this food was produced. The fact is, that it requires everything that the land can produce to pay the rent and the taxes, and the potatoes are raised for food for the family. When the general crop fails the rent can't be paid; when the potatoes fail the people must suffer; when both fail, then the tenants are evicted on the roadside to perish like starving dogs.

All these landlords urge that the Irish emigrate. That is the only remedy they will suggest. If they are unable to pay rent, the landlords regard them as cumbering the ground, and, while they will not abate one penny in the rate of rent, they will contribute to an emigration fund to send the people whom they have brought to starvation out of their own country, and to be imposed upon the bounty and charity of some other people. They propose to send ship-loads of these paupers to the United States. No people ever voluntarily leave their native land except to better their condition. Nine-tenths of the Irish peasantry who come to the United States are so reduced in poverty before leaving as to be indebted to some relative or friend in this country for the money to pay their passage hither. A very large portion of the money paid by the small tenants for rent for the small farms they occupy in Ireland is sent to them from this country by sons or daughters who have come here, and whose scanty savings are thus swallowed up to maintain the merciless landlordism which pauperizes Ireland.

The editor of the New York *Herald* resides mainly in Europe; he is a man of wealth and a snob. He caters to the sentiment of the class which flourishes on the English and Irish feudal system of land monopoly,—the class of men who consume but never produce, who live high and fast upon the rents extorted from suffering and starving people. The *Herald* has been industriously representing that the American people had no sympathy with the agitation for land-reform, and that whatever sympathy could be evoked in America would be limited to extending aid to the starving and destitute. The paternalism of landlordism in Ireland finds special support in this New York paper, which also urges that the pauperized Irish be shipped to the United States. The London *Times* echoes these sentiments, and congratulates the landed aristocracy on the fact that the American people have no sympathy with the movement to make the Irish people owners of the land they cultivate.

Mr. Parnell is now in the country, and will soon speak for himself and those he represents. There is no communism in the present Irish agitation. The land in Ireland is the confiscated property of the Crown; its present proprietors hold it subject to the disposal of the Crown. It is proposed to put an end to the centuries of Irish poverty and discontent by the Government placing a valuation on this land and selling it in small lots at this valuation to the actual cultivators and occupants, the proceeds of the sale being paid over to the present nominal owners, who are mainly non-residents of Ireland. The effect of a somewhat similar measure in France, where a nation of paupers and serfs was converted into a nation of peasant proprietors, and certainly the most industrious and prosperous people in Europe, is worth something. Like results from the like remedy have followed in Belgium, and in such parts of Germany where the large estates were broken up and the lands put into the hands of peasant farmers. This remedy for Irish evils is now proposed, and it is a libel upon the intelligence of the American people to assume that they, themselves all at liberty to own land, have no sympathy for a people seeking deliverance from feudal serfdom and perpetual tenantry and poverty.

We think it likely that this sympathy will find active expression in a short time. The American people have a direct and personal interest in this matter. There are laws of the United States prohibiting the exportation hither of paupers. American Consuls have to report all such instances, which was once a common occurrence, and upon the arrival of such consignments the unhappy victims are sent back to the place of shipment. Now, England has a political and a land system which for centuries has pauperized Ireland. It has driven that people to this country, utterly penniless, in enormous numbers. It has sent them hither empty-handed. It has compelled the Irish men and women in this country to send of their hard-earned savings money enough to purchase relatives from the almshouse, the roadside, and the famine-stricken hovels, and bring them to this country. It has compelled these hard-laboring people in this country to send of their savings millions to pay the terrible rent of lands in Ireland to keep friends and relatives from being thrust on the roadside to die for want of food. England by her cursed land-system has made Ireland a land of misery, from which England forces, upon penalty of death, large bodies of starved peasants annually to America. Have the American people no interest in having this double outrage upon humanity and upon international rights stopped?

THE United States have always been open to every man, of whatever race or clime, to come hither to live in peace, and to enjoy every civil and political right that is known to the law. That wise and beneficent liberality will, we hope, never be limited or restricted. But migration to the United States should be free, and not enforced; the people who are welcomed here are free people, who come voluntarily and from choice.

The almshouse is not the training-school for American citizens. When England by her land policy reduces her Irish subjects to starvation; when her landlords will not permit their impoverished and starving tenants to occupy the land to raise food for their own subsistence; when these Irish landlords offer the alternative of death on the roadside or deportation to America; when the almshouses are so densely packed that the cost of maintaining them has become a serious charge, and these landlords offer the inmates death from want of food or free passage to America, the people of the United States have an interest in arresting this brutal system which will fill the cities and towns of this country with the homeless, destitute, suffering, starving people,—strangers in a strange land without trade or occupation. Shall England be permitted to pauperize a whole people, and force them, under penalty of starvation, to move with their rags to America, to be dumped penniless on the dock of the first port they enter? Have the American people no sympathy for these victims of English brutality, and have they no interest in demanding that England shall not make this country the hospital for the destitute and famine-stricken people whose condition she has mercilessly caused?

This subject is one which must force itself upon the attention of the American people. State Governments must take some decided action against this enforced migration of paupers; the National Government must meet the responsibility, and notify England that, if she wish to make Ireland one vast field of famine, then England must keep her paupers at home and feed them, or stand accursed in the eyes of civilized humanity as the most brutalized Government now existing.

THE official statement of the Warehouse Registrar, the footings of which were published in our issue of last Wednesday, shows that we had in store in this city last Saturday 13,000,590 bushels of all kinds of grain. The largest quantity on hand previously was 12,372,227 bushels early in last March. The relative quantity of wheat in store in comparison with corn is a small percentage less than it was a year ago, while the quantity of oats is double what it was last year, but barley is less by 50 per cent. It is estimated that the practical working capacity of the elevators will enable them to receive but about 2,000,000 bushels more in excess of their shipments, which lump will be gained in another two or three weeks if the recent rate of augment be kept up, leaving fully three months of winter to be provided for otherwise. The storage capacity of the vessels in harbor is estimated to be about 3,000,000 bushels; but probably no arrangement could be made to use the whole of this room. It is no wonder that business-men are now speculating on the consequences to the trade of the city which would follow a forced determination by the railroads to decline all grain freights to Chicago, because there is no place where they can discharge it. The prospect now is that large quantities of grain which legitimately "belongs here" will be forced to other markets before the opening of navigation next spring.

GERMANY AND HER RAILROADS.

A dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* of Dec. 10 says:

"In view of the solid majorities achieved on a second reading yesterday and to-day in the Prussian House of Deputies in favor of the acquisition by the State of certain private railways, the bill for this purpose may be said to be already accepted in principle, the rest being a mere matter of detail. The Conservatives of all shades voted for this truly Socialistic scheme, the Government being also supported by the great majority of the National Liberals, while the Opposition included the remainder of the latter fraction, the Progressionists, the Clericals, and the Poles. The voting had especial reference to the Berlin-Stettin, the Magdeburg-Halberstadt, the Hanover-Altenbeken, and the Cologne-Minden lines; but it cannot be doubted that the other companies will soon have to succumb to the same fate. At the same time, it is not sought to be denied that what Prince Bismarck has now, in effect, induced the Landtag to do for Prussia, he will at no distant date ask the Reichstag to ordain for all Germany."

Since the above, the cable has sent the intelligence that both Houses of the Assembly have passed the bill by overwhelming majorities. Next to the unification of Germany, the darling policy of Bismarck has been to put the Government in possession of the telegraphic and insurance systems, but especially of the railroads. It is understood that the Government will take the roads at a valuation and pay for them in 4 per cent bonds, paying the interest out of the profits of running the roads, and covering any surplus into the Treasury. In adopting this policy Bismarck has two objects in view,—the one military and the other commercial. In his speech upon the bill in the Upper House, Count Von Moltke urged that the acquisition of railways had become unconditionally necessary to the military efficiency of the country. In case of war they would require the united transport material of all lines, and it was certainly preferable for the State simply to have to deal with one instead of with forty different authorities. In addition to this, it would prevent overcharging of the Government. The same consideration applies to their commercial uses, as it will prevent overcharging of the people. As for financial consideration, Von Moltke said: "The question is more one of conversion than of deluging the country with State papers. Many persons, especially in the industrious middle class, felt the need of investing their money in bonds, and they could not do better than buy perfectly solid State securities instead of shares, the dividends on which decreased from year to year. Were men but possessors of State bonds they would cease to be Social Democrats,"—a remark which was received with great applause. By this action Germany will be the first Power to thoroughly test the merits of the State management of railroads, as it will hereafter direct the transportation of mails, passengers, and express matter, as well as the telegraphic business. The experiment will be watched with great interest, as it is the first thorough test. Russia owns her roads, but they are very few in number. France owns a part of her roads, Belgium a half of them, Holland all her roads, which she leases out, and Italy one-half of hers, which she works herself.

DAN VOORHEES and his ilk of fellows are making a great fuss because some North Carolina colored people have moved into Indiana in search of work and wages. The real objection on Dan's part is to their politics. If they voted the Demo-Confed ticket they would all be heartily welcome to the Hoosier State. Thus far only about a thousand have arrived in Indiana. Nearly all have located in Putnam, Clay, and Vigo Counties on farms, having secured better places than they are used to. They generally make arrangements for a small piece of land and a house for their families, and are receiving from $15 to $25 a month for farm work in cash, whereas in North Carolina they were paid about half these wages in store truck at double the honest market prices. These darkies are usually tickled at being paid off each month by the Indiana farmers in big, solid, shining silver dollars. They take to the "dollars of the daddies" with a wonderful avidity. They say it is just the kind of money they have been looking for and particularly want. They have no sympathy with the Bayard, Sherman, and Hayes hostility to silver dollars. All the blacks of the South are delighted to get silver dollars for their wages and cotton. New comers vote in Indiana upon six months' residence in the State. These thousand darkies will all be voters next fall. They have mostly settled in the Eighth District, which the Democrats carried last year for Congressman by 1,010 majority, though the Republicans carried it in 1876, electing Hunter by 1,160 majority. What Voorhees & Co. fear is, that this black Republican reinforcement of bone and muscle will redeem the Eighth District next fall, and turn the balance in several counties for legislators, who elect a Senator in place of McDonald, whose term expires March 4, 1881. That is where the shoe pinches. The stream of colored laborers from North Carolina, however, continues to pour into Indiana, Dan Voorhees' protests to the contrary notwithstanding; and all who arrive previous to next May will be entitled to vote next fall in Indiana, which is thus gradually ceasing to be a doubtful State.

THE Boston *Herald*, speaking of the great loss by the recent conflagration in that city, says that it is a disgrace to American enterprise and intelligence that such immense losses of property should occur, and points out how they may be avoided. The recent fire broke out in one of the best built portions of the city, and yet, with superior advantages for extinguishing the flames, it raged until it entailed a loss of over a million. The *Herald* admits that the contents of many stores practically destroy their fire-proof quality, even in defiance of brick and iron, but it insists that, as ships at sea are often made secure by water-tight compartments, so stores may be made measurably secure by building each story with a view of keeping the flames from spreading in case fire breaks out. It then discusses another branch of the subject,—namely: the immense losses of aggregated capital in this country by fire, and asserts that some of the European countries, notably Germany, can maintain their great standing armies on what they save from conflagrations as compared with our slovenly way of doing business. Both aspects of the case—the fire-proof capacity of buildings in the United States and the consequent saving of immense sums of money—are worthy of serious attention.

As to the expert-testimony business in the Hayden murder trial, the Buffalo *Express* remarks with truth and emphasis that "in the whole list of legal abuses there is none more scandalous, or that shows human nature at a greater disadvantage, than the admission of semi-purchasable, necessarily one-sided, and generally conflicting 'expert' testimony with regard to matters of fact which are essential to be established in civil or criminal trials."

THE Rock Island *Union* gives an account of the coal-miners' strike now in progress at the mines of Rapid City, Hampton, and Happy Hollow. The strike commenced the 1st of December, and is likely to continue all winter. About 500 men are now out of employment, and they and their families have been ordered out of the houses in which they are living, and the Union says if they remain much longer they must be supported at the county's expense. When the strike began the miners were paid 85 cents a ton and given all the coal they wanted to use free of charge. The strike was for an increase of wages from 85 cents to $1 per ton; and, at the time it was inaugurated, 83⅓ cents were paid at Cable and Coal Valley, and 80 cents at Briar Bluff. The operators felt that they were already paying more than the current rate, and that the demand was unjust and unfair, and they in return decided not to pay any more than 80 cents. At these prices men could make $30 per month, and industrious men could earn a good living; but, like the pig-stickers at the Stock-Yards, they prefer idleness, poverty, and want—that must be relieved at last by public or private charity—rather than to abandon their foolish and untenable position.

IN regard to reducing legal expenses the following order was entered in the State Savings Institution case on Wednesday:

WHEREAS, The Receiver has asked the advice of the Court as to the continued employment of two solicitors in behalf of said estate of which he is Receiver; and whereas it appears to the Court that the legal business connected with the administration of said estate will be much less for the future than it has been during the last two years, and it being desirable to reduce the legal expenses attending the said estate, it is ordered, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1880, the Receiver of said estate employ but one general solicitor for said estate (such solicitor to be selected by said Receiver), and, if necessary to hereafter employ any special counsel, he shall first obtain the consent of the Court to do so upon petition setting forth the necessity therefor.

There has been some growling in regard to the amount of assets the lawyers were devouring, $15,000 having been paid to one legal firm as attorney's fees. One of the depositors, signing himself "Victim," exploded in the press as follows:

My God! Fifteen thousand dollars taken from the hard-earned savings of the widow and the orphan and transferred to the pockets of those lawyers! Is it not High, and isn't it very Bonny? What great litigation has there been to justify such an expenditure of the money of the poor? I'll wager that $1.50 would have been a high compensation for all the services rendered by those attorneys. Let us have the items for those services. Does his Honor Judge Moore allow such fees? Is there, or was there, no stipulation as to attorney's fees to be paid for particular services? This cannot but be considered as downright robbery of the poor depositors in this swindling institution. Lawyers with few clients seem to think they are privileged to skin a client when they get one, upon the plea that they must live. Better for the world if such men were removed to some place where they would have to work for a living like the poor they would rob; and when death approaches they will cry "Remorse! remorse!" but the lowest depths of hell will yawn to receive their sinful souls.

THE estate of Asa Packer, deceased, the Democratic Pennsylvanian millionaire, cuts up well,—bigger even than was anticipated, which is contrary to the common rule, as the reports of rich men's wealth nearly always far exceed the reality. The estate shows the following: Stocks, bonds, etc., $5,816,927; bonds and mortgages, $22,522; real estate, $264,900; book accounts, $455,774. The stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was appraised at the price at which the stock stood for several months succeeding Judge Packer's death. At present prices, $52.50 per share, it would swell the total present value of the stock owned by the estate to $7,500,000. The income of the estate is over half a million a year. What a magnificent cheese here is for the heirs to quarrel over and distribute among the lawyers and Judges, Receivers and Referees, Masters in Chancery, and other legal gentlemen.

GEN. GRANT told a newspaper man in Washington the other day that he thought he had become such a proficient in public speaking that he would soon be fit to go to Congress. That would really be too funny for anything, to see the Silent Man running down one of the aisles on the jump, swinging both arms in the air like a windmill in a gale on the open prairie, shouting "Mr. Speaker!" in a tone of thunder, and, if he is recognized, to go on with his speech, like the rest of them, gesticulating like mad, whirling about until his coat-tails snap like a whip, and foaming at the mouth like a dog with the hydrophobia! No, no, General; you were not intended by Nature for an average Congressman, and you are now too old to learn.

IF Mr. Horace Rublee, late Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee, had taken up the advocacy of "de legal-tenderizing ob de greenback" and made that the issue in Wisconsin at the last election, he would have seen a very different result in that State from what was achieved. He would have seen the splendid majority of 26,000 and over for the Republican ticket dwindle to nothing, and he would have seen the 12,000 votes cast for Col. May, the Greenback candidate for Governor, swelled to 50,000 votes, or double that received by Allis in 1877. In other words, the Hayes-Sherman-Bayard-Rublee scheme of finance would have helped to keep the Pomeroy-Greenback party on its feet in Wisconsin as elsewhere.

GEN. GARFIELD owns a fine farm in Mentor, O., six miles from the flourishing Village of Painesville. Here he and his family spend the summer months, and it is here that the General has been spending the holiday recess, "mending his fences" and communicating with the rural legislator who will vote for the election of a United States Senator. Having served sixteen years in the House of Representatives, Mr. Garfield thinks the people of Ohio know him well enough to decide upon his merits as a Senatorial candidate, and consequently will not visit Columbus during the Senatorial struggle,—an example set by old Ben Wade, who was elected three times and never appeared at the Capital of the State when a candidate.

IF Mr. Beecher's recent attack upon the American Bible Society was for the purpose of stirring up a controversy and provoking criticism, he has met with considerable success already. The Rev. Dr. Porter tells Mr. Beecher that he does not tell the truth, that he is no scholar, and not qualified to pronounce in any matter involving technical learning. Mr. Beecher may not be very learned as the schools go, but Dr. Porter may find out that he has a tolerably clear knowledge of the definition of Saxon words.

SAYS an Eastern paper: "The railroads may defeat Sapp's bill in Congress this year, as they beat Reagan's last year in the Senate after passing the House, but if they do they will be confronted with a more radical one next year. The railroads may postpone the evil day of Congressional legislation, but they cannot avert it. The people have learned that they have a lawful right to regulate inter-State railway transportation in the public interest, and they are determined to do it." So say all of us.

THE London *Times* is out for Grant, because his election would be "some additional safeguard that the Union should have for its chief one who has studied Englishmen and their relations to America in England itself." A far better reason would be that Grant is more than ever in love with American institutions after having compared them with those of every other civilized country under the circuit of the sun.

IN a large litter of pigs, what is called "the titman" is the name given to the little fellow for whom Nature did not supply the usual maternal resources for getting a living, and it usually falls to his lot to stand off and squeal while the rest of them partake of the lacteal fluid. But out at the Stock-Yards the case is reversed. The whole crowd stand off and squeal while the titman is well provided for.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* prints the cut of a few sections of the old fashioned zigzag rail fence, and tells its readers that it is a photograph of the Tay bridge, Scotland, where the recent terrible railroad disaster took place. The *Sentinel* should not attempt to play such practical jokes upon the public,—the catastrophe being altogether too solemn a subject for a comic newspaper to make fun about.

SOME of the Eastern newspapers are trying to start a Joe Hawley boom, but somehow it only booms in the nature of a dark-horse boom. Still, with the example of 1876 before him, no sane man dares to say what will happen. There wasn't a ripple on the surface indicating a Hayes boom until the Convention met, and then, when the thimble was raised, behold there was the little joker.

THE General Assembly of South Carolina has set an example that the General Assembly of Illinois and all other State Legislatures will do well to imitate. It was in session just thirty days, and the whole cost will not exceed $40,000. Last year the Illinois Legislature met in January and adjourned in May, being in session four times as long as the session in South Carolina.

SAYS the *Evening News*: "THE TRIBUNE of this city not only turned over a new leaf, but several of them, at the beginning of the year, and ornamented those leaves with new type. This new dress makes a handsome journal, and is a credit to the taste of the management which

has made THE TRIBUNE one of the best newspapers in the country—the best morning paper, in fact, outside of New York City." It would not have strained the naked truth to have added "or inside of Gotham." New York is a bigger city than Chicago, but its newspapers are smaller and unequal to them in news enterprise or editorial ability.

NEXT week the trouble will begin in Washington again. Mr. Bayard will probably be heard from as soon as the caucus will let him, and we shall see how much support the Democratic party in Congress will give him and his anti-legal-tender scheme. Sherman may come forward and accuse Bayard of attempting to steal his Presidential thunder.

IT is strongly suspected that Dan Rice lied when he said in a recent temperance lecture that he drank with the late Senator Chandler at 12 o'clock on the night of his death in this city last November. Mr. Jesse Spalding knows where Mr. Chandler was at that hour, and his word is not to be gainsaid.

"A STILL sow drinks the swill," is a homely old adage that is now being illustrated by a man at the Stock-Yards who gobbles a good share of the feed while the others get nothing.

THERE won't be any lights turned down in Chicago on the 2d of June, so that the Republican Convention can hold an evening session if it wants to do so.

THE Buffalo *Express* has not the least idea that Gen. GRANT "will decline the unanimous nomination which the Chicago Convention will tender him."

EVEN the Richmond (Va.) *State* (Dem.) says that Garcelon is guilty of an unpardonable blunder, for which both he and his party will suffer.

POSSIBLY the pig-stickers have handled so many of those animals that some of the leaders begin to manifest hoggish traits of character.

THURMAN's and Tom Ewing's ships both split on the financial rock, and now it is Bayard's and John Sherman's.

PERHAPS John Sherman and Senator Bayard would rather see the greenback destroyed than be President.

IS THIS January thaw to last all winter?

PERSONALS.

Baron Friesen, of Germany, is in New York. There were several bare 'n freezin horses in Chicago during the late cold spell.

From a careful perusal of the Springfield *Republican* we learn that a man named Garcelon is creating some trouble in Maine. He is alluded to forty-seven times in a recent issue of the paper.

Mrs. Hayes was assisted in receiving her New-Year's callers by four young ladies,—Miss Matthews, daughter of the ex-Senator; two Misses Jones, of Cincinnati; and Miss Lucy Cook, Mrs. Hayes' cousin.

A New York paper announces that a young lady of that city is soon to marry an English nobleman. One by one the male aristocracy of Europe are being given life positions at liberal salaries by the daughters of opulent Americans.

A South Side young man who promised his father, the day before New Year's, to lead a better life, is sticking to his resolution manfully, and at last accounts was so far ahead of the better life that there is little prospect of its ever overtaking him.

The Kentucky Legislature will be asked at its next session to appropriate $10,000 for a monument to the late Judge Elliott, who came to a violent and untimely end by reason of having decided a case adversely to Tom Buford, who at once hunted up the Judge and shot him.

An exchange says that "a clever English teacher has originated the idea of shopping classes, in which girls might be taught how to buy dress and housekeeping goods." The idea of teaching girls how to shop is about on a par with that of opening a swimming-school for young ducks.

The officers of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., are endeavoring to sell the Bible used by Gen. Washington. They want to pay a church debt. In spite of all those nice stories about George that have been handed down for three generations, we are prepared to learn that the book is in a good state of preservation.

The Marquis of Lorne is reputed to be greatly interested in the establishment of a Canadian Academy of Fine Arts. As soon as the institution is in running order attention should be paid to securing a renaissance in trousers. We don't know what the old style was, but anything would be an improvement on the kind worn by the Canucks for the past twenty years.

An old but observing gentleman on the West Side, who was recently invited to take an interest in a traveling show, and promised half of the gate receipts, indignantly declined the proposition, saying he knew all about such matters, as, since his daughters had grown up, the only gate he owned swallowed up more money in repairs every year than the original cost amounted to.

Capability Brown was George III.'s head gardener, and exercised within his domain an autocratic rule which, while fully admitted, was secretly resented. In course of time Brown died, and the King made haste to visit his emancipated gardens. "Ha! John," said his Majesty to the working-gardener, gleefully rubbing his hands, "now that old Brown is dead you and I can do as we please!"

At a performance of the cantata of "Esther" at Dallas, Tex., *Ahasuerus* was advised by somebody in the audience not to "cut it too fat." The personator of the great Assyrian went to the footlights and said: "This is a religious show, and you'll have to be decent. I'm *Ahasuerus* just now, but after the show I'm Sam Turner; and if any duffer would like to cut it fat, then I'll give him a mighty lively welcome."

Mrs. Maria Hopkins, of San Francisco, has a Japanese exotic called the baby plant. It is of the genus lily, four feet in hight, and blossoms semi-annually. The flower is star-shaped, having five petals of a handsome brown, and yellow cover. The calyx encircles and protects a tiny figure, which bears a resemblance to a nude baby, its little arms and legs outstretched, and the eyes distinctly marked. The owner paid $300 for the plant. In this part of the country the genuine article is preferred.

Charles Francis Adams likes to sit up half the night reading or writing. Of his three sons John Quincy, popularly known as "Jack" Adams, has most of the Adams look. Charles Francis, Jr., is the well-known writer on railroad topics. Brooks Adams is the red-hot Democrat who wanted Mr. Tilden sworn in at New York and then march on to Washington. He is a handsome fellow, bright and positive, and, like his brothers, earns his own living, in accordance with the Adams motto: "Millions to inherit, not one cent for subsistence."

One of the dresses worn at a recent wedding in New York is described as follows: "The train is of blue corded silk faced with myrtle-green velvet, and has sprays of roses laid around its edge and matching others which are set here and there among the curtain of draperies of the front breadth. The roses lie on a band of velvet matching the train lining, and above them are two rows of Alencon point and a band of silver embroidery. The waist is pointed, and has a surplice drapery of green velvet on the shoulder." And yet people wonder at the number of tramps in this country.

A sad accident occurred in St. Louis New-Year's Eve in connection with the wedding of a well-known society belle of that city. In accordance with a time-honored custom, one of the bride's old slippers was thrown after the carriage in which were seated the happy pair, a prominent cannon-ball tosser having been hired for that purpose. Unfortunately his aim was not a good one, and the ponderous missile was hurled through the carriage window, breaking the groom's left arm and two of his ribs. This shows that even professional athletes may overestimate their strength, and will probably put an end to slipper-throwing at weddings in St. Louis.

SUSPENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Uhrig Brewing Company has made an assignment, but arrangements are being made to continue the business. The nominal capital is $300,000. The embarrassment is attributed to the effect of an overproduction on the St. Louis market.

A LITTLE DULL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The *Tribune* notes the fact that among the forty-five lamps now placed on exhibition at Menlo Park, several are already burning a little dull.

THE RAILROADS.

View of the Frith of Tay Bridge After the Fearful Accident.

The Engineer's Description of the Structure and How It Was Built.

Railway Managers Petitioning for a Reduction of Duty on Bessemer Rails.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Lines of Road in Mexico and Colorado.

Important Meeting of the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Road.

THE FRITH OF TAY BRIDGE.

The meagre accounts thus far published of the Frith of Tay Bridge, the scene of the recent dreadful railroad calamity in Scotland, have not satisfied the people of this country, and there has been considerable demand for an accurate view of the fatal bridge and a fuller description of it than has heretofore been given. In order to satisfy this demand, THE TRIBUNE has procured a photographic view of the bridge, from which the annexed cut has been carefully executed. This, together with the following descriptions, will enable the reader to form a much better idea of the dreadful accident than has been furnished by the incomplete accounts heretofore published.



This notable structure, crossing the Frith of Tay about a mile and a half to the west of Dundee, and forming a connection between the latter city and the North British Railway system in Fife, was over two miles in length, the longest iron bridge in the world. The following is the substance of a very full description of the structure as furnished during the process of construction by Mr. A. D. Stewart, who assisted the Chief Engineer, Mr. Thomas Bouch, in the design:

Commencing at the south shore, the bridge for the first five spans is on a curve of a quarter of a mile radius. It is then straight for a distance of a mile and a half. At the north shore, between high and low water mark, it describes a of a quarter of a mile radius, forming nearly a quarter of circle towards the Town of Dundee.

The level of the rails at the south end is seventy-eight feet above high water. The gradient descends one in 100 for the first three spans, is level for the next two, and ascends one to 353 towards the centre. It is level over the navigable part of the river, and the rails are ninety-two feet above high water, leaving eighty-eight feet for the passage of shipping above high water of spring tides. From this the gradient falls one in seventy-three and one-half to the end of the bridge.

The bridge consisted of eighty-four spans, whose magnitude in order, commencing at the Fife shore, was as follows: Three of sixty feet, two of eighty, ten of 200, twelve of 136, thirteen of 230, one of 150, eleven of 250, twenty-five of sixty, one of 155, and six of twenty-seven.

The first fourteen piers were founded upon rock, which was generally covered to the depth of a few feet with clay or other soft material. These piers consisted of double solid cylinders of brick-work, built with strong Portland cement mortar, and connected by a wall of brick-work from low water to the superstructure. The foundations for the piers were obtained by placing caissons, or hollow cylinders, on their site, excavating within them, and then sinking them by forcing out the water by air pressure. These caissons were built on the foreshore on a properly prepared foundation and lined internally with brick-work to such a hight that, when fully sunk, the brick-work extended above low water. When carried out and placed in position the brick-work formed part of the permanent pier, giving weight and stability to the caisson when the water was displaced from the inside. When the whole material above the rock was thus excavated, the working chamber and shaft of the caisson were filled with concrete, put in in a liquid state. When this solidified, the process of building the pier upward was continued. Some difficulty arose in keeping the cylinders vertical during the sinking, but this was overcome by combining them into a single caisson.

Between the fourteenth and fifteenth piers the rock disappeared, and at the sites of the next six the bed was found to consist of a layer of hard material resting upon silt. These piers were therefore piled from an outside staging within an oval-shaped wrought-iron caisson. After the piles were driven, their heads were surrounded with concrete, the water pumped out of the caisson, and the brick-work built up to the level of about five feet above high water. The upper portions of these piers, and of all of those to the north of them, consisted of cast-iron columns braced together. From the twenty-second pier northward the bed of the river was found to consist of sand, with occasional layers of coarse gravel and boulders. In the progress of the work, it of course became necessary to modify the designs for the piers, and the method of founding and building them, according to the load each had to carry.

There were eighteen piers for the 120-feet and 136-feet spans. Two wrought-iron caissons, partly cylindrical and partly conical in shape, and having a base of fifteen feet, were prepared for each pier. These were built on the foreshore, lined with brick-work, and then floated out by means of pontoons having hydraulic machinery for lowering. When sunk in their proper places, until they took a bearing in the sand, the pontoons were removed, and, the material from the interior being removed by means of sand-pumps, they sank of their own weight. During the sinking process rings of wrought-iron and brickwork were added to the top of the caisson, and stones laid around the outside to fill the void caused by the scour and the pumping. When a sufficient depth was obtained the pumps were removed, the interior filled with liquid concrete, and, when this had solidified, the brickwork was continued to above high water.

For the 230-feet spans large wrought-iron caissons of a cylindrical form, thirty-one feet in diameter, were built on the fore-shore, and lined with brickwork to the hight which it was intended to sink them in the sand. The upper and temporary portion of the caisson, of the same diameter as the under, but without any brickwork lining, was placed on the top of the lower part and bolted securely to it. This compound caisson was then floated out and sunk, as above described, by means of sand-pumps, and the permanent portion filled with concrete. The temporary portion was then unbolted by divers and removed for further use. From the surface of the ground to above low water the pier consisted of a brick oval-shaped hollow cylinder, built on the fore-shore on girders. When this had thoroughly set, it was floated out and lowered on the concrete foundation. The interior of this brick pier was then filled with concrete, and the building of the brickwork continued to above high water as tidal work.

For the sixty-foot spans towards the north end of the bridge, the piers consisted of three braced cast-iron columns placed in a row across the bridge, the western column having a rake or batter of one in three. Every fourth pier was double. Some of these were sunk as screw piles, while others were founded in six-foot cylinders, previously sunk by sand-pumps, and filled with concrete.

The superstructure consisted wholly of wrought-iron girders. With the exception of two spans, which had girders of the bowstring form, the top and bottom members were parallel. The bracing was of the double-lattice form, crossing nearly at right angles, while from the point of intersection a vertical support was carried to the member on which the cross-girder or beam rested. The girders for the 230-foot spans, and the bowstring girders, had wrought-iron cross-girders resting on and riveted to the lower member on which the roadway was placed. All the others had timber cross-beams resting in and rivted to the top flange, and the roadway was above these girders. They were sent to the Tay, built in pieces convenient for shipment, and rivted together on jetties prepared near the shore. They were then floated out and raised to their places by machinery suited to their respective weights. They were generally contiguous in groups of four consecutive spars. In order to make continuity perfect the further end of each girder was raised through a certain calculated hight before rivetting it to the next.

STEEL RAILS.

A movement is now going on to bring about a reduction, if possible, in the duty on steel rails, which at present equals $28 per ton. This duty was imposed by the act of 1870, which took effect Jan. 1, 1871. The previous rate was 45 per cent ad valorem. The price in 1870 of steel rails in England, free on board, averaged for the year $50.87 per ton; the duty, $24.74. The price in 1867 was $65.79 per ton; the duty $29.36. The average price in England of steel-rails for eight years previous to 1871 was $69 per ton; the average rate of duty $31.05 per ton. The rate of duty, consequently, established by the act of 1870 was $3.05 per ton less than the average rate for eight years previous. The object of the act of 1870 was not so much to increase the rate of duty, as to render it specific, so that the manufacturer might know exactly the degree of protection secured to him.

Since the passage of the act of 1870, there has been an enormous and unexpected decline in the cost of the manufacture of steel rails. They have been purchased in England the present year in large quantities for American roads at $22 per ton. The ad valorem rate of protection increased, consequently, within the period named, from 45 to 127 per cent. The price of rails has been advanced somewhat in England, but steel rails, with a guarantee of ten years' wear, have been recently purchased there in large quantities for American roads at $24 per ton. At such price the rate of protection afforded by the present duty equals 120 per cent. To the specific protection, the charges of importations say $3.50 per ton, have been added, increasing at such price the *ad valorem* protection 131 per cent. With rails at $23 the ton abroad, a price higher than they are likely to reach, the rate of protection equals the first cost; and, adding charges of importation, equals 113 per cent of their cost. A recent illustration of the excessive rate of duty was the recent purchase of some 10,000 tons of steel rails in England by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $24 per ton, which were paid for, in part at least, by the sale of old worn-out iron rails for $35.50 per ton.

The use of steel rails on a large scale on railroads was the result of the invention of the Bessemer process. A small amount of crucible steel rails had been previously made and put down on short sections of roads subject to an extraordinary traffic. From their high cost, equaling $150 the ton, they could not come into general use. Bessemer steel rails were manufactured in England as early as 1855. Considerable quantities of these were imported into this country, but no account distinct from iron rails was kept at the Treasury Department till 1871. In that year 50,701 tons were imported. Their importation continued on a considerable scale till 1876, when they were shut out of the American market by the act of 1870. From 1871 to 1875, inclusive, the whole quantity imported equaled 476,889 tons.

The manufacture of Bessemer rails began in this country in 1867. In that year 2,550 tons were made. The total product in this country up to Jan. 1, 1879, has equaled 2,145,549 tons. The total amount manufactured in the country and imported (assuming that 100,000 were imported previous to 1871) has equaled 2,722,438 tons, sufficient, with renewals, to lay 25,000 miles of line.

The total extent of railroad mileage in operation in the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1879, equaled 81,841 miles. Assuming 3,150 miles to have been opened since Jan. 1, the total mileage in the United States at the present time equals, in round numbers, 85,000 miles. The amount of double track and sidings will equal, say, 25,000 miles,—making a total length of track now laid of 110,000 miles. At an estimate of 100 tons to the mile, the total number of tons of rails now laid upon our roads equals 11,000,000. Of this mileage, 25,000 miles are laid with steel and 85,000 with iron. The latter will have to be relaid at the rate of at least 12 per cent annually. At least 500,000 tons annually will be required for new lines. The quantity of new rails, consequently, annually required for new and old roads, will equal at least 1,500,000 tons—a quantity twice greater than the capacity of our domestic steel-rail mills. With the present duties, therefore, a very large extent of line must continue to be laid with iron, unless our companies are prepared to pay in duties a sum considerably greater than the first cost of steel rails.

In order to bring about the reduction of the excessive duty on steel rates the following memorial, copies of which were received yesterday, by the managers of the various railroads in the city, will be submitted to Congress as soon as possible:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, —— of the —— Railroad Company, respectfully represents to your honorable body:

That by the act of Congress which took effect on the 1st of January, 1871, the duty on imported steel rails was made specific at $28 the ton in place of the previous existing duty of 45 per cent ad valorem:

That this duty was placed at an extraordinarily high rate, not in consequence of the high cost of material, or the want of skilled labor, but for the purpose of extending an exceptional protection until the manufacture of steel rails, then in its infancy in this country, could become systematized and placed on a firm basis:

That during the nine years since the act of 1871 took effect the domestic manufacturers have had ample opportunity to systematize their business and place it on a firm basis:

That since the act of 1870 took effect the cost of manufacture of steel rails in England has fallen as low as $22 the ton against $55 when said act took effect; that during the same period there has been a similar decline in the cost of their manufacture in the United States, in consequence of which the specific duty now imposed considerably exceeds the cost of manufacture in England, thus making the ad valorem rate of protection nearly threefold that existing when the act of 1870 took effect:

That the manufacture of steel rails in the United States should no longer receive exceptional protection, but only such as is accorded to other industries:

That the internal commerce of the country has been created, in a great measure, by its railroads, without which the products of the interior would have little value; that this commerce, and with it the general welfare, is promoted in ratio to the reduction that is made in charges of transportation, and that the use of steel in place of iron rails will still further reduce such rates:

That a healthy foreign competition, under a system that will afford adequate protection to the domestic manufacturer, is necessary to secure a high quality of rails, whether of domestic or foreign manufacture:

That in consequence of the present excessive duty, the United States are without any considerable revenue from the importation of rails, at the same time that the railroad companies are paying an excessive price for their use:

That the railroad interest of the country is still in a very depressed condition, the total investment in it yielding only about 4 per cent annually; that consequently it should not be excessively taxed to add to profits of another industry now prosperous beyond all precedent:

The undersigned, therefore, would respectfully request your honorable body to enact a law that the duty hereafter imposed upon imported steel-rails shall be specific at a rate not exceeding $10 the ton.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

A TRIBUNE representative had a conversation yesterday with one of the leading officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The gentleman expressed himself as highly pleased with the decision of the United States Court at Denver in regard to the Grand Canyon controversy, and said it was all that his Company had any reason to expect. The managers would at once construct another line through the Grand Canyon alongside the present road. When this road was built his Company anticipated just such action, and therefore made the road-bed wide enough for an additional track, and a standard gauge one at that. The bridge in the Royal Gorge has also been constructed to allow a broad gauge line to run over it. With a standard gauge line running alongside the present narrow-gauge, the latter would not amount to much. As regards the construction of a line from Pueblo to Denver, his Company had as yet taken no definit position. All depended on the action hereafter to be pursued by the Denver & Rio Grande, which is now controlled by Jay Gould. If that line would act decently and give his roads good facilities for using it between Pueblo and Denver, the contemplated new line would probably not be built. The gentleman admitted that negotiations were going on between his people and Jay Gould for the purpose of effecting an amicable arrangement in regard to the Pacific business. Neither his road nor the lines controlled by Jay Gould had anything to gain by a fight, and both sides were trying to avoid it. His Company was pushing ahead their enterprise with unflagging energy. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe would strike the Rio Grande River at San Domingo by Feb. 1. The contract for the construction of 175 miles further down the river towards Old Mexico has just been awarded, and work was also being pushed east from Guaymas, and he expected that the line would be completed to the Gulf of California in about one year and a half.

The thirty-fifth-parallel route, which his road is to build jointly with the St. Louis & San Francisco west from Albuquerque to San Diego, Cal., would also be commenced shortly, as soon as the surveyors and engineers now in the field get through their work. It is expected to complete this line in about two years.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company held to-day a dividend of 3 per cent from the earnings of the current six months was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1880. A Director of the Louisville & Nashville says of its prosperity: "The earnings for the past six months were equivalent to a 5 per cent dividend upon the capital stock, and but for the yellow-fever epidemic would have been 7 per cent. The business of the line is unprecedented. The rolling-stock is inadequate to move the immense volume of business offering. It will require at least two months to clear the road of accumulated local freights waiting shipment." The Board of Directors also authorized a subscription to complete the Richmond & Three Forks Railroad, opening up the finest iron and coal section in Kentucky. The counties traversed by this road have already subscribed an amount which, in conjunction with the subscription expected from the Louisville & Nashville Road and the City of Louisville assures the completion of this road at an early day. It is stated that the work upon the road will be rapidly pushed to completion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—A meeting of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Directors took place to-day. After paying all charges, interest and sinking-fund included, for the six months ending Dec. 31, a surplus of $434,780 remained, part of which was devoted to a dividend of 3 per cent, and the rest, $165,000, carried to the reserve fund.

DINING-CARS.

It is only about two or three years since the railroads commenced to introduce dining-cars, and they have already become so popular that it is only a question of time when they will be as generally used as the sleeping-cars, and the railroad managers will wonder how it was that they ever succeeded in getting along without them. The fact cannot be denied that the railroads that have dining-cars attached to their passenger-trains are more popular with travelers than those that have not. There are but few dining-stations where a good and wholesome meal is served, but, even if the meals were first-class, passengers could not be able to enjoy them in the twenty minutes allowed. It often happens that the cry of "All aboard!" is heard before the passengers have been able to gulp down their meals, and they are compelled to hurry back to the train with hungry stomachs. All this is changed on the trains to which dining-cars are attached. Here passengers are served, in elegant and commodious cars especially fitted up for the purpose, while the train is speeding along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with meals prepared to order, as good as can be obtained in the best hotels. The best proof of the popularity of these cars is afforded by a statement just prepared by Mr. J. H. Wall, Superintendent of the dining-car line on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which shows that during the year 1879 there were served in the four dining-cars of this Company no less than 64,205 meals. The Company has made no money on these cars and does not expect to, but it has been more than amply remunerated by increased traffic on its through passenger trains.

CENTRAL RATE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. John M. Osborn, President of the Central Rate Association, has addressed the following letter to Commissioner Albert Fink, who has caused copies of the same to be sent to the various General Managers of the roads members of the Joint Executive Committee:

I am directed by the Central Railroad Rate Association to notify the trunk lines, through you, that from Jan. 1 the east-bound rates from interior cross points in Illinois will be made the same by all routes via Toledo, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Generally they will be 53 and 55 cents per 100 on grain, and will be based on arbitraries of 13 cents to Chicago, 20½ cents to Toledo, and 15 and 18 cents to Indianapolis. Fourth class five cents higher than grain. West-ward-bound rates will be made the same, using maximum arbitraries from Toledo, Chicago, and Indianapolis. The present through tariff will not be changed. Copies of tariffs will be sent you early next week. We hope the trunk lines will not oppose this movement; they have certainly suffered in the past as much, or more, from pro-rating as have the Western lines.

So far as west-bound is concerned from New York, no fault is found with present rates, but from interior points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York the competition between all lines carrying the business has become so sharp that the business does not pay. Take one article,—salt. The published tariff of the Lake Shore, Canada Southern, Grand Trunk, and Great Western is not over 30 cents per barrel to any point in Illinois from Buffalo on this article. All Western roads can get from 30 to 35 cents per barrel from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Chicago. Over 1,000,000 barrels are used in the State of Illinois per annum. What I state regarding salt is equally true of many other articles. We hope the reasons given may be considered satisfactory for the course taken.

LOUISVILLE & NEW ALBANY.

Mr. Murray Keller, who is stopping at the Palmer House, was last evening met by a TRIBUNE reporter, and he explained somewhat briefly what the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was doing. Mr. Keller has come to this city from Louisville as the Western Passenger Agent of the new line above mentioned, which will soon give Chicago another through route to Louisville, Mobile, New Orleans, Florida, and connecting throughout the entire South. Mr. Keller is the son-in-law of Dr. E. D. Standiford, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which is a portion of the new road. He is about to open an office here, but has not settled upon a location, though he has several in view. On the 15th inst. the election of officers for the new road will take place in New York City, when the following Board of Directors will be chosen: E. D. Standiford, H. Victor Newcomb, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, and R. S. Veach, Louisville; Mr. Green, J. J. Astor, W. B. Astor, and Robert Vail, President of the National Bank of Commerce, New York; William Reynolds, Lafayette, Ind., and Mr. Dupale, New Albany, Ind. The road will cross the Ohio over the steel bridge at Louisville. The Board of Directors, after transacting their business in New York, will at once come to Chicago to make arrangements for the new road entering the city. Its President will be R. S. Veach, of Louisville. It is the intention to commence running through sleepers direct to Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery, and Mobile, and only one change between San Fernandina, Fla., and Chicago, which will be made at Montgomery, Ala. The road will probably make direct connection with Chicago some time next month, when it will be ready to transport freight and passengers to the South.

SCHEMES AND COMBINATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The new railroad combinations are causing much excitement in business circles here, and railroad men are talking freely of their importance to New England interests. The Gould compact with Mr. Vanderbilt includes the utilization of the Wabash for the hauling of all Southern and Southwestern business, making Toledo the depot for a great deal of freight which has run over the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern. This arrangement has greatly disturbed the minority owners in these two roads, and it is said that a plan has been proposed by which the two roads shall combine with the Canada Southern, a Vanderbilt road now, and make a twenty-year contract for business with the New York Central; then the three pool in a move on Chicago for terminal facilities. On the other hand, with equal confidence it is insisted that Vanderbilt has lost his grip on one of these Michigan roads, and that the Great Western people are negotiating for an alliance, the two to unite in a line with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, making a direct and continuous route from Chicago to Oswego.

These are the interests, it is stated, that are anxious for a road parallel to the Central from Oswego to Albany, but the fact is patent that if it were built it would have to be tributary to Vanderbilt and Gould in reaching the Hoosac Tunnel, and so run into the net which now surrounds the Tunnel. So it is to be abandoned, and the line up over the Ogdensburg, thence down over the Central Vermont, using the Lowell Railway's facilities at Mystic Wharf, is to be continued.

West of Chicago the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road would act in sympathy, while Gov. Smith's control in the Central Vermont and the Northern Pacific might be potent in making this all-rail route a strong competitor.

A gentleman well informed stated to-day that by early summer Vanderbilt thought the Boston & Albany would have the old Canal road, now running from New Haven to Williamsburg, completed to the tunnel, so that both the Fitchburg and Boston & Albany would have tunnel lines.

In answer to the inquiry made of a very prominent railway capitalist as to what Gen. Burt meant by the statement that he went out of the Tunnel Road to act in a through line, and would leave his through road one way or another, the following reply was given: "He is a very enthusiastic man, and knows New York State thoroughly; was President of an interior road there; so you see, as Mr. Tilden has just bought the New York & Oswego Midland, there is an opportunity for Mr. Burt to bring Mr. Tilden's clients and the New York and New England people to harmony, and thus create a line to the West via Oswego, and thence by the Rome & Watertown to Canadian lines anxious to reach both New York and Boston by other than the Vanderbilt or Gould routes. I was surprised," the gentleman added, "to notice the election of an Atchison & Santa Fe man to the Directorship of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Road, and I should not be at all surprised if this through road should be made up largely of Atchison & Santa Fe material. Mr. Ames is not likely to bring an antagonism to Boston prosperity. All these schemes may bring us strong railway lines, and more of them. Certain it is that one firm of ocean freighters is very confident that it can more than double its business during 1880 from the recent turn."

VINCENNES & PETERSBURG.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day in the interest of the Vincennes & Petersburg Railroad. An organization was effected, and the following officers elected: L. L. Watson, President; W. J. Williams, Vice-President; C. W. Jones, Secretary; H. A. Foulks, Treasurer. The capital stock is $500,000. The road, when completed, will tap the richest coal fields west of Pittsburg, passing through the richest wheat and corn land in Southern Indiana. The Directory embraces some of our best citizens, and the indications now promise a speedy completion of the road.

ROAD IN COURT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—An order was to-day entered in the United States Circuit Court authorizing H. W. Smithers, Receiver of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, to issue the Receiver's certificates or obligations heretofore authorized to be issued at 98 per cent, which he represents to be the best he can secure for them. Another order was entered authorizing him to contract with the Railroad Equipment Company for the payment of four locomotives ordered by him to be delivered this month, and to cost $23,400. Being unable to pay the cash said Company offered to advance the money and rent the engines, which are to belong to the road when said Company has received the purchase-money as rental, and its commission of 2½ per cent.

ABSORBED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad took charge of the St. Louis & Southeastern to-day, and changed to the N. C. & St. Louis, St. Louis Division, E. Culverhouse, General Manager. Very few changes were made. Terms, $300,000 per annum.

MOTION DENIED.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—Judge Blatchford has rendered his decision in the suit of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railway Company against Henry S. McComb and the Southern Railroad Association, denying the motion to remand the action back to the State Courts.

ITEMS.

The Salina & Southwestern Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been completed and is now open for business to McPherson, thirty-six miles from Salina, and 221 miles from Kansas City.

The earnings of the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for the third week in December, 1879, were $186,808.06, against $115,584.73 for the corresponding period in 1878, an increase of $71,223.33.

General Manager Touzalin, of the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, has appointed Mr. J. O. Phillippi Assistant General Superintendent of his road. Mr. Phillippi has been for some years past General Agent of the Burlington & Quincy at Council Bluffs and Omaha.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association (for the protection of patents) will be held on the 13th of this month. This Association will vacate its offices at No. 101 Washington street next Monday, and move into the Honore Block, corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, a magnificent suite of rooms for office purposes having been rented lately on the sixth floor in that building.

Mr. John S. Day, Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, has resigned that position, and the office of Superintendent has been abolished. Mr. S. M. Brown has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation, with the management of all trains, with headquarters at Lafayette. He was Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-Manager of the road for some years past.

There has been quite a change in the standing of the various roads east from this city during the last few days as regards their divisions of business under the east-bound pooling arrangement. The statement of Dec. 30 shows the roads to stand as follows: Michigan Central, 2,219 tons over; Fort Wayne, 6,641 over; Baltimore & Ohio, 1,597 tons over; Lake shore, 9,135 tons short; and Pan Handle, 1,323 tons short.

The Burlington & Quincy has been in the habit of selling 1,000-mile tickets to commercial travelers at the low rate of $15. As several instances have come to the notice of the railroad officials that these tickets have been disposed of by the parties to whom they were issued, the managers of this road have decided to charge commercial travelers the full rate of $30, but refund them $15 upon presentation of the stub. This leaves the rate the same as heretofore, but puts an effective stop to the disposal of these tickets to scalpers and others.

It is reported that the Executive Committees of the respective Boards of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Missouri River in Nebraska have agreed, subject to the ratification of the stockholders, upon a consolidation. The terms, so far as learned, are an increase of 21 per cent of the stock to shareholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and 20 per cent to the shareholders of the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska. The plan is for the combined companies to pay an 8 per cent annual dividend.

AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT DISSOLVED.

The firm of McQuaid-Monheimer Bros., formerly Schwab, McQuaid & Co., for over twenty years in the wholesale liquor business in this city, was yesterday dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McQuaid going out of the late firm.

Mr. McQuaid, we understand, will establish himself as heretofore in the wholesale wine and liquor business, and as he has hosts of friends in Chicago, throughout the Northwest, extending to the Pacific Slope, and Lake Superior region, his success in the future is well assured.

His many friends will be glad to greet him in his new business arrangements, and with his well-known ability and enterprise he will again appear as one of Chicago's prominent and successful merchants.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Jan. 2, 1880.



Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.16	38	91	W.	5	.....	Foggy.
7:00 a. m.	30.16	38	91	W.	6	.....	Foggy.
11:18 a. m.	30.25	39	73	N. W.	1	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.28	38	72	N.	9	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.25	38	81	N.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.25	38	81	N.	6	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 39; minimum, 38.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, diminishing northerly shifting to warmer south and east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer south and east winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by occasional light local rains in northern portion.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
New York World, Jan. 1.

The subtle wit of the author of "Pinafore" and the true musical humor of the composer of that most popular of comic operas, have again been united successfully in a new work called "The Pirates of Penzance," which was produced last night under the immediate supervision of the author and composer by Mr. D'Oyly Carte's opera company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The text is excruciatingly funny, the plot more elaborate and interesting, and the satire more deftly concealed and more generally applicable to the every-day experiences of life than anything to be found in the works of Mr. Gilbert, excepting perhaps his famous satirical comedy of "Engaged." The piece is a dramatic elaboration of the idea of a "Bab" ballad, a merry satire on some of the common foibles of humanity, an exaggeration of commonplace sentiment to ridiculous sentimentality and a reduction of the principle of duty to an absurdity. Compared with "Pinafore," it is infinitly superior in plot, language, and humor, while musically there can be no comparison, the airs and choruses of last year's wonderful success being mere trifles, unworthy of critical attention, while the music Mr. Sullivan has written for "The Pirates of Penzance" might have been written for grand opera. The humor of the music lies, in fact, in its serious imitation of grand opera,—the most outrageous perversions of common sense in the text being treated with the most solemnity. This application of serious music to the absurd situations of the text beggars description, although it is so apparent that every point was instantaneously seen by the audience. Peals of laughter rang out every few moments during the performance, and, even when the laughter was not general, there was a continuous rattle of isolated "Ha! ha's!" from the rising of the curtain on the first until it fell on the second act.

The plot of the opera is based on the strong sense of duty that rises in the breast of a young man who at a very early age has been apprenticed to a band of pirates by his nurse, who, being hard of hearing, mistook her instructions—pilots being originally intended. On discovering the fact she was afraid to return to her master's house and becomes a "piratical maid of all work." The first act is laid on the rugged coast of Cornwall, England, and discloses the haunt of the pirates situated in a rocky defile. The young man, who will become of age in half an hour, discloses the fact that he feels it a sense of duty to exterminate the band, and on this account he will leave them as soon as the clock strikes 12, when the term of his apprenticeship will expire. As a piece of parting advice he tells the Chief that as pirates they are too tender hearted, as they will not attack all vessels, and always allow orphans to escape. The pirate Chief admits the force of the argument, and the young man is told that he must go. The nurse wants to accompany him, but he, being doubtful as to whether she is handsome, asks her to tell him truly how she is as compared with other women. She tells him she is quite well and has been called handsome, and as they are about to depart the sound of girls' voices are heard on the top of the cliff. Consternation is the lot of the nurse, who does not know what to do, while the boy is carried away by the beauty of a bevy of young maidens he sees approaching. The nurse runs away, and he bides among the rocks to see what they will do. They are the daughters of a major-general who lives in the vicinity, on a picnic. While waiting for lunch they decide to paddle in the water, and while they are in the act of taking their shoes off the apprentice discovers himself. He asks if there is any maiden there who will love him, and they answer him no. Just as he finishes his pleadings, the *Major-General's* youngest daughter comes in, and after chiding her sister, says she will love him. Arrangements are made to be married immediately, but the plan fails, owing to the return of the pirates, who capture the young ladies and claim them as their wives. Their father, the *Major General*, comes to their aid, and they are released because he says he is an orphan. The act closes with the young ladies, their father, and the apprentice leaving the place waving an English flag, while the pirates elect the *Major-General* as an honorary member, and wave the black flag in farewell.

The second act represents a ruined chapel on the estate of the *Major-General*, who is discovered surrounded by his daughters mourning the fact that he had escaped from the pirates through a lie, as he was not an orphan. The young apprentice is now the Captain of a force to exterminate the pirates, and his troops, which represent a corps of London policemen, are brought in to receive the *Major-General's* parting blessing. All retire, leaving the apprentice alone, and he is approached by the pirate Chief and his nurse, who announce to him that he was born on the 29th of February, and hence he is only 5 years old and still their apprentice, as he does not reach his 21st birthday until 1940. His sense of duty compels him to return with them and assist in the capture of the *Major-General*. The police return, and hearing the pirates approach they hide. The pirates also hide on hearing the *Major-General* approach. The latter is captured, and the police come to the rescue but they are defeated in the conflict. However, they call upon the pirates to surrender in the name of the Queen and they do so. The *Major-General* calls a court-martial immediately, but on learning from the nurse that the pirates are noblemen, he asks forgiveness and marries his daughters to them.

The proof of the success of the piece was found in the fact that almost every number—certainly every important number—whether solo or chorus, was encored.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sullivan, in response to a great round of applause at the end of the first act, appeared before the footlights and bowed their thanks.

"The Pirates of Penzance" will be repeated (all over the country) till further notice.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Maud Granger, it is rumored, will soon be married.

Manager J. H. McVicker leaves for New York this evening.

Owen Fawcett joins the Almayne company at Boston on Monday.

"The Commercial Travelers" is the name of the last Troubadour troupe.

Annie Pixley, on New-Year's Day, at the Pittsburg Opera-House, drew $2,000.

W. S. Schmitt fills the place of Ed Thorn in the Bowers-Thompson company.

There are now in Paris seventeen theatrical and thirteen musical newspapers.

"Just Like a Woman," A. W. Dubourg's new comedy, has proved a failure in London.

Charley Drew and Amy Gordon, having quashed their engagement with the Oates, join Gill's "Goblins."

"Rothomago" is running at the London Alhambra. It is a spectacle, and made a big success recently at the Paris Chatelet.

The *Mirror* says that "Haverly has secured 'French Flats' for his Brooklyn and Chicago theatres." We hear that he has also arranged for Daly's successes.

We are told that Harry Sargent has laid aside his numerous scarf-pins, and now flourishes a glittering razor for the purpose, it is alleged, of intimidating the critics.

After June 1, 1880, Lawrence Barrett will assume the management of the California Theatre, San Francisco, with a free rental for six months and a deposit of $5,000 to insure him against loss.

Miss Mary M. Evarts will open classes in botany for ladies the second week in January, in any part of the city. Specimens for analysis will be furnished. Miss Evarts' residence is 380 Calumet avenue.

The Brooklyn *Union* says Sarah Bernhardt has been convinced that "her repertoire of four children and no husband would not be popular in America." "True," adds the *Argonaut*, "what she would need here would be four husbands and no children."

Mrs. Harry Beckett a few days ago read her play, which will probably be called "A Beggar on Horseback," to the company supporting Mr. Sothern. Mr. Sothern and the company were well pleased with the play, and it has been put in rehearsal in Philadelphia.

The New York *Herald*, in a notice of a recent performance, says: "Before the doors were opened every seat in the house was filled, and scores who came late, unable to obtain even standing room, went away disappointed." This is an Irishism worthy of the staff.

For five weeks Mr. Boucicault will act at the Boston Museum, beginning Monday next, Jan. 5. He will then fill a farewell engagement at Wallack's Theatre, appearing in "The Shaughraun," "Arrah-na-Pogue," "Daddy O'Dowd," and "Kerry." His new Irish drama will not be produced as intended. Mr. Boucicault will sail for England in March, and has already completed an engagement to appear in Ireland.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

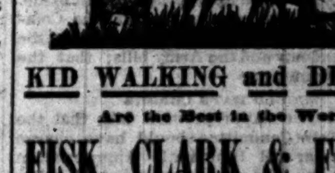
Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

The best remedy for whooping cough and croup is Macalister's Cough Mixture, prepared only by J. P. Lee, Halsted and Harrison streets. For sale by Gale & Blocki, 35 Clark, and all druggists.

Do you know Old Brown Windsor Soap lasts longer, is more highly perfumed, and more emollient in use than these young fellows? J. & E. Atkinson, manufacturers, London.

GLOVES.

CIS-ATLANTIC GLOVES!



KID WALKING and DRIVING, Are the Best in the World.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, MAKERS.

And sold by First-Class Retailers.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT.

A POPULAR RESORT For Ladies and Gentlemen!

The well-known Restaurant located at 91 Washington-st., and kept by H. PIPER, the popular Caterer and Baker, is meeting with a large and successful patronage. Mr. Piper's bill of fare is choice, while his prices are reasonable. Everything first class. Open until 8 at night.

91 Washington-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1880.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Robert Strahorn & Co., has this date formed a copartnership as below stated. All accounts due to or from the firm of Robert Strahorn & Co. to this date will be settled by me. ROBERT STRAHORN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1, 1880.

We, the undersigned, have this date formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a live stock commission business under the firm name of R. Strahorn & Co.
R. STRAHORN,
D. C. PAXON,
E. P. BURROUGHS,
F. R. BAKER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Frank Bros., expires this day by limitation.
JOSEPH FRANK,
HENRY L. FRANK,
ISAAC MEYER,
HENRY C. FRANK.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1879.
Joseph Frank and Henry L. Frank will sign the firm name in liquidation.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING



SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

An Old, Renowned, AND Excellent Remedy FOR Children's Complaints.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c.
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Holiday Season Closing, and Business in Congress About to Begin.

Some of the Work the Committees Expect to Report at Once.

The New Rules Developing a Good Deal of Bitter Opposition.

Strong Charges Brought Against Gov. Emery's Administration of Affairs in Utah.

Decrease in the Public Debt During the Month of December, 1879, of $4,251,217.

THE HOLIDAYS OVER.

WORK TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The long holiday recess has terminated, and the executive departments to-day were open during the usual hours. But the holiday season always has a demoralizing influence here, and but a small amount of business was transacted. Next week the real serious work of Congress will begin. The session will be resumed Tuesday. The report from the Committee on Rules is set for the first business, and ought to cause a full attendance of members, as the changes in the rules are numerous and of vital importance. A long debate is expected, as there is a determination on the part of several members not to accede to the changes which the Committee on Revision has proposed.

THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

of the House, too, will doubtless endeavor to have two or three cases ready for action immediately after action has been had upon the rules. The purpose of the Elections Committee, generally, is to act on cases with the greatest rapidity, and to settle all the cases at this session, if possible, in order to provide against any contingency hereafter. The Democrats, too, will endeavor to prevent any political debate, but some of their leaders fear that the Maine complications may result in furnishing the Republicans the very texts which the Democratic leaders have sought to avoid.

Among the early bills upon the docket of the Ways and Means Committee is that relating to refunding. Probably action upon this will be postponed until after the return of Garfield from Ohio.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,

which postponed action on the Fort resolution, intends to take that up for consideration at a very early day. The action on this was delayed at the last meeting of the Committee for the reason that Col. Fort and Gen. Ewing were both absent.

The work of the Appropriations Committee may be somewhat embarrassed, owing to the continued illness of Chairman Atkins. The first bill to be reported will doubtless be the Deficiency bill for United States Marshals, in connection with which it will be hardly possible to prevent a political debate. Mr. Atkins' illness gives rise to considerable apprehension on the part of the Democracy. In the event of his death, in the natural course of things Blount, of Georgia, would succeed him as Chairman, and the Democratic party, scrimply and parsimonious as it is, is not quite prepared yet to surrender the control of the Committee which now almost controls Congress into the hands of Mr. Blount, of Georgia.

THE PROPOSED NEW RULES.

CHARACTER OF THE OPPOSITION TO THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The first business to be taken up after the House reassembles will be the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. The work of the Committee has been well enough, insofar as it is proposed materially to reduce the number of existing rules, many of which have become obsolete, while others are duplicates. Although this report is a unanimous one, it is not likely that the House will be so easily satisfied as were the members of the Committee during their pleasant little junket at Long Branch last summer.

For years there has been a growing belief that the Committee on Appropriations had altogether too much power. There have been several attempts to distribute its work among the respective Committees whose province it is to consider the subjects for which appropriations are made. For example, it has been thought that the Committee on Military Affairs ought to construct the Military Academy and the Army bills; that the Post-Office Committee

SHOULD HAVE CHARGE

of the Post-Office Appropriation bill; that the Foreign Affairs Committee should have charge of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; and so on. The only Committee which has hitherto been allowed to formulate an appropriation bill outside the Appropriations Committee is the Commerce Committee. The River and Harbor bill has always been prepared by that Committee. One of the new rules takes away that power, and confers it upon the already-overgrown Committee on Appropriations. The Commerce Committee will be allowed as usual to prepare the bill, but, before presentation to the House, it must be passed upon by the Appropriations Committee. The evident intention of this rule, and of Mr. Randall and his friends, is to make the House of Representatives subordinate to the great Committee of Appropriations, which now virtually holds in its hands the power to shape—to facilitate, or to hinder and even stop—legislation.

THERE IS A STRONG SENTIMENT

against this step toward centralization, and it is probable that an acrimonious debate will take place upon this subject.

It was hoped that, in the revision of the rules, some provision would be made against the practice of filibustering. Nothing of the kind has been done, however,—for it appears, on examination, that the minority may resort to the same filiatory motions as before. In conversation with Judge Reagan, to-day, that gentleman, who is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, expressed himself roundly against the absorption by the Appropriations Committee of too much power, and said that for one he would oppose the adoption of the report to the utmost of his ability. Mr. Felton spoke in much the same strain, saying that it was unrepublican and dangerous to vest in a single Committee the power to make or mar the legislation of a great country. He thought the objections to the report of the Committee on Rules would be so strong and so numerous that it would be tabled at the very outset. As the work of making these rules has extended over a long period, it would seem that their correction should also be a gradual process,—one difficulty at a time being as much as Congress would seem to be capable of dealing with.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

THE EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The returns of the Bureau of Statistics, which show the gold values of the exports and imports of the United States, have been tabulated to Nov. 1. They show an enormous excess of exports, commencing with January, 1878, and continuing without intermission. The following table shows the excess of exports for each month. It will be seen that there was a larger balance in our favor in 1878 than there is now:

1878.		1879.	
January	$33,519,829	January	$25,893,554
February	68,866,296	February	55,348,872
March	100,355,002	March	79,647,006
April	124,582,988	April	91,852,767
May	144,424,025	May	108,831,261
June	153,654,455	June	115,696,611
July	166,917,299	July	124,691,202
August	188,031,224	August	140,270,059
September	208,227,559	September	161,458,236
October	237,466,851	October	201,469,938
November	269,314,538		
December	305,279,500		

GOV. EMERY.

OPPOSITION TO HIS REAPPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The opponents of the reappointment of Emery as Governor of Utah have presented objections to him here which may be summarized on the following points:

First—His alleged intimate social relations with the Mormon priests and leaders of the Mormon Church.

Secondly—His reported disregard of the advice of the Gentiles upon those matters which affect the general welfare of the Territory, as the signing of the Tax bill and the repeal of the statutes made by the Mormons punishing illicit cohabitation.

Thirdly—His claimed want of independence and decision in carrying out public measures and failing to take a prominent stand against polygamy by failing to enforce the United States statue of 1862, whereby the President's policy, as proclaimed in his last annual message to Congress, is thwarted.

Fourthly—The policy of Gov. Emery to please all parties, thus giving color to the allegation that there he is scheming for the position of United States Senator, in case the Territory should be organized as a State and admitted to the Union.

Fifthly—His engaging in business which compromises his official position; he being a large cattle-raiser, which requires him to be friendly with the Mormons in order not to be disturbed.

THE TREASURY.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The amount of standard silver dollars still continues to increase at the Treasury vaults, the Secretary of the Treasury not paying it out in quantities greater than 10 per cent. According to a statement prepared to-day at the Treasury, the amount of standard silver dollars now reckoned in the Government assets is $33,168,064; of fractional silver coin, $18,881,629; and of silver certificates, $4,388,658. The United States Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives have arranged so that 5 per cent of the salary of members is to be paid in silver dollars, and 5 per cent in silver certificates. The Sergeant-at-Arms not being a disbursing officer of the Government, but simply clerk or messenger of the members of the House of Representatives, cannot be compelled to take 10 per cent entirely in silver under the recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Treasurer should insist upon his receiving the

ENTIRE AMOUNT IN SILVER DOLLARS,

he could take it at one window, and at another window of the Treasury demand silver certificates for the entire sum. The payment of members in silver certificates will result in placing a considerable number of silver certificates in circulation in this district.

The general condition of the Treasury still continues to be good. The decrease of the debt during December was $4,251,217, making a total decrease of the debt since June last of $15,408,751. The New Year begins with a total outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes of $346,681,016.

DEBT STATEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The monthly debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds		$272,400,550
Five per cent bonds		508,440,350
Four and one-half per cent bonds		250,000,000
Four per cent bonds		738,490,550
Refunding certificates		2,355,400
Navy Pension Fund		14,000,000
Total coin bonds		$1,786,686,850
Matured debt	$14,601,925	
Legal-tenders	346,742,356	
Certificates of deposit	10,245,000	
Fractional currency	15,674,303	
Gold and silver certificates	21,050,010	
Total without interest		$393,711,679
Total debt		$2,195,000,455
Total interest		24,691,953
Cash in Treasury		207,983,903
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,011,798,504
Decrease during December		4,251,217
Decrease since June 30, 1879		15,408,751
Current liabilities—		
Interest due and unpaid	$291,718	
Debt on which interest has ceased	14,691,925	
Interest thereon	997,660	
Gold and silver certificates	21,050,010	
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	10,245,000	
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1880	158,307,500	
Total	$207,983,903	
Available assets—		
Cash in Treasury		$207,983,903
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by United States		43,712,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		13,520,474

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, the first six months of the current fiscal year, were $61,500,621, and from customs $87,712,750.

COINAGE.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mints during December, 1879: Gold, 590,869 pieces,—value $6,487,000; silver, 2,384,200 pieces,—value $2,358,032; minor coinage, 3,103,250 pieces,—value $31,433. Total coinage, 6,078,319 pieces,—value $8,876,466.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month, and for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, as comprred with the corresponding periods in 1878: National bank notes disposed of, notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue, for month, $914,000; six months, $15,346,100; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, for month, $1,727,200; six months, $12,692,000; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury, for the month, $293,900; six months, $2,442,300. Totals for 1879: Month, $2,935,100; for six months, $30,480,400. Totals for 1878: Month, $3,857,700; for six months, $85,130,050; decrease for the month, $922,600; six months, $54,649,550.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

In the Treasury circular of Jan. 1, 1880, proclaiming the estimates of value of foreign coins in United States money of account, the value of silver coins is computed at their bullion value compared with the "gold dollar as a unit of value," and the following changes from the values as stated in the circular of 1879 appear: The Austrian florin is estimated at 41 3-10 cents; the dollar of Central America, United States of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia is reduced from 93 5-10 to 83 6-10 cents. The dollar of Mexico from 101 5-10 to 90 9-10 cents. The rupee of India from 44 4-10 to 39 7-10 cents. The rouble of Russia from 74 8-10 to 66 9-10. The mahbub of Tripoli from 84 4-10 to 74 8-10 cents. The gold florin of the Netherlands is taken as a monetary unit at 40 2-10 cents.

SILVER PURCHASE.

The Treasury Department announces the purchase of 150,000 ounces of silver.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The consolidated report of the receipts from internal revenue for the five months ending Dec. 30, 1879, shows an aggregate increase compared with the same period last year of $1,315,672. The certificates of deposit for the month of December show an increase in the receipts for the month of $1,588,714, as compared with the same month last year, making an aggregate increase for six months of $2,904,386.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The Clearing-House banks of New York have agreed among themselves that the 412½-grain silver dollars shall not be received at the Clearing-House in settlement of debts due from one bank to another, although these dollars are, by law, a full tender for debts.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Comptroller Knox writes to the President of the Gallatin National Bank that the only legal-tender quality that silver certificates have is that they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues (Section 3 of act of Feb. 28, 1878), and that there is no authority of law for counting silver certificates as a part of the lawful-money reserve which the National banks are required to hold.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONKLING'S HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Senator Conkling was to accompany Gen. Grant to Cuba had the latter left on Dec. 1 as he at first intended. The purpose on the part of Senator Conkling was not known to Gen. Grant, who, when he did learn it, immediately wrote to Senator Conkling that he should not have changed the program had he known Conkling's intention. Feeble health was the probable cause of Conkling's proposed visit to Cuba.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has sent a letter from Gen. Brady, in regard to the "Star" service, to the Committee on Appropriations, which shows that this branch of the service is now costing at the rate of $1,720,000 above the appropriations. The annual cost of the present service is stated to be $7,620,000, although the appropriation is only $5,900,000. Gen. Brady says that without the appropriation which he asks for, which is about $2,000,000, he will be obliged to curtail the existing service in order to bring the cost within the existing appropriation. He suggests that $2,000,000 be given him from the unexpended balances of the past four years. This, Gen. Brady says, will enable the Department to maintain the present service, and, besides, afford a margin for a reasonable and necessary increase during the remaining half of the fiscal year.

THE UTES COMING IN.

EX-GOV. Hunt, of Colorado, who is in the city, received the following dispatch to-night:

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan. 2.—Gen. Hatch left Lake City this morning. Jack, Sowerick, Ouray, Jobeta, Uncle Sam, and nine other Uncompahgre Utes, Douglass, and a few prisoners, Buckskin Charley, and one other Southern Ute, are all coming in via Saguache.

ALVA ADAMS.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS MARSHALSHIP.

Indications are that Jake Wheeler, of Havana, will be nominated by the President to succeed E. Roe in the Marshalship of the Southern District of Illinois. Since the withdrawal of the name of McLaughlin it is understood that Logan has transferred his support to Wheeler, and it is believed that Judge Davis will not oppose Wheeler as he has McLaughlin.

GOLSEN'S CASE.

Following is the text of the letter sent by the Department of Justice to District-Attorney Leake in the matter of the application of Golsen for pardon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1879.—*Leake, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois*—SIR: The President has consulted the Attorney-General upon the application of W. S. Golsen for Executive clemency. The petition and other papers are herewith inclosed for your examination. You are directed to report as to the facts of the case, and also to express your opinion upon the expediency and justice of clemency in the premises. You will communicate, if practicable, with the Judge who presided at the trial, with a view of obtaining such expression of his opinion in the matter as he may be disposed to make, and transmit such opinion, if any is expressed, with your report.

By direction of the Attorney-General.

GEORGE C. WING, Chief Clerk.

This is only the customary letter that is sent in such cases. It will be seen that Leake is requested to report only, and is not given discretion to act, as had been at one time reported.

PENSIONS.

During December the Treasury Department paid $1,727,520 on account of arrears of pensions.

MOSBY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—It is stated on good authority that the State Department will make the proper return in due season to the House of Representatives resolution calling for the correspondence with Consul Mosby. The story that the State Department would decline for reasons of public expediency to furnish the correspondence referred to is said to be unfounded.

CHAIRMAN ATKINS,

of the House Committee on Appropriations, is improving slowly, although he is a great sufferer. His physicians do not apprehend a serious result unless erysipelas should strike in, and of this there is at present no apparent danger.

THE LOTTERY CASE.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia has ordered a re-argument of the lottery case before a full bench at the next general term.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Lucy W. R. Horton, who shot John H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning. Morgan not being able to appear on account of his injury, the case was continued, and Miss Horton was released in bonds of $1,000 for her appearance. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood became her surety.

FIRES.

THE FIRE-INSURANCE PATROL.

Total number of alarms for December, 45, and stills, 56. The causes for same were as follows: False, 26; chimney fires, 8; unknown, 7; supposed incendiarism, 5; explosion of kerosene lamp, 3; tar kettle, 2; spontaneous combustion, 2; overheated furnace, 2; ignition of escaping gas, 2; rekindling, 2; maliciousness, 2; explosion of a gasoline lamp, and filling oil-stove while lighted, 2; and one each spark from boiler blown into shaving-vault, ignition of window-curtain from candle, children with matches, match dropped among rubbish, spark from locomotive, communicated by defective furnace, ignition of wood around stove-pipe, melted iron on clothing, carelessness in rendering lard, hot iron falling from st ove on hemp, hot soldering-iron, bonfire, defective chimney, grease on embers, smoky chimney, spark from chimney, lamp falling from bracket, rats with matches, oil rags too near hot stove, upsetting stove, paint splashing on stove, carelessness, defective flue, upsetting kerosene lamp, ignition of ceiling from lamp, coals falling from grate, defective fireplace, workmen with aprons saturated with gasoline standing near stove, explosion of a gas vulcanizer, overheated stove, bursting of steam-pipe, kerosene oil spilt on stove, ashes deposited in basket, escape of steam, ignition of wood-box from stove, candle falling from stick, cutting hole in bottom of chimney, and carelessness of roofers. Of the buildings, twenty-eight were brick, one stone, and thirty-five frame, and were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 30; saloons, 3; barns, 4; general, 3; unoccupied, 3; slaughter-houses, 3; tenement, 2; planing-mill, 2; hotel, 2; restaurant, 2; dry-goods, 2; cigar manufactory, 2; and 1 each, railroad-car manufactory, clock manufactory, laundry, meat-market, tin-shop, foundry, lard refinery, duster-manufactory, rolling-mill, straw-pile, oyster-depot, smoke-house, furniture manufactory, grocery, store, storeroom, lamp-post, glove cleaning, dentist, telephone office, boat, office, shoe-shop, knitting works, church.

Total insurance involved, $294,892; total loss, $17,399; total loss to insurance as far as ascertained and partially agreed upon, $13,945.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—A fire broke out tonight in the four-story warehouse of Thurston and Harrison Buchanan's wharf, containing several thousand bales of cotton, and is at this hour (10:30 p. m.) burning fiercely. The entire Department has been called out, but, owing to the location of the warehouse on the wharf between two docks, and bounded by very narrow streets, not more than four or fire engines can work effectively upon the fire. It is probable, however, that it will be confined to the warehouse. Several daring firemen, who ventured in the building, were overcome by suffocation, but rescued and borne out.

At midnight the fire on Buchanan's wharf is still burning fiercely. Shortly after 11 o'clock the walls fell in. The steam tug convoy of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was brought into the dock and turned effective streams on the fire. The damage will exceed $100,000, the greater part of which is insured, but it is impossible tonight to get the accurate insurance.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 2.—Insurance agents estimate the loss by fire in Ruff's dry-goods store, in this city yesterday, at from $5,000 to $7,000, covered by insurance, as follows: Home, of New York, $5,000; Boyleston Mutual, of Boston, $2,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Merchants', of New York, $2,500; Firemen's, of Dayton, O., $2,500; Commonwealth, of Boston, $2,500; New Hampshire, $2,500; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $1,500; German, of Freeport, Ill., $1,500; Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany, $1,500; American Central, of St. Louis, $1,000. Total, $31,000.

AT MENOMINEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—A fire at Menominee, Wis. yesterday destroyed an entire block of buildings, among them the Post-Office, S. B. Franch's store, Ingraham's restaurant, two buildings owned by A. O. Bailey, Johnson's drug store, Bryan's harness-shop, Taft's jewelry store, and several law offices. Loss about $20,000; insurance, $16,700, in the British America, North America, Liverpool, London & Globe, Pennsylvania Fire, Phœnix, Continental, and Fireman's Fund.

AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The planing-mill of W. R. Dyer, in Georgetown, was destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. Loss about $6,000. Joseph Torey, the watchman, was sleeping in the building and was suffocated.

AT RED BANK, N. J.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The loss by the fire at Red Bank, N. J., is about $25,000, partially insured.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 2.—The marriage of Naomi, daughter of Henry Roberts, of East Galena, the well-known stock-dealer, with C. R. Avery, brother of Maj. G. S. Avery, Circuit Clerk of this county, was celebrated last evening at the Roberts residence, four miles from this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Cramb, of the First M. E. Church of Galena. The house was thronged with friends of the family, and beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Jan. 1.—A notable event took place last evening. Miss Anna Berchlin, a former Madison belle, and a resident of the Falls for several years, was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Bradford, Pa. Mr. Robertson was well known in Pennsylvania as a handsome young bachelor and a very desirable "catch." Miss Berchlin, in addition to her personal charms and worth, is the author of several excellent pieces of instrumental music recently published by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston.

The wedding took place in St. Paul's Church,—the Rev. W. H. H. Ross officiating. Judge A. B. Braley, of Madison, gave the bride away, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold tendered the young couple a brief reception before their early departure.

The presents were many and valuable, chief among which was a $20,000 Government bond from the groom, together with a magnificent solitaire ring. Our town has seldom witnessed so happy an occasion, and few brides have gone from our midst among such showers of blessings. ***.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 2.—Dr. J. J. Wood, a well-known young physician and capitalist of this city, has been sued for breach of promise by Miss Emma West, a well-known and highly respected young lady of this city. Damages claimed $6,000.

From the steady, firm, and regular beat of the heart, replacing interrupted and feeble action of that organ, demonstrated in a variety of cases, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is known to exert a powerful tonic effect on the muscles of the heart.

INTIMIDATION.

The Union Butchers Trying a Little Bulldozing.

Honest Men Working for Their Families Shot At.

Steps Taken to Put a Stop to That Sort of Business.

The Funds of the Union Used to Buy Off the Experts.

A Secret Conclave of About Fifty Running the Whole Thing.

The strike of the pork-butchers, so far as regards the object for which it was organized, is virtually at an end. Fully one-third of its original supporters have gone back to work, and one-half of the remainder would be glad to follow suit if it was not for the system of terrorizing which is now being carried on by the miserable remainder, who will probably stick by the officers of the Association as long as there is a dollar left in the treasury, and those who control the disposition of the funds continue to make their idleness profitable. As was predicted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the rowdy element in the Union, incited by the unmistakable suggestions of their leaders, have added to their blackguardism of Thursday by assaulting and in some cases

SHOOTING AT THE NON-UNION MEN

on their way to and from the Stock-Yards. It is clear, too, that these actions are not the result of sudden impulse, but are the issue of deliberately-laid plans. The victims are "spotted," waylaid, and assaulted. Emissaries from the Union rowdies visit the packing-houses while they are in operation, find out the names, if possible, of the hands who are doing the expert work, and, having followed them from the packing-house at night, deliver them over to the tender mercies of the gangs of fellow-ruffians who are waiting at the various street corners.

Among the persons beaten on Thursday night was

ROBERT SHEARS, THE ASSISTANT BOSS

on the ham-floor in Fowler Brothers' packing-house. Mr. Shears was going home along Halsted street, near Thirty-sixth, when he was set upon by a man and a number of boys, who belabored and kicked him, one of them laying his forehead open from hair to eyebrow with a blow given with a brick. The man's injuries are very severe, and he is confined to bed and under medical treatment, the fear being that he has received internal injuries which may prove fatal. It is claimed that two Chicago policemen saw the beginning of this affair, but jumped on a car while the man was calling for help and rode off on it.

Thomas Grogan, one of Fowler Brothers' killing gang, was yesterday morning badly hurt by a gang of about fifteen Union roughs, near the corner of Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets, his severest injury arising from a kick in the abdomen given him by a man whose coat bore the Union badge upon its lappel.

C. A. Woodcock, Fowler Brothers' engineer, while going to his work yesterday morning was overtaken at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Tucker streets by a fellow who made a signal to a crowd of fifty men, who jumped upon him and began to assault him. The man who had followed him gave him several severe blows on the face. He

PULLED OUT HIS REVOLVER,

and cocked it, when the cowards fell back, and enabled him to escape. Mr. Woodcock went back home, washed and dressed himself, and returned to the spot where he had been assaulted. He found here a policeman, who was just about half an hour too late to be of any service.

George Beausoliel and F. Belleau, a couple of Frenchmen working in Fowler Bros.' house, while going to work at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, were fired at by a gang of ruffians when near the corner of Thirty-eighth and Halsted streets. There was no policeman at hand to protect them, and the pistol-shots did not succeed in bringing any one to the spot.

John Curran and a man named Corcoran, while going to Fowler Bros.' at 6:20 o'clock yesterday morning, were

FIRED AT TWICE

by a gang of Union roughs standing on the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets. Curran heard the first of the bullets whistle past close to him. While at work during the day yesterday Curran got word from his wife, who begged him to come home, as she had been informed by a friend in the Union that it had been arranged in their secret conclave that he should be waylaid on his way home and "punished" for his defection from the Union. To Curran's credit it must be told that he remained at his post, declaring that neither the persuasions of his wife nor the threats of the Union could deter him from earning a livelihood for his family.

A NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED BY ARMOUR & CO.

were assaulted by the Union spotters, but Mr. Cudahy, who is a firm believer in the efficacy of saying nothing, could or would give no information on the subject. Very early in the morning, however, Mr. Cudahy sent a very urgent telegram to Mr. Armour, stating that several of the non-Union men in their employ had been brutally beaten by the Union men, and asking him to call upon the Mayor and demand protection for their employes. Mr. Armour did as requested, and it is believed that the Mayor promised to see that a force of police were sent to Halsted street during the evening.

During the day, too, Sergt. T. Geehan, of the Town of Lake police force, telegraphed to Superintendent O'Donnell setting the facts before him, and assuring him that it was absolutely necessary for him to send a squad of police down to protect the non-Union butchers, which the Superintendent promised to do.

The assaults mentioned above are but a few specimen cases. Every morning and evening such occurrences are common on Halsted street and the streets crossing it. The rioters do not even confine themselves to operating upon the streets. Every night the boarding-houses of the non-Union men are

"VISITED" BY UNION COMMITTEES,

who argue with them to prove that they should at once give up work and join the Union. They generally tell the men that if they do they will stand well with all the Unions in America; while, if they do not, they (the visitors) cannot tell "what might happen them." The men, too, are often stopped on the streets and so thoroughly persuaded that to persist in working would be to endanger their lives that they very often return home utterly unequal to face the terrible consequences which have been hinted at with a vagueness that to many minds is more terrible than an open threat.

The Union in making its last tremendous effort to stop the operations of the packers is not relying solely upon intimidation. Its leaders are strenuously endeavoring to cramp the packers by alluring their expert help with all sorts of promises, and in many cases they are succeeding. Mr. Fowler yesterday informed THE TRIBUNE reporter that within the past two days the Union have secured the defection of sixteen valuable hands in his trimming gang. These men were all getting from $4 to $4.50 a day, and

THE UNION IS PAYING THEM THEIR FULL WAGES

every day, with a guarantee that the payment will be kept up at any rate until March 1. The payment is made daily, the money being handed over every evening for the following day. Of course the hole which this makes in the Treasury fund is enormous, and the strain cannot be stood very long; but it is the only available method left the Union to annoy the packers, and they hope by using it to thoroughly demoralize the non-Union forces. Mr. Fowler, however, while acknowledging that the departure of these trimmers is a severe blow, stated that it only made him the firmer in the determination to hold out against the Union. They would give up making the kinds of meat which these trimmers were engaged in, and would confine themselves to such kinds as could be made with the gang on hand; but the meat would go on being prepared if the strike lasted all summer, and next fall such of the strikers as still lived would find him ready to fight it out on the same line all of next winter.

Among the Union men who recently joined the workmen at Fowler Bros.' is an intelligent young Irishman, who yesterday gave the reporter an interesting insight into

THE WAY THINGS ARE BEING MANAGED IN THE UNION.

The man stated that he was earning $2 a day when the strike came, and had a small amount on hand, which carried him along until New-Year's Day, when, with two months' rent due his landlord, a grocer's bill due, and just 50 cents in the house, he concluded to go to work.

"Wouldn't the grocer trust you?" asked the reporter.

"Not for a nickel's worth. None of us strikers get any credit now."

"Some of the strikers must be pretty hard up, I should think."

"I know men that for a week past have not had a meal a day. I know men that have not eaten for a couple of days."

"Don't the Union assist you?"

"It never assisted me."

"How do you go about securing its assistance?"

"Those that want it make an application to the Union telling how they are fixed, what wages they are earning, where they live, and what they want, and this is handed over to a committee on relief, who, if they feel like it, call at the house and give money or not as they please."

"What do they generally give?"

"Five dollars."

"Did you send in an application?"

"I did, and that was the last I heard of it. There was lots else was treated just the same way."

"Where does the money of the Union go? I see that the officers deny that they receive pay."

"They do receive pay; any man in the Union will tell you the same thing. It's the $4 and $5 men who get all the relief. They get all they ask for."

"Do you think the strike will continue?"

"I am sure it won't last beyond Monday. The Union is about sick of waiting until the promises of the officers are fulfilled. They have been promising great things ever since the strike began, but it has been all wind. More than half the strikers say that if the thing is not ended by Monday morning they will let the Union go to ——."

"How about that promise which Mr. Powers made that the Stock-Yards people would bring about a conference between the packers and the strikers with a view to effecting a compromise?"

"That is a scheme of Powers', and I do not believe the Stock-Yards people have anything to do with it. Mr. Powers is coming to the front now, and Dan O'Connell is sliding into the background. Powers was opposed to the strike before it started, and at a meeting of the Union held Tuesday he told them that the strike was all wrong. If he had dared to say that ten days ago he'd have been thrown out of the hall. As it was, there was a good many cheered him. I believe that if Powers chose he could secure the leadership of the Udion and get them all back to work under the same condition of affairs which prevailed before the strike. If he was bold enough to do so he would be the most popular man in the Union by long odds."

"Well," said the reporter to a Union man whom he found working yesterday in one of the houses,

"HOW IS YOUR LITTLE ORGANIZATION GETTING ALONG?"

"It is breaking up," replied the workman.

"Why and how?" asked the reporter.

"Because the good workmen—the men with families—are getting sick of going without work, and, consequently, without money. The only class who are going to hang on are those unmarried fellows, who are perfectly satisfied if they can get enough money from any place to keep them in beer and whisky."

"Don't the workmen get money from the Union?"

"No, not to amount to anything; and when they do get anything it generally goes to the Committee that does the distributing. The Committee start out and take money around to a man and he is expected to treat them at the nearest saloon, and before the Committee get through with him about all the money which was paid over has gone into the saloonkeeper's pocket."

"Then you don't think the men with families will stand it?"

"No, I do not. They are getting sick of the business, and the best workmen generally are having their names scratched off the Union lists. The boarding bosses have pretty generally given notice to the folks that are stopping with them that they are not going to trust them any longer. They say to the men, 'You can get work at the packing-houses if you want it; why don't you go to work and pay your board? We are not going to trust you any longer.' This is a pretty strong pressure, and to-day and the next day and the day after lots of the best workmen will just quit the Union and go to work."

"What do you think of O'Connell?"

"He is a smart man. He is ready to keep this thing up just as long as it gives him good wages. That is all he cares for. The moment the Union stops, his salary stops, and he has to go to work again like any of the rest of us."

"How did you come to join the Union?"

"I was a non-Union man working in our house,—about the only non-Union man there,—and when this trouble began the folks said to me that I should best join the Union, so I did so, and I have been to two or three of their meetings, and only that number, for a rougher lot I never saw together. It is the rougher set that are running the thing and crowding down the decent, respectable, hard-working men."

"What do you think of the conduct of the packers?"

"The only trouble is that they didn't make a stand long ago, and stop this business at the outset. Do you know what the workmen will want next in case they win this strike?"

"No."

"It will be eight-hour work; and as to what will come after that I don't know. The packers were wrong that they didn't stop all these things in the beginning. They have rather encouraged strikes than not. Awhile ago the coopers were getting $3 a day, and "Hutch" notified the men in his house that he should only pay them $2.50. The men insisted that they should have $3.25. So out all the men went, and a new set was gotten—good men—at $2.50. They worked along for a little while, and then, through the foreman or somebody else, peace was made with the striking coopers, and they came back at the old rates, and all the new men, who were working at $2.50, were thrown out. That sort of thing don't encourage anybody, but rather strengthens the men in their idea that they can carry points by striking. The strong feature about the Union is the benevolent part of it. If the packers will only keep their promise and get up the benevolent association they talk about, why, all of us fellows will be glad to help support it. Once get that started, and the backbone is taken out of the old Union organization."

THE NON-UNION PACKERS

are still a unit in their resistance of the strikers' demands. The Chicago Packing & Provision Company killed and cut up yesterday, as usual. The Ricker Packing Company are organizing a non-Union gang, and will purchase hogs Monday, and kill on the following day. Fowler Brothers had two branches running yesterday, killed 2,250 hogs, and purchased 1,100, which will be killed to-day. The Allerton Packing Company are organizing a non-Union force, with which they will resume operations towards the end of next week. Armour & Co. killed 2,700 hogs yesterday and purchased 2,000, which they will convert into pork to-day. Chapin & Cudahy are organizing a non-Union gang which will kill hogs for them Tuesday.

The ham-houses of Michener Bros. and Counselman & Co., the latter of which ought to be turning out 15,000 smoked hams every week, are doing nothing on account of the strike, which has raised the price of fresh hams so high that profitable work is impossible.

The Union orator's story of the Widow Redmond, from whose house on Mr. Armour's property that gentleman was going to evict her, a la Lord Leitrim, because she kept Union boarders, is incorrect in one or two minor particulars. The widow has a live husband, Dan by name; her house is not on Mr. Armour's property, and Mr. Armour never alluded to the woman or her boarding-house in his life that he remembers.

At the conclusion of the Union meetings a

"SECRET CONCLAVE"

is held, to which only about fifty members are admitted. It is believed that this gathering decides who are to get "slugged," and who is to have the pleasure of doing the slugging.

A fair estimate places the number of hogs which have been diverted from the Chicago packing-houses by the strike at 400,000. The profit on these accruing to butchers, coopers, commission-men, Stock-Yards stockholders, and other interested parties averages about $1.25 a hog, so that the total loss to these parties foots up about $500,000. Of this sum $200,000 is lost by the striking butchers. The packers, owing to the condition of the hog market, suffer less than anybody, and, as one of them remarked yesterday, "they can stand it if the butchers can."

MANY OF THE PACKERS

were somewhat anxious yesterday at the threatening aspect of affairs at the yards early in the morning, but later in the afternoon expressed the opinion that there would be but little trouble, simply because the police force and military authorities were ready to quell it. Numerous cases of intimidation were yesterday reported to the packers, but they are generally unwilling to make them public for fear that all their men may be frightened away from work. Some of these cases are serious in their character, but the intimidated ones themselves are generally persuaded to keep the fact quiet. The packers continue to express their intention of running their houses and running private police forces until the threatened trouble subsides. They believe that the Union cannot hold out for the reason that its members are in no sense skilled workmen. The new-comers fall into the routine very easily, and both Armour & Co. and Fowler Bros. say that they are satisfied with the work now being done by them. They will keep these men after the strike is over, and will on no account discharge them or effect any compromise with the Union. They say that the success of the principles for which they are fighting is essential to the very existence of the pork-packing interests in this city, and although they are at a heavy expense for police and detectives, they announce that they will either succeed or go out of the business. Several of the other packers announce their intention of going to work Monday morning and will police their establishments in the same manner as has been done at Armour's and the Anglo-American Packing Company's. Outside of the scare during the morning, there was a general feeling that the strike was virtually at an end, and that the reported acts of violence were the work of the loafers, and not done by authority of the Union.

STRIKES AND THE BUTCHERS' UNION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Since reading the by-laws of the Butchers' Union, I am disposed to indorse largely the Lady Jane Grey Swisshelm's opinion of the pig-stickers. If the Czar's Government be as tyrannical as those by-laws, then the Nihilists deserve the sympathy of mankind; and if the Czar be as blind to reason and progress as was Charles I., then he deserves a Cromwell and a like fate. Their code is an insult to Republicanism and void under the statute. If these butchers are wise and honest, how, or why have they adopted by-laws which, upon their face, are not binding, either upon their employers or upon their own membership? The majority of this membership consists of foreigners who, presumably, come to this country to enjoy liberty. That, and the hope of a livelihood, is what brought them here; and, if this outcrop of their designs is a fair showing, then the mere thrusting out by their late employers, a la boot-toe, is an inadequate punishment. They are guilty of meanness, and that is one of the most comprehensive words in the language.

These strikers well know, as everybody else knows, that if their demands were acceded to they would not abide an agreement thirty days. Indulgence would only stimulate and sharpen their demands and lessen their performance. I have witnessed ship calkers in the port of New York, then receiving $3.50 per day, strike for $4, when during the same navigable season, the same labor was performed in the port of Montreal for $1.12½ per day of one hour longer time. That was why New York shipyards echoed emptiness, and why the great shops of John Roach and others were windowless and dilapidated, and men starving, the highest rates for repairs and port charges in the world, the city bankrupt, and Democracy triumphant.

B.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, Dec. 31.—My communication of the 30th, which you kindly made room for in the columns of your paper, having speedily met with such good results, I have been requested by several members of the Union to try again.

Outwardly the situation as viewed by the outside world, seems to be unchanged, but could they but know the inmost thoughts of large numbers of the workingmen, they would be surprised at the struggle going on between their allegiance to the Union and their reluctance to lose what little influence it may have on the one hand, and their duty to their families, with certain want staring them in the face, on the other. Already the most intelligent of the men have come to the conclusion that the strike was a very foolish move on the part of the Union, and are ready and willing to resume work on almost any terms, providing the Union will consent. It is not so much the objection to working with non-Union men, as to the probable consequences that may ensue provided the demands of the Union are ultimately complied with, that holds the men in check, and keeps them from turning out en masse and going to work.

If the question should be asked, Who first proposed the present strike? it could not be answered, for no one is willing to take the responsibility. Dissatisfaction is openly expressed at the manner in which the recent meetings have been conducted, and when discord once sets in disruption is sure to follow. The suggestion offered by THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that the Union, as a benevolent association alone, would be an organization to which it would be an honor to belong, is being agitated among the men with good effect, and a resolution to that effect will probably be brought before the Union as soon as the present troubles are over. The association may help a few of the most needy for a few days, but will it give them one and all the three weeks' wages they have lost? The Chicago Packing & Provision Company offers work to all who desire it to the full capacity of their house, and the only thing they ask is the privilege of running their own business,—nothing unreasonable in that,—and men enough to run the house would go to work at once but for intimidation. They are afraid to work for fear of personal violence. Such are the sentiments of

TWENTY DISAFFECTED UNIONISTS.

CASUALTIES.

MANGLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—At Oconomowoc, early this morning, a brakesman, named Charles Carpenter, aged 22 years, whose home is at Cedar Falls, Ia., was run over and horribly mangled by freight train No. 5, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul line. He was on the top of a forward car, and as the train was getting well under motion in pulling out he slipped down between two cars and was run over by the entire train. The lower portion of his body and his legs were so badly cut that it was apparent at a glance that he could not live any great length of time. He was placed in a hotel and given all the relief possible before death put an end to his sufferings. Carpenter was a very popular and inustrious young man.

KILLED BY A BURSTING WHEEL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 1.—John Keating, one of our most extensive and wealthy dairy-farmers, who lived about two miles south of here, at Silver Glen, met with an accident yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, which resulted in his death about an hour and a half afterwards; he was assisting in cutting feed with a feed-cutter, when the break-wheel bursted, and a piece flew and struck him in the forehead, resulting in his death as before mentioned. Mr. K. had very many friends, was highly esteemed, and will be sadly missed.

KILLED BY CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 2.—George Balch, for more than twenty years actively identified with the business interests of this city, met with a fatal accident this morning. He was standing on the railroad track, facing a train of a dozen flat cars, while some switching was being done at the other end of the train, when he was knocked backwards, doubled up under the brake-beam, and rolled over and over. His spine was broken, and also five ribs, the lower half of his body being paralyzed. He remained perfectly conscious for three hours, when death ended his agony.

DROVE OFF A BRIDGE.

NEW HAVEN, Ky., Jan. 2.—Yesterday, Albert Lucas, with three ladies, drove off the bridge at Brush Creek. All the ladies were injured more or less, but Lucas' youngest daughter broke her back and died from her injuries in a few moments. Another lady had her collar-bone broken, and Lucas was crushed by the wagon-bed falling upon him.

DISCOVERED TOO LATE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Delane Walcutt, 12 years old, son of Capt. John Walcutt, of this county, shot and killed Ed Burns (colored), his father's carriage-driver. The boy did not know the gun was loaded.

FATAL FALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—Barney O'Brien, 16 years old, fell down a shaft 120 feet deep in Moffatt's ore-bed, West Stockbridge, last night, and was instantly killed.

OBITUARY.

MRS. N. C. TOMPKINS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Newell C. Tompkins, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has been visiting with friends here, died quite suddenly last evening of a complication of diseases. A post-mortem examination was held this morning, but no decision has yet been arrived at. She was a former resident of Belvidere, but had lived at Salt Lake City for a number of years. Her death is deeply felt by a large circle of friends and relatives.

DR. J. G. HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Jan. 2.—Dr. John G. House, an old and highly respected citizen, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease. The deceased was one of the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at this place, and President of the County Board of Supervisors, and has held other places of honor and trust. His death is deeply lamented by all.

COL. JOHN LONG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Col. John Long, for the past ten years a resident of this city, died suddenly this morning at his residence in the suburbs. Col. Long was a gallant soldier during the late war, and was Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHARLES CONDERT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Charles Condert, once Lieutenant of the Guard of Honor of the first Napoleon, and father of Condert Bros., lawyers of this city, died at South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday. He was born at Bordeaux, France, on Dec. 27, 1795.

GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—Gen. Grant held a reception this morning at the City Exchange. A number of old West Pointers, citizens, and colored people called. To-day the authorities gave the party an excursion down the river below Fort Jackson. In the evening, Grant, Sheridan, and Fred Grant dined at the residence of Gen. H. R. Jackson, and met Gen. McLaws, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Lawton, and other army officers. At night the Aldermen gave a serenade to Gen. Grant at the hotel. He responded briefly, acknowledging the compliment, and regretting his short stay in Savannah. The party leave at 4 p. m. to-morrow for Florida.

THE LATE ASA PACKER'S ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—An "inventory and appraisement of goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Asa Packer, late of Philadelphia," has been filed with the Register of Wills. It shows the following: Stock, bonds, etc., $5,816,927; bonds and mortgages, $22,522; real estate, $264,900; book accounts, $455,774. The stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was appraised at the price at which the stock stood for several months succeeding Judge Packer's death. At present prices, $52.50 per share, it would swell the total present value of the stock owned by the estate to $7,500,000.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—It is now settled that the claims of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the county for losses by the riot are to be settled on a compromise basis. The County Commissioners met this morning and formally accepted the offer of the Railroad Company. The amount the county will be required to pay by this arrangement is $1,600,000. The claims of the Railroad Company as filed aggregate $1,000,000 more. The next step will be the submission of the matter to a jury, which will no doubt be instructed by the county attorneys to render a verdict for the amount named. Of course this arrangement does not affect private claims.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED, AND HEALTHY BLOOD IS SUPPLIED TO THE SYSTEM, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, *RADWAY'S READY RELIEF* will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"

"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

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...er and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There ... a remedial agent in the world that will ...ever and Ague, and all other Malarious, ..., Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other ...(aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as ...Y'S READY RELIEF.

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...medial agents capable of destroying life ...overdose should be avoided. Morphine, ...strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other ...al remedies, does at certain times, in very ...oses, relieve the patient during their ac... ... the system. But perhaps the second ... repeated, may aggravate and increase ...ffering, and another dose cause death. ...s no necessity for using these uncertain ... when a positive remedy like Radway's ...Relief will stop the most excruciating ...ticker, without entailing the least diffi... ... either infant or adult.

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... Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act ...thout Pain, Always Reliable and ... Natural in their Operation.

...ETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

...ctly tasteless, elegantly coated with ...m, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and ...en.

...AY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders ...Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad... ...vous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, ...ess, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, ...nflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and ...agements of the Internal Viscera. War... ...o effect a perfect cure. Purely vegeta... ...taining no mercury, minerals, or delete... ...ugs.

...bserve the following symptoms result... ...Diseases of the digestive organs: Con... ..., Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in ...d, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, ...rn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight ...tomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or ...g at the Heart, Choking or Suffering ...s when in a lying posture, Dimness of ...Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever ... Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Per... ..., Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain ...de, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of ...rning in the Flesh.

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...AD "FALSE AND TRUE."

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...formation worth thousands will be sent...

THE COURTS.

A Jurisdictional Decision by Judge Smith.

Report of the Assignee of the Republic Fire-Insurance Company.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Etc.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The following is the decision of Judge Smith in the case of the People vs. Michael Fallon, on the question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to enter sentence upon a verdict of assault or assault and battery:

In this case, under an indictment charging the defendant with an assault with intent to commit murder, which is a felony, the jury acquitted the defendant of the higher offense, and found him guilty of a simple assault and battery, which is only a misdemeanor.

The defendant now moves an arrest of judgment upon the grounds:

1. That upon an indictment for a felony a defendant cannot be convicted of a misdemeanor; and the old English rule upon this question is invoked. But this rule is not applicable to criminal prosecutions in this State, because the reason of the rule does not here exist. In England, upon a trial on a charge of felony, the prisoner was deprived of certain privileges accorded to him on a trial for a misdemeanor, such as a copy of the indictment, greater number of challenges, full defense by counsel, etc. It would, therefore, be obviously unjust to permit a conviction for a misdemeanor on a trial for felony, wherein the prisoner was deprived of privileges accorded to him on the trial for such misdemeanor. He would be deprived of no such privileges under our criminal jurisdiction. The reason of the rule, therefore, not existing, the rule itself does not exist. (Prendeville vs. The People, 42 Ill., 217.)

2. It is insisted that inasmuch as the indictment does not allege a battery, but only an assault with intent, etc., it only justified a verdict for an assault; and, as this verdict is for an assault and battery, judgment should be arrested; and a case reported in the 19th of Ark. Reps., 205, is cited as authority for this position. In that State an assault and an assault and battery are treated as distinct offenses, and different degrees of punishment are prescribed; and upon this ground that case seems to proceed. But in this State the punishment for an assault, and for an assault and battery, are precisely the same, prescribed by one section of the criminal code: "Whoever shall be guilty of an assault, or of an assault and battery, shall be fined not less than $3 nor more than $100."

This verdict certainly includes an assault, as every battery necessarily includes an assault. It is therefore substantially good as a verdict for an assault, and the words "and battery" may be rejected as surplusage, and, therefore, nugatory. And so it was expressly adjudged in Bitticio vs. The State, 40 Texas, 117, under a statute prescribing the same measure of punishment for an assault as for an assault and battery. So, also, in The People vs. Davis, 4 Parker, 61, where an indictment did not contain sufficient averments to constitute the crime of an assault with intent to kill, but sufficiently to constitute the crime of assault and battery, a verdict of "guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill" was sustained as a verdict of simple assault and battery, the words "intent to kill" being rejected as surplusage.

3. It is objected that this Court has no jurisdiction of the crime of an assault and battery. And this is really the important question in this case.

Under the Constitution of 1818, and the acts of the General Assembly thereunder, exclusive jurisdiction over these offenses was expressly conferred upon Justices of the Peace. That Constitution did not prescribe the jurisdiction either of Circuit Courts or Justices of the Peace, but provided that they should have and exercise such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly should, by law, prescribe under this Constitution by act of the General Assembly. Exclusive jurisdiction over these offenses was conferred upon Justices of the Peace. In 1843, while this Constitution and this legislation was in force, the Supreme Court of this State, in Carpenter vs. The People (4 Scam., 197), decided that Circuit Courts then had no jurisdiction over these offenses for the reason that exclusive jurisdiction had been conferred, by act of the General Assembly, upon Justices of the Peace.

But the Constitution of 1870 itself prescribes the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and of this Court. It provides that "the Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all causes in law and equity," and that the Criminal Court of Cook County "shall have the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in all cases of a criminal or quasi-criminal nature." This language is too broad and too explicit for construction. It confers jurisdiction upon this Court in all criminal causes, including a cause prosecuted for the punishment of these offenses; and the General Assembly has no power to, in any wise, abridge this jurisdiction, and so the Supreme Court had repeatedly decided. In Myer vs. The People, 67 Ill., 503, it was expressly decided that the General Assembly could not confer *exclusive* jurisdiction over misdemeanors upon County Courts, because the Constitution conferred original jurisdiction upon Circuit Courts over all cases of misdemeanor, and "the Legislature therefore has no power to abridge the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts." And in Weatherford vs. The people, decided at the same time, and reported in the same volume at page 520, the same decison was made, holding the act of 1872 unconstitutional, so far as it attempted to confer exclusive jurisdiction in misdemeanors upon County Courts, for the reason that the Constitution itself had conferred original jurisdiction upon Circuit Courts "in all causes in law and equity." In the People vs. Young, 72 Ill., 511-515, the Supreme Court again decided that the Circuit Courts cannot be deprived of the jurisdiction thus conferred by the Constitution, even by an express act of the General Assembly.

Indeed, the same principle was announced by the Supreme Court more than twenty years ago, in Burns vs. Henderson, 20 Ill., 264. The question arose under the Constitution of 1848, which conferred jurisdiction upon Circuit Courts "in all causes at law and equity, and in all cases of appeals from all inferior courts." The General Assembly passed an act providing that all appeals from the decisions of police magistrates and Justices of the Peace of Peoria County should be taken to the County Court of that county, and the Court held that this act should be construed as only conferring concurrent jurisdiction upon the County Court, because the Constitution had conferred jurisdiction over these appeals upon the Circuit Court "independently of any Legislative enactment on the subject," and therefore every attempt of the Legislature to take away or abridge this jurisdiction would be nugatory.

My attention has been called to the case of Furguson vs. The People, decided at the last January term of the Supreme Court, and reported in the *Legal News* at page 201. The only question discussed, in the opinion of the Court, in that case was a question of construction of the statutes. These constitutional provisions and the prior decisions of the Court as to their force and effect seem to have been entirely overlooked in the discussion and decision of a wholly immaterial question; for, if the General Assembly possesses no power to deprive Circuit Courts of this jurisdiction, it is immaterial to inquire whether such an attempt has been made. Of course all questions settled by the Supreme Court are conclusive as a guide to the decisions of this Court; but, in view of the decisions already made by that Court, it is idle to pretend that this question is settled adversely to the jurisdiction of this Court over this class of crimes, and I feel pursuaded that, upon a full review of this question, this jurisdiction must be finally sustained by our Supreme Court.

The motion in arrest of judgment is denied.

THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, filed the following full and correct statement of his receipts and disbursements from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1879, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 1		$28,108
From William Morgan		18
Thomas Judd		4
Tenneys, F. & A.		300
W. E. Tomlinson		100
Estate of James Hawley		627
George W. Lane		20
Thomas Connely		200
Estate of Joseph O'Keefe		188
D. D. Staunton		39
Total		$29,596

DISBURSEMENTS.

Return premiums to G. H. Kelsey	$ 95	
Dividends	163	
Costs and expenses, etc.	114	
E. Langworthy	48	
H. S. Howell	606	
Rent	450	
Assignee	3,200	—$ 4,678
Balance on hand		$24,917
Liabilities now outstanding		30,155

AN ANXIOUS TRUSTEE.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Seneca G. Lapham, as sole executor and trustee of the estate of Samuel Stone, deceased, against Ann E. and Caroline A. Stone, John S. Draper, Mary S. Lapham, Julia A., Henry and Charles Lapham, George E. Shipman, the Foundlings' Home, the Old Ladies' Home, the Old People's Home, the Home for the Friendless, the Newsboys' Home, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Academy of Sciences, asking to have certain acts of his confirmed. He states that he received from the administrators of Mr. Stone's estate $16,163, and has since collected $2,403 on account of interest. He has loaned on real estate and other security, in accordance with the directions of the will, $11,126. At the time of his death Stone owned no real estate in Illinois except certain lots in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision, but since that time complainant has had to buy in a large amount of unimproved suburban property under foreclosure proceedings in favor of the estate. He was also been obliged to pay $2,043 for taxes, $665 attorney's fees, to recall a loan of $1,250, and to compromise certain foreclosure proceedings. He has also sold Blocks 27, 37, 38, and 39, in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision, for $16,000, or at the rate of $400 an acre, and compromised a foreclosure suit against B. F. Jacobs. The estate was worth $50,000 when Stone did, but is now worth $65,000. Complainant now asks that all his doings as above given may be ratified, and that the defendants, who are legatees, may be required to consent thereto.

JUDGE SMITH.

Judge Smith will return to his Common Law Court Monday morning, and, the first thing before any motions are heard, he will make a preliminary call of the first fifty cases. On this call cases will be either marked for trial, dismissed, or continued for cause shown. If neither party answers the case will be dismissed. After hearing motions there will be a peremptory call of cases marked for trial. At the conclusion of the preliminary call the Court will commence the number of cases, not to exceed fifty, which will be subject to preliminary call at the opening of Court the following day, and such will be the course of procedure from day to day until further announcement.

ITEMS.

Judges Blodgett, Tuley, Rogers, Moran, and Barnum will not be in court to-day.

Judge Gary will hear motions to-day, and Judge Jameson divorce cases. Monday Judge Jameson will go to the Criminal Court, but every morning at 9:15 he will hear motions in his Chancery Court.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of Newton Lull and of Marcellus E. Collins.

Bradford Hancock was elected Assignee of Francis M. Mitchell.

A first and final dividend meeting will be held this afternoon at 2 p. m. in the case of John F. Eberhart.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 o'clock Monday morning for George M. Springer, Charles W. Reed, Horace and Martin A. Buckminster, and George W. Jones.

A final dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. of the same day in the case of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

DIVORCES.

Louise E. Barnes filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Mark M. Barnes, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Kauer filed a bill yesterday against Charles Boehm, Frederick Brand, John H. Frederich, and John Hoffmann to settle up the ice business in which they were engaged in 1875.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Joseph Frouka filed a petition for habeas corpus against his wife, Kate, to get possession of his 4-months-old daughter on the ground that the child's mother is not a proper person to take care of her.

Truman W. Miller began a suit in replevin against J. C. Richards, John Hoffmann, J. H. Burke, R. D. Lenders, and Alexander Oemick to recover a quantity of iron castings, molds, dies, drills, patterns, etc., valued at $3,000.

James H. Rice brought suit to recover $4,000 of N. Schildrup and John M. Ursur.

The Western Bank Note & Engraving Company sued the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company for $1,000.

Elihu Colman began a suit for $4,000 against the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Chicago.

L. A. Mathes commenced a suit in trespass against Charles L. Epps, claiming $10,000 damages.

The Galena Woolen Mills sued Stettauer Bros. & Co. for $2,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Johan C. Michel letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to William Michel, and his bond for $2,000 was approved. An appraiser's warrant was also issued.

In the estate of Johan H. Bremer the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Johan T. Bremer. His bond for $7,500 was approved.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Term Nos. 580, 589, 651, 695, 730, 733, 736, 753, 754, 755, 756, 763, 764, 772, 773, 774, 775, 781, 783, 786, and 788. No case on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—1 to 50 inclusive of new calendar.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE SMITH—1 to 50 of new calendar No. 2.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case, Hedges vs. Hirst, and calendar Nos. 271, and 278 to 285, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case, term No. 3,798, Bennett vs. Sanger; term No. 1,739, Brentano vs. Michaelis, and calendar Nos. 197 to 220, inclusive, except 200, 201, 211, and 213. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Criminal Court—Peremptory call of motions on cases Nos. 117, 135, 136, 175, and 208.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insolvent case, John Metzner, and insolvent case No. 2,098, Leavenworth. Condemnation cases Nos. 942, 943, 944, 950, 953, 998, 999, 1,007, 1,008, 1,009, 1,016, 1,022, and 1,026.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Rufus S. King vs. Frances M. Griffin, $275.25.

APPELLATE COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 2.—The Appellate Court for the Second District convened here late this afternoon, after the holiday vacation. Motions in the following cases were entered, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

425. Bundy, administratrix, etc., vs. Gordon; motion by defendant in error for order upon plaintiff in error to give security for costs.

475. Village of Warren vs. Wright; by appellant for leave to file abstracts and briefs instanter.

462. Lacey vs. Baker et al.; by appellant for leave to file original mortgage.

452. Stack vs. Moore et al.; by appellee for leave to file briefs.

423. McHard et al., administratrix, etc., vs. Ives; by appellant to tax cost of additional abstracts to appellee.

461. Baley et al. vs. Spaulding, for use, etc.; by appellants for leave to fill briefs; by appellee to dismiss appeal for non-compliance with rule.

467. Patterson et al. vs. McKinney et al.; by appellant for extension of time to file reply; by appellee for leave to file additional record.

493. Fisher vs. Fanning; by appellee for extension of time to file briefs; by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs.

433. Higgins, for use, etc., vs. Higgins; by appellee for time to file briefs.

463. Spear vs. Moshier; by appellee for leave to file additional abstracts and briefs instanter.

484. Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad Co. vs. Brown; by appellee for leave to file briefs instanter.

408. Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. Durmont et. al.; by plaintiff in error for leave to file reply brief.

382. Fuller vs. Bates; by appellee to strike certificates of evidence from additional record and to strike additional record from files, and for leave to file briefs instanter.

402. Weightman vs. Carr; by appellee to reinstate cause, to substitute administratrix for appellant, and to dismiss appeal.

475. Armour et al. vs. Moore; defendant in error enters appearance.

The call will be resumed to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—After having held off fully one month to obtain anywhere from 7 to 8 cents per bushel on wheat for storage and delivery at Buffalo, the vessel-owners this morning yielded to the shippers' offers and made charters at 6½ cents to Buffalo, on wheat of course. The vessels put in were the Wells Burt, Angus Smith, John B. Merrill, and Red White and Blue. Their united capacity is about 157,000 bushels. The wheat is to be placed on board at Angus Smith & Co.'s, and C. J. Kershaw & Co.'s elevators. The tug Welcome was engaged this afternoon in breaking the vessels from their icy moorings and towing them down to the elevators. Allowing the usual rate of 1½ cents for storage, these charters serve to establish the opening rate on wheat to Buffalo at 5 cents.

The schooner Penokee is to receive 11 cents per bushel for the delivery of her cargo of wheat at Buffalo, not 13 cents, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night.

WANT TO FORCE HIM OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—Quite a sensation has been caused in military and other circles by the discovery of a movement to force Col. H. G. Neubert to resign command of the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G. A petition being circulated, and, it is claimed, extensively signed, asking the Colonel to resign on the grounds of incompetency, has been published. The Colonel says he will not resign at present, and can't be displaced except for cause.

A REVELATION BURST

upon the public press and medical profession when, over twenty-five years ago, that grand result of medical research and synthetic skill, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was given to the world. Soon after it had been started on its curative mission it was discovered that its botanic properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least among the good consequences of its general use has been to disabuse men's minds of many absurd medical fallacies, and to demonstrate the superiority of vegetable remedies. It conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in case of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are greatly aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is, moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

STEAM CANAL BOATS.

The Raymond Propeller and Barge System on the Erie.

Experiences of Capt. Du Puy for Several Seasons.

The Problem of Cheap Transportation Apparently Solved.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—On the 9th of last August there was published in THE TRIBUNE an account of the improvements in canal navigation by means of Raymond's propeller and barge system over the old way of towing with horses.

Steam has superseded horse-power on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and reduced the price of freighting grain from the Illinois River to Chicago from six to two and a half cents per bushel. The writer desires to mention what has been accomplished with Raymond's propeller and barge on the Erie Canal.

Anything that will cheapen and quicken transportation on the Erie Canal is of as much importance to the Northwest, especially Chicago and the lake trade, as it is to those directly interested in transportation on the Erie Canal.

The writer, who has been on the canals for thirty-six years, bought a half-interest in Raymond's patent in the fall of 1876, and, armed with letters of introduction from the Illinois Canal Commissioners, Norton & Co., Pulsifer & Co., and several affidavits from propeller and barge Captains, who had run the double boats for several years, went to Buffalo, thinking he could make a favorable impression on the Erie Canalers by relating his ten years' experience with steam canal-boats. But steam canal-boats were dead; in fact, no one wanted to see or hear anything about steam. Everything in the shape of steam canal-boats had failed. The Baxter boat was a failure. The Baxter Company was in bankruptcy. Their boats, sixteen in number, had lain in the Morris Canal basin three years.

The idea of pushing a barge ahead of the steamer was ridiculed. The writer was looked upon as most all patent-right men are. However, he spent the winter without making the slightest impression on any one in favor of pushing a barge ahead of the steamer.

Finally, when the Erie Canal was opened in 1877, the manager of the Baxter boats said I might try one rig if I would run the boats myself. Of course I embraced the opportunity, which resulted in their adopting the push system with their entire fleet ever since. They cleared $33,000 the first year, and have cleared more money during the past three years than the first cost of the boats.

Last season there were numerous other steamers pushing barges. Capt. Hathaway, of Rochester, N. Y., cleared $5,430 with his new steamer and barge, and on his last round trip from New York to Buffalo the profit was over $1,600.

The average earnings of horse-boats on the Erie Canal last season were about $700 each. Hence, Capt. Hathaway actually cleared on his last trip more than the average of two horse-boats for the entire season. And the combined net earnings of seven horse-boats do not equal Capt. Hathaway's net earnings for the season.

The above figures may seem incredible to the reader. Therefore, the writer will mention that, by pushing the barge with the steamer, there is but one break in the water. The steamer runs in the suction of the barge, the two boats being held as firm as one entire boat with the De Puy and Raymond couplings, which are instantly detached at the locks. Thus two boats are run by one boat's crew.

It costs horse-boats from 25 to 35 cents per mile to tow with mules or horses.

Capt. Hathaway's entire expense for engineers, coal, oil, waste, repairs to engine, etc., were only four cents and two mills per mile per boat (eight cents and four mills per mile for the propeller and barge). The propeller and barge moves 15,500 bushels of wheat quicker and cheaper than the horse-boat moves 8,100 bushels.

Most all horse-boats return from New York to Buffalo light, on account of the strong current running east. However, this depends on which the Captain thinks the most of, his boat or his mules; if the latter, he goes light; if the former, he will put in 100 tons, which steadies the boat, and the winds do not blow her on the stone walls of the canal.

All propellers and barges carry west from 250 to 400 tons every time, and never return to Buffalo light.

The writer left New York with 250 tons of sugar on board the steam canal-boat William Newman and barge Tompkins. The same night sixty horse-boats left light, and not one of them got to Buffalo ahead of me. My freight was 80 cents per ton over tolls and handling, which left me in Buffalo with $200, while they had nothing.

The writer passed over 500 horse-boats between Buffalo and New York with the Newman and barge Tompkins.

The William Newman took the second premium at the trial-trip on the Erie Canal in 1873. She is smart, but not nearly as economical on fuel, and doesn't carry as much by 700 bushels of wheat as some of the new steamers.

Capt. Hathaway's steamer is furnished with Hall's machinery complete, which combines a series of improvements in the boiler, engine, condenser, and propeller-wheel for canal use.

The boiler is an upright return tubular, with smoke-box at the bottom, with a magazine down the centre for coal, which holds enough to last six hours. The grate-bars are slightly conically-shaped, so when the wheelsman (who is engineer and fireman) shakes the bars, by means of a lever conveniently at hand, the clinkers are ground up and pass off at the outer ends. This boiler utilizes every atom of heat, and will hold fire three days in port by closing all the dampers.

The engine is a high-pressure condenser; cylinder 12 by 16 inches, independent cutoff; usually cuts off at four inches, thus giving working expansion of twelve inches, supported with a strong vacuum.

The condenser is a simple looking affair, but very effectual, fifteen inches in diameter and five and a half feet long, constructed to form a natural rapid circulation of cold water passing through it without the aid of pumps. It is placed fore-and-aft on the bottom close to the stern, receiving the water from the side of the boat opposite the front end of the condenser, discharging at the aft end through the stern of the boat. The propeller wheel when in motion either way causes a rapid circulation. The condenser is made with double heads, the centre being filled with ⅝-inch copper pipes. It is necessary to have the area of the receiving and discharge pipes a little larger than the area of the small pipes.

The propeller wheel is designed expressly for full stern boats, the hub being four feet in diameter and ten inches thick, cast hollow with a beveled edge to correspond with the run of the boat. Six blades are bolted to the hub, making the diameter of the wheel eight feet. The principal advantages claimed for this wheel are that eel grass never accumulates on it, and boats can be made to carry 200 or 300 bushels of wheat more than when constructed for the ordinary screw-wheel. The air-pump is worked from the propeller shaft, also the blower. A donkey is used to supply the boiler.

The wheelsman can handle the engine, gauge the water in the boiler, regulate the fire, and is provided with a convenient purchase to throw the engine off the centre.

But Capt. Hathaway very wisely carried two engineers to look after everything and handle the engine. Then his entire expense for moving the propeller and barge only equaled eight cents and four mills per mile, which is next to nothing, as compared with 60 cents per mile to move the corresponding tonnage with mules.

And now, if your patience will permit, the writer will mention where other improvements can be made to cheapen transportation by the lakes and Erie Canal. There are too many middlemen living off of this traffic. The Erie Canalers are subjected to pay more unreasonable commissions and percentages than any other class of people in the United States:

First—They are charged with insurance on grain sufficiently high enough to support several high-toned gentlemen between canaler and the gentleman who furnishes the money in case of loss.

Second—There are several hundred scalpers in Buffalo who manage to keep in the shade in summer and hug a hot stove in winter, all supported by the Erie Canaler; or, in other words, who manage to take a bite out of every bushel of grain passing through Buffalo.

Third—They must pay wharfage in New York, sometimes at several places the same day. At every dock they hitch to they are instantly presented with a bill for wharfage.

Fourth—They are charged one-half cent per bushel for unloading grain in New York ($5 per 1,000 bushels), while the Illinois Canaler pays only $1.50 per 1,000 bushels in Chicago.

These New York charges for wharfages and elevation, although outrageously high and a tax on commerce largely against the interests of New York, must be borne by the canalers for the present. But the insurance men and scalpers in Buffalo can be dispensed with.

By the lake transportation companies owning lines of propellers and barges on the Erie Canal to run in connection with their several lines on the lakes, they could contract through freight from any point on the lakes by steam to New York. They could insure it to be shipped by any of their propellers to Buffalo, thence by their canal propellers and barges to New York. Thus one agent can handle in Buffalo that which supports a hundred families at present.

There is always plenty of west-bound freight to be gotten in New York by steamers and barges. The writer was in R. L. Williams' office in New York, agent for the Union Steamboat Company, when a man came in and asked for a steamer and barge for 250 tons of sugar. Unfortunately Mr. Williams had none but what were engaged. He offered to furnish horse-boats, which were declined, and the sugar was shipped by rail to Chicago.

The writer, having spent the last three years in establishing the propeller and barge system on the Erie Canal, could write a volume about canal improvements, but he will only add that it is in the power of the lake transportation companies to transport grain and other produce from any point on the lakes to New York City so cheap that large quantities of all kinds of freight would be stored and kept for the water route. Among the prominent canal-boat builders on the Erie Canal are G. W. Hall, of Watkins, on Seneca Lake. He owns three, and is building two new ones. Robert H. Slatey, of New York, owns one, and is building four new ones at Ithaca, N. Y. George H. Notter, of Buffalo, will build several. Curtis Taber, of Ithaca, an old pioneer at boat-building, has one on hand, and may build several more.

Commodore Vanderbilt made a wild expression when he said he would live to see grass grow in the Erie Canal.

The writer's present address is No. 753 Clybourn avenue, Chicago, Ill., and any one wishing further information about steam canal-boats can either call or address the above number. Respectfully, M. DE PUY.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Mark Twain Talks to a Post-Office Clerk Like a Dutch Uncle.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the following letter from Mark Twain to the editor:

SIR: A day or two ago I received a formidable envelope from Washington inclosing a letter and some printed matter. This envelope had some peculiarities about it. For instance, in its upper right-hand corner, an oval black stamp was printed, bearing the words, "United States Postal Service"; in the upper left-hand corner the following words were printed, in large, bold type, in three separate lines—thus:

"Post-Office Department.
Office of the Postmaster-General.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS."

In the lower left-hand corner was printed the following words in two separate lines—thus:

"*A penalty of $300 is fixed by law for using this Envelope for other than* OFFICIAL BUSINESS."

In this majestic envelope I found the following, among other things:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1879.—S. M. *Clemens, Esq., Hartford, Conn.*—DEAR SIR: Noticing your letter to the Hartford *Courant* upon the recent order of the Postmaster-General, I take the liberty of inclosing a few copies of a tract which the Department has prepared in order to meet such hardened cases as yours. After reading the tract and the inclosed clipping (from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*), which latter I wish you would return to me, as it is the only copy I have, you will see that the 'unnecessary labor' of which you complain was really as unnecessary as the complaint, the only utility of which was to add to the already surplus stock of misinformation in the world, and to enable some needy compositors to increase their strings by several thousand, which latter end might have been just as well attained by the use of bogus.

I send you by this mail a copy of the postal laws and regulations to explain the allusions in the tract, and hope you will take the trouble to look into the matter thoroughly. The Department is a unit in regarding the order as the greatest step toward perfecting the postal service that has been taken for years, and its officers are confident that when the public understand it they will sustain it. Yours truly,

THOMAS B. KIRBY,
(Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General.)"

My callow friend, when you shall have outgrown the effervescences of youth and acquired a bit of worldly experience, you will cease to make mistakes like that. That is to say, you will refrain from meddling in matters which do not concern you; you will recognize the simple wisdom of confining yourself strictly to your own business. There are persons who would resent this innocent piece of impertinence of yours and say harsh things to you about it, but fortunately for you I am not that sort of a person. Whatever else I may lack, I have a good heart. Therefore, in a humane and gentle spirit, I will try to set you right upon certain small points—not to hurt you, but to do you good. You seem to think you have been called to account. This is a grave error. It is the Post-Office Department of the United States of America which has been called to account. There is a difference here, which you have overlooked—I will point it out. You are not the Post-Office Department, but only an irresponsible, inexpensive, and unnecessary appendage to it. Grave, elderly men, public instructors, like me, do not call private secretaries to account. Bear this in mind: it will be a help to you. The mistake you have made is simple,—you have imagined yourself the dog, whereas you are the tail. You have endeavored to wag the dog; this was not judicious; you should have hung quiescent until the dog wagged you. If I stepped on this tail,—and we will grant, for the sake of argument, that I did,—it was not to call the tail's attention to anything, but only to direct the attention of the main body of the animal to a certain matter. You perceive, it was simply in the nature of ringing a bell; that is all; my business was not with the bell itself, but with the owner of it. A bell is a useful thing, in a measure, but it should not keep on ringing when one is done with it. Do I make myself partially understood? Lest there be any doubt, let me illustrate further,—by parable; for the parable is the simplest and surest vehicle for conveying information to the immature mind. You seem to have gathered the impression, somehow, that you are a member of the Cabinet. This is an error. You are only extraneous matter connected with a member of the Cabinet. Your Chief is one of the guns of that battery, but you are not. You are not the gun or the load, or even the ramrod; neither do you supply the ammunition. You only do up the cartridge and serve as a firestick to touch it off. You are not the barrel of molasses, you are only the faucet through which the molasses is discharged. You are not the boot, but the bootjack; that is to say, you do not furnish the idea, you only pull it off. You are not the lightning, but only the lightning-rod. Do you perceive? The thing I am trying to convey to you is that it does not become you to assume functions which do not belong to you. You may think it strange that I am closing this note without saying anything upon the matter which you have broached. Overlook that, drop it out of your mind,—we do not disturb the repose of private secretaries with affairs with which they have nothing to do. The newspaper slip which you have inclosed to me will be returned to you by one of my private secretaries. I keep eleven of these things,—not for use, but display. Although I cannot consent to talk public business with you, a benevolent impulse moves me to call your attention to a matter which is of quite serious importance to you as an individual. You, an unofficial private citizen, have written me an entirely personal and unofficial letter, which you have had the temerity to inclose to me in a Department envelope bearing upon its surface in clear print this plain and unmistakable warning: "A penalty of three hundred dollars is fixed by law for using this envelope for other than official business." The servants of the Government's officers ought to be, for simple decency's sake, among the last to break its laws. You have committed a serious offense,—an offense which has none of the elements of a joke about it,—and only plain and simple treachery to his duty on the part of your superior can save you from the penalty involved. The kindly and almost affectionate spirit which I have shown you is sufficient evidence that I do not wish you any harm, but indeed the reverse. So, if that treachery shall intervene to shelter you, I shall not be sorry,—as far as you individually are concerned,—but I should be unfaithful to my citizenship if I did not at the same time feel someting of a pang to see a law of the land coolly ignored and degraded by one of the very highest officers of the Government. As far as I am concerned you are safe, unless you intrude upon me again; in which case I may be tempted to bring you before the courts myself for the violation of that law. There, now, receive my blessing. Go, and do not mix into other people's affairs any more. Otherwise you may pick up somebody who will feed disagreeable words to you instead of sugar.

MARK TWAIN.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—Quite a notable compromise was effected in the settlement of some suits between N. T. Enright, County Clerk, Republican, and H. S. Chapin, managing editor and also the publisher of the Toledo *Evening Bee*, late National organ. They were the outgrowth of a bitter personal and political fight which has been carried on by the parties for some time. For over a year certain persons, through the *Bee*, as well as the paper itself, have been bringing, and persisting in, charges against Capt. Enright, of packing juries, making irregular election returns, and, it is alleged, fraudulent fee-bills. For this criminal suit was instituted in the Police Court, and Editor Chapin fined, when he carried the case to the Common Pleas Court on error. Civil suit was also brought against him in Common Pleas by Mr. Enright, claiming $25,000 damages. Meantime the all-civil and criminal proceedings which had been instituted against Clerk Enright had utterly failed. The first intimation the public had of a settlement was a leading editorial in the *Bee* retracting the charges against Mr. Enright of frauds and misdemeanors in the matter of juries, election returns, and fees. To-day all the suits were withdrawn, Chapin agreeing to pay the costs.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—On Monday next the highly sensational case of E. Howard Randall against his wife, for divorce, will come up in the Circuit Court at Eau Claire, Wis. Randall is the owner of the Eau Claire steam elevator, and is an extensive wheat dealer. He and Mrs. Randall separated in July last, after a long term of incompatibility and distrust. The lady is prepossessing. It is said that she lived some time in Bessie Lawrence's bagnio, on Martin street, in this city, last fall. She calls herself Miss Le Roy Vincent, Allie Smith, Miss St. John and Nellie Ramsay. She is at present living at Camp Douglas. Divorce is applied for by Randall on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

HILLSDALE, Mich.—*R. V. Pierce, M. D.:* I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your Medical Discovery, which helped me greatly. I have taken several bottles, and am restored to good health. Yours respectfully, JOHN BURNETT.

How absurd to croak and wheese with a cough which Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AMERICAN COMMUNISM.

An Official Report as to Its Progress and Aims.

A Choice Collection of Incorrect Statements and Erroneous Conclusions.

The *Year Book of Social Science and Social Politics*, published at Zurich, by Dr. Richter, contains, among a number of articles as to the progress of Communism in European countries, the following statements, under date of June of last year, regarding the progress of the movement in America. The substance of this document, with all its errors, false reasoning, and vain hopes, is given as follows:

There has been a Workingmen's movement in the United States for over thirty years. There has been an International Workingmen's Association since 1869, and a Social Democratic party since 1875. During the last year there has been an unsought but noticeable growing together of economic and political aims within the party. The first indication of this was the appeal made by the Council of the St. Louis trades to all the trades and the party sections of the country to celebrate the Fourth of July—the Nation's birthday—by a new Declaration of Independence,—a declaration of the independence of labor from capital,—which was to be followed on the 5th by an attempt to carry out the eight-hour principle. It will be well, however, not to form too sanguine hopes of this demonstration. Its special significance is the fact that there is a growing union within the workingmen's movement of sections which were previously more inimical to one another than to the common antagonist, so that, if a practical victory is not won on the approaching Fourth of July, there may be one secured next year.

AS FOR THE STRENGTH

of the Social Democratic party, only an approximate estimate can be made. The party and the trades-unions have no statistics which they publish. We know merely the number of the sections, of which there can be but one in each city or town. These have grown within the year from thirty-five to 100. The organization has extended over twenty-five of the thirty-eight States, while a year ago it existed in but twelve or thirteen. The number of members who pay regular contributions cannot be given with even appropriate accuracy by the Executive Committee of the party, since it constantly varies greatly. Still, it is about three times what it was last year. The number of party members who vote for the party's candidates at the local elections is far greater than of the affiliated members. It amounted last fall in New York to between 3,000 and 4,000; in Brooklyn, 1,200; in Chicago, 7,000 [it fell to 3,000 last spring]; and in St. Louis, over 5,000. And these are about the only places where the party, as such, has taken any interest in elections. But these figures are far from giving the strength of the party, partly because many have not yet acquired the right to vote, and partly because many who were qualified did not vote, since they were opposed to taking part in elections, or objected to the candidates who were nominated. The growth of the party press furnishes data also to estimate the party's strength. The New York *Volks-Zeitung* prints between 8,000 and 10,000 copies; the Chicago *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, between 7,000 and 9,000 [3,500 is nearer the mark]; the Philadelphia *Tageblatt*, 3,000; and the St. Louis paper, about 5,000. The organization and discipline of the party is unfortunately slack, and has not succeeded in putting out disturbing elements which want to rule or ruin; and, unfortunately, many of the best members have stepped on one side, in order to put an end to internal strife.

THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY

with which the party had to contend, and yet has to contend—the lack of English-speaking and especially Anglo-American associates who could do agitation work—has, during the year, been partly overcome. A good many German emigrants have learned English, and a number, though quite a small one, of Anglo-Americans have joined. Owing to the immense extent of the country, personal agitation is made very difficult because of the poverty of the party. Still, we have gained this much, that the press, which two years ago obstinately declined to notice its existence, now swarms with articles fighting the extension of Communism.

IT MAY BE ASSERTED

that the ice of mistrust with which the native-born and purely English-speaking trades regarded Internationalism and the Social-Democratic movement is beginning to melt away. It is well known that the English trades-unions and also the Anglo-American ones, which pattern after them, exclude politics, as they claim, to secure harmony. This, however, is rather a pretext than a real reason, for, secretly, the leaders of the trades carry the greater portion of their fellow members with them; they are in the pay or interest of party politicians. This is beginning to change; not that politics are carried into the trades-unions, but the secession from the two old corrupt parties has begun powerfully, and in private conversation as well as in the trades-union organs, workmen's politics are discussed, and the Social-Democratic party principles advocated. The program of the International Workingmen's Union coincides with the Social-Democratic party platform in all respects, except that the formation of a distinct party appears to be excluded. It will come in as a result of a possibly complete workingmen's organization. But the force of circumstances must soon bring on a time when political activity for all trades-unions, and, finally, for all not yet organized working people, will become inevitable.

THE GREENBACK PARTY

declares itself against all Communism, but is ready to go along with us in a quiet way as far as it is possible. Its leaders are as uncertain as its policy. Still, the logic of events must bring the masses of the members of that party over to our side. Even these masses of men, who have held off so long, will finally be carried along by the current of events; and, while the Social Democratic movement has hitherto had a footing almost exclusively among the Germans, French, Bohemians, Scandinavians, and other nations of the Continent of Europe, it will soon attract to itself a greater number of English and Irish. The following are indices of the progress of our party in Chicago, where the trades-unions and the party get along together better than anywhere else: Four Social Democrats were elected to the Legislature last fall. They succeeded in having a committee of investigation sent to Chicago to examine witnesses regarding the oppressed condition of laborers there. They succeeded in securing the establishment of a State Bureau of Labor. They carried through a law against the truck system, which, however, was vetoed by the Governor. They were enabled to hinder the passage of the Militia law, which suppressed the volunteer militia companies of the workingmen. These companies had been organized in order to prevent the breaking-up of peaceable workingmen's meetings, such as were held at the time of the great railroad strike of 1877, by the murderous attacks of special policemen.

The activity of the party has awakened the evil consciences of the ruling classes and their political leaders so that they are now calling out loudly for a strong Government, want the militia increased and strengthened, and, notwithstanding all the demands of the people for economy, would rather have the Federal army increased than diminished. The tone which the organs of our opponents use varies between furious rage, bitter denunciation, weak attempts at reconciliation and corruption and abject fear.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES

continues to grow worse. Although many manufactories, forges, and mines have resumed work, after long standing idle, although there is a growing emigration from crowded sections to the farm lands of the Far West, and although a part of our manufactures and farm products are now finding a foreign market, and the half million of unemployed workingmen has been greatly diminished in numbers by the opening of new channels of occupation, by suicide, imprisonment, and emigration to the wilderness, yet there has been no essential improvement. Wages are still sinking, employment lasts but little over half a year, and the general economy which all have finally learned lessens the home market. The wealthy classes are beginning, after a long period of indifference, to be moved by fear so far as to contribute in a slight measure to the alleviation of the general want. But that acts merely like a drop of water on a hot stove. It is exceptional for a strike to be successful.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 548 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL FAY W. LAPHAM CALL OR send his address, at once, to J. W. HURD, 327 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MEDICAL.

R... CURED—MRS. S. A. CARR WAR... ...ermanent cure to those suffering with ...eumatism or neuralgia. Consultations free. 569 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SOLAR CAMERAS. T 60, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD 2-STORY FRAME dwelling and lot 25x180 feet, 1288 Indiana-av., title perfect, location excellent, for the low price of $4,000; $1,000 in hand and balance on time at 8 per cent interest. Also a splendid 3-story stone front dwelling, 711 West Adams-st., all modern improvements. Also a large number of first-class dwellings in all parts of the city, chiefly South Side, will be sold lower now than can be hereafter. An 8-room cottage, excellent order, good street, for $2,300; $500 down, balance monthly payments. A 7-room cottage, south of Thirty-sixth-st., on Prairie-av., 25x125 feet; price $2,000. Also on same avenue, near Thirty-fourth-st., cottage, 24x124, $2,300; incumbered, $800; 8 per cent. A 2-story and brick basement furnished house with lot on Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av., $3,500; 50x150 feet on Cottage Grove-av., north of Forty-second-st., price $1,750. 25x120 feet on Cottage Grove-av., north of Forty-first-st., price $900; 51 acres with 4-room house in Sec. 25, 40, 13, Ill., price $5,000. JOHN COVERT & CO., 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CITY AND HYDE PARK HOUSES, lots, and acre property, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block and 563 Cottage Grove-av. (city limits and Hyde Park).

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT octagon brick house, furnace, gas fixtures, ash shafts, stationary tubs, etc., near the boulevards, for $5,000—$500 cash and $40 a month. 1078 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—434 ACRES (SECTON 5, 36, 15) ON CALumet River, near State line; M. C. Ry. Good investment. J. A. BURHANS, 81 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, situated in the Solomon River Valley, Kansas, very low. Terms easy. Reasons for selling and full description of farm given by J. H. WARREN, 309 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, A GRAT BARGAIN, A fine farm in Illinois, 160 acres of rich land, 73 miles south of Chicago, in a city of 2,000 inhabitants, all under fine cultivation, artesian flow of water, new house, etc. Address box 18, Maywood, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, WITH BUILDINGS and machinery, in a country town having good shipping facilities, for a first-class plow works of 30 to 50 men capacity by a party of three plow-makers. Address T 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—84 BOWEN-AV., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av. and Forty-first-st., two-story and basement brick residence; $37. J. A. BURHANS, 81 Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house 291 Ontario-st. with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished for housekeeping, except linen and chins; rent $25 per month. 587 Carroll-av., near Ashland.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—SOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, hot and cold water, and well heated, and also a large alcove front parlor, with bath-room, etc., to gentlemen only. Inquire at 304 Chestnut-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., one block north of Chicago-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE 239 AND 241 LAKE-ST., FOUR-story and basement; steam power. W. D. C. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—IN A FRENCH FAMILY—A NICE furnished-room to gentleman only at 497 Wabash.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE WESTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIation being about to remove to the Honore Block, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., offer for rent their present commodious offices, 99 and 101 Washington-st. Apply to J. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, near Union Park, not farther West than Hoyne-av.; must have possession at once. Address T 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 OR 8 ROOMS, on South Side, south of Twelfth-st.; give location and price. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UPPER FLOORS, WITH elevator; space about 3,000 feet; good light. Address T 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY—CASH—BRICK house and barn, between Jackson-st. and Park-av., east of Oakley-av.; state exact location and price. J. W. VICKERY, 439 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS or more centrally located; South Side preferred. Address F. B. BAIRD, 414 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

"DECKER BROS.

PIANOS," said a great artist recently, "are the coming piano. They are superior to all others. I always use them when obtainable."

STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

MATHUSHEK

PIANOS have a world-wide popularity. Their patented improvements have proved the most valuable ever invented for the pianoforte.

STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTEY

ORGANS have no equal. Their renown extends throughout the entire world. The sweet, dulcet tones of an Estey are often mistaken for those of the pipe-organ. Do not invest in a cheap, worthless affair, when you can obtain an Estey almost, if not quite, as cheap.

STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP

PIANOS AND ORGANS are the best low-priced instruments in Chicago. We fully warrant them. We sell any of our goods on easy installments.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY AN ELEGANT UPright or square piano, at low prices; manufactured by VOSE & SONS, Boston. 148 Illinois-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FINELY FURNISHED rooms for families or single persons, with first-class board.

135 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—TO RENT—A pleasant, furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen; private family; in desirable location.

West Side.

364 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—SUIT of rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK STREET, FOURTH DOOR from the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $8 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Down again. Single room and board, $4 to $7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50. Transients, $1 a day.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEgant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JAN. 2, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING small amount of money and some papers. Call on M. HOGAN, 118 East Erie-st.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, ON NEW-YEAR'S morning, on street cars or getting off on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. A liberal reward will be paid. W. H. HAGEDON, 43 and 44 Madison-st.

LOST—NEW-YEARS DAY, A GOLD SCARF-PIN in shape of an ostrich. The finder will be rewarded by returning to W. H. WILSON, 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

LOST—A PLAIN OVAL LOCKET, BLOOD-STONE in one side and onyx in the other, with an old English S cut in white. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to A. T. SMITH, 133 La Salle.

TAKEN FROM THE WINDOW OF TRIBUNE counting-room, a pocketbook containing valuable papers; the finder will please return to this office, and may keep the money.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL, WITH $10,000 cash, to extend a rapidly increasing manufacturing business. Capitalists please investigate. Address T 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH IN AN established manufacturing business. Don't reply unless you mean business. Address T 28, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 TO PUSH A legitimate and pleasant cash business paying large profits. Open for close investigation. Old Union soldier preferred. Address T 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE INTERest of a retiring partner in an old established and prosperous manufacturing business; capital required, $15,000 to $30,000. Address T 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERT, TO ESTablish a grape-sugar and glucose manufactory; business known to be very safe and profitable; capital required not less than $20,000. Address T 43, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A STOREHOUSE EXPRESSLY FOR HOUSE goods and light merchandise, 220 to 228 Randolph (Great Hale building). Perfect safety. Lowest rates.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 W. Monroe.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — "ANDERSONVILLE." Book just out. The fastest selling book ever published. Address J. B. LANGDON, 177 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, TEACHER OF elocution and dramatic art. Private and classes. Room 6, 85 Madison-st., Hershey Hall, opposite McVicker's Theatre. A class will begin Thursday, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, MUST WRITE well and rapid and understand his business. Address, with references and salary expected, WABASH, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT AND BILL clerk; must write and speak German fluently, and furnish security; salary $10 per week. Answers without references and names of former employers will not be noticed. Address T 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—24 MOLDERS AND five coremakers, at car works, 1038 South Halsted.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT 136 STATE-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH-operator; good wages and steady employment. Address L. D. BIELY, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXperience at type-setting. T 31, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare; also 100 wood and tie choppers; 500 for the South at $1 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE—A CHANCE seldom offered; 50 railroad laborers; leave to-night; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Indiana; free fare; cheap tickets South, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 MORE LABORERS FOR THE South. Wages, $1.25 per day; also plenty of station work to be let at 13½ cents per yard, and work up to the middle of next May. We ship to all points South at the lowest reduced rates. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 ABLE-BODIED RAILROAD LAborers for steady work and free fare. Report at once to McHUGH & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN IN SEARCH OF business for the winter will find upon investigating our money-making scheme that our plan pleases best of any; only small capital, and cash returns certain; $1 samples free; papers for stamps; no boys; no postals. Merrill Manfg. Co., 37 and 39 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GRANT AROUND the World," "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," family Bibles, and "Narins' Stock Doctor." Address G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR UNOCCUPIED DISTRICTS IN this city, a gentleman with some experience as salesman; liberal inducements to the right man. The American News Co., No. 6 Portland Block.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TRAVELING SALESman with a good established trade of his own to represent a well-established cigar house through the Western States. Must have A 1 reference of his last employer. Only such need apply. I. GOLDSMITH & BRO., cigar manufacturers, State and Lake-sts.

WANTED — 100 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION work on Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad at Valparaiso, Ind., and 100 men at Thornton, Ill. Apply on work. RUST & CO.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL A NEW patented article used in every household; profits large. Chicago Patent Co., 125 Clark-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and do chores. Address, with reference, T 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAN for outside trade. ELDREDGE & WOODBRIDGE, 55 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. No. 4025 Indiana-av., near Fortieth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; good wages and steady employment to the right person. Apply at 419 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 300 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO TEND CHILDREN and assist with housework. Apply at 819 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and general manager. Best references; bonds; state time and place of interview. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and general manager. Best references; bonds; state time and place of interview. Address T 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER TO RUN a stationary engine; can do steam-fitting and repairing; has been in present situation ten years; wish to change. Can give best references. Address G. P., Post-Office box 93, Matteson, Cook County, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG girl to do general housework. Call at 239 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE DELIVERY-wagon or take care of horses and make generally useful, or most any kind of steady work. T 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY where the services of an experienced office man would be useful; willing to work hard for very moderate salary. References A 1. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS short-hand writer and telegraph operator. Address T 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—OF ANY KIND, BY TWO young men not afraid to work; know how to take care of horses; speak German and English. Apply at 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS valet; has had experience and is well recommended. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Call immediately at 1675 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady (Dane) as cook either in hotel or private house. Inquire at 200 North Halsted-st., Chicago.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH SEAMstress in private family, who has eight years of experience. T 32, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF furnished rooms or as housekeeper; good cook and seamstress, and experienced nurse. Best of references. Call on or address MRS. POWERS, 372 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOtels furnished help of all nationalities, city, and country; fee 50 cents. Apply to MRS. O'NEILL, 174 West Adams-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS $1,000, $2,000, and $3,500 to loan at lowest rates, on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 46, 97 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. C. H. FERRY, Room 37, 95 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates. JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. H. KIMBALL, 128 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL SHOE-STORE IN KANsas City, Mo., with an established business, and one of the best locations in the city; best of reasons for selling. Address M. A. S., care Journal office, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—SALOON, WITH GOOD fixtures, stock, and license, in good location; must sell. Inquire at Room 54, 162 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A prosperous iron manufacturing business in Chicago; capital required, at least, $20,000; the fullest investigation afforded. Apply to JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

GOOD OPENING FOR FAMILY GROCERY OR hardware store, first-class brick store, with fixtures complete; good cement bottom cellar, office, etc.; centrally located; most convenient store in Evanston, Ill., for rent. F. H. POWERS.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1 postpaid.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the causes and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

COME AND LET "DAISY" (SPIRIT OF THE Mohawk maiden) talk to you; tells past, present, and future; gives medical advice, etc. MRS. HENRY STANDART, medium, 21 Ogden-av. Hours, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CONSULT MRS. DR. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON; most reliable in love and business affairs. 150 West Madison-st. Fee, 50c and $1. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY HOUSE AND 5 ACRES small fruit; also 20 acres and orchard. J. G. EARLE, Room 26, 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF HARDWARE, CLOTHing, or dry goods for farm and cash. Call or send particulars. ULM & EDWARDS, 120 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 167 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BIDS ON CARPENTER WORK. Call at once at SEA'S, 122 and 124 State-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE — OFFICE GLASS PARTITION, shelves, counters, platforms, stoves, fixtures, and dry-goods cases cheap. S. D. LUDDEN & CO., 108 East Madison-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at I. GELDER'S, 564 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

L. Squiers, of St. Paul, is at the Gardner.

G. H. Lansing, of Detroit, is at the Gardner.

J. W. Irwin, Keokuk, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

D. L. Kraft, U. S. A., is at the Palmer House.

C. W. Babcock, Kansas, is at the Palmer House.

H. T. Butterfield, of Philadelphia, is at the Gardner.

C. A. Perry, Boston, is a guest at the Sherman House.

A. C. Hooper, Montreal, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

H. W. Donaldson, Frisco, Utah, is at the Palmer House.

J. R. Delamar, Silver Cliff, Col., is at the Palmer House.

Alfred A. Thomas, Dayton, O., is at the Palmer House.

George B. Armour, Clinton, Ia., is at the Sherman House.

R. A. Jones, Rochester, Minn., is at the Sherman House.

H. S. Shields, Louisville, Ky., is at the Sherman House.

David Boyd, New York, is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Rev. P. W. Sprague, Davenport, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

D. Banks McKenzie and family, Boston, are at the Sherman House.

Capt. J. A. Brodhead, U. S. A., is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

John F. Cramer, *Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

State Senator Charles Kellum, Sycamore, is registered at the Tremont House.

S. B. Whitehead and George M. Pinney, San Francisco, are at the Tremont House.

M. Robertson and Nathan Holmes, London, Eng., are registered at the Tremont House.

W. J. Hancock, Superintendent American Express, Dubuque, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

George E. White, one of the survivors of the Ashtabula accident, Boston, is at the Sherman House.

J. H. Hise, Superintendent Logansport Division, Pan-Handle Line, Logansport, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Murray Keller, Western Passenger Agent Louisville & Great Southern Railway, Louisville, Ky., is at the Palmer House.

D. W. Hitchcock, General Western Passenger Agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

E. W. Scott, General Superintendent of Agencies Equitable Life-Insurance Company, New York, is at the Palmer House.

A. B. Farnsworth, General Eastern Passenger Agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Tremont House.

Officer Pickle yesterday afternoon shot a rabid dog at No. 886 North Oakley street. The animal had bitten several other curs, but no person.

The manager of the Irving House, Nos. 218 and 220 Washington street, claims that Capt. Thomas Brown, of Muskegon, was not robbed in that house, as was stated by the complainant.

The little girl Mary Ryan, who was shot last Wednesday by her little brother, still lies at her home on Fourteenth street in a precarious condition. The chances for her recovery are somewhat improved.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 37 deg.; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 39; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.69; 8 p. m., 29.80.

There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Irish Land-Reform and Aid Movement at 4 p. m. to-day, in the Committee rooms in the *Daily News* Building, on Fifth avenue. A large attendance is expected.

Mr. W. H. Furlong, the Superintendent of Putnam's clothing establishment, was presented New-Year's Day with an elegant set of sealskin cap and gloves by the employes of the house, the presentation speech being made by Mr. John Cooke.

The Mercantile Battery Association would be glad to obtain the names of all the old members of the Mercantile Association, as they wish to make them honorary members of the Battery. Names may be sent to E. H. Willard, No. 88 Washington street.

The tug Brothers sank in the river yesterday morning at the Kinzie street railroad bridge. She lies with her "decks to," and can be raised very easily, as she is still moored to the dock. The opening of some seams caused the trouble.

Mr. McCoy, the proprietor of Burke's European Hotel, gave his employes a most enjoyable hop on New-Year's Eve, and their gratification at the pains taken by him to add to the pleasure of the occasion was shown by the keen relish with which they danced the old year out and the new year in.

The statement in yesterday's paper that THE TRIBUNE would hereafter pay its compositors 38 cents a thousand was due to a reportorial misunderstanding. The new type which the paper began using Thursday is so much fatter than the old as to be equal to an advance in wages of from 4 to 6 cents a thousand.

A man named Edward Bailey was severely injured at the Anglo-American packing-house by an empty tierce falling upon him from the elevator, which he was attending. The tierce fell from the level of the third story, and struck him with such force that the lid was broken in two. It is feared that the man, whose skull is fractured, will die.

The Bricklayers' Union held a meeting last evening in the hall at No. 80 West Lake street, which was largely attended. Peter Mahr was re-elected President. There was great interest manifested in the election of a Treasurer, as he is required to give bonds in the sum of $10,000. After a good many ballots, William Ray was elected to that office. No other business of importance was transacted.

The congregation of the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, tendered their new pastor, the Rev. Joseph Rowley, of Racine, a most enjoyable reception last evening in the church parlors. A goodly number of the members of the church were in attendance, and the evening was pleasantly passed with songs, speeches, and social converse. About 10 o'clock a very nice supper was served by the ladies of the church.

A sad case of sudden death was tardily reported by the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station yesterday. Miss Maria Bischoff, a German lady 25 years of age, living with her parents at No. 578 Paulina street, while on her way home from church New-Year's morning in the company of Michael Aich, her ethrothed, to whom she was to be married to-day, fell in a fit in front of No. 84 Cornell street, the residence of Peter Lampkins. She was borne into the house, and was there attended by Drs. Fuin and Cohn, but at 12:45 in the afternoon she died. Apoplexy was the cause.

F. B. Lane, who claims to be First Lieutenant of Company E, First Regiment, says he is the man who was collecting money at the Stock-Yards, but that he collected for the First Regiment, and not for the Second. The gentlemen from whom the collections were made yesterday stated that it was represented to them that the subscriptions were for the benefit of the Second Regiment. Some of the officers of that organization are looking into the matter, and as Mr. Lane's name does not appear on the roster it might be well for him to make a detailed explanation.

Mr. J. W. Preston, the well-known Board of Trade man and former President of the Board itself, was taken so ill yesterday that he had to be removed in his carriage from his office to his residence on Michigan avenue. It was at first feared that his sudden illness was a return of his old trouble,—a spinal affection,—but a call at his office during the afternoon elicited the information from one of his clerks that they had just heard from him; that the trouble was not one of the spine, but of the kidneys, and that he was feeling much easier, with every prospect of being able to return to business to-day.

The funeral of the late Robert C. Wright will take place at half-past 10 o'clock this morning at the family residence, No. 457 West Washington street. The Rev. Canon Knowles, of the Cathedral Church, will officiate. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. Albert Keep, James H. Rees, Bacon Wheeler, Henry Keep, James A. Sleeper, and F. S. Requa. President Keep, of the Northwestern Railway, has kindly placed at the disposal of the family a special train to Rosehill Cemetery. There will be a box-car to carry the remains, a little special car for the members of the family and the pall-bearers, and two large coaches for friends.

The Kappa-Alpha Fraternity, an association formed in the year 1825, with chapters in Union, Cornell, Williams, and Hobart Colleges, gave its annual banquet last evening in Parlor E of the Palmer House. Among those present were Dr. M. Starkweather, J. Charles Haines, George D. Rumsey, Dr. J. C. M. Drake, W. J. Wright, and Clarence Beebe. Letters of regret at their inability to attend were received from Judge C. B. Lawrence, Prof. Porter, of Beloit College, the Rev. J. A. French, H. W. Bishop, Dr. Rufus Clark, of Detroit, and others. The New York members, in session at Delmonico's, New York City, sent fraternal greetings. A very pleasant time was had by all present.

An unknown man, evidently under the influence of liquor, while going west on Harrison street over the Michigan Southern Railroad tracks, was run down by a switch-engine, and had both his legs crushed off below the knees, and his body, head, and arms so badly mangled that he died in a few minutes thereafter. Witnesses state that the man was staggering along slowly, and was only semi-conscious, from the effects of liquor presumably. A little girl, not over 10 years of age, seeing the peril he was in, endeavored to pull him off the track, but was unable, and she escaped herself only by a great effort. The police were, however, unable to ascertain the address of the little girl. Her name is said to be Miller. The crossing is one of the safest in the city, being provided with a patent gate which works excellently. The deceased was about 40 years of age, brown hair cut short, whiskers and mustache, and was well clad in a suit of new clothes, white shirt, collar, and black necktie. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Preliminary plans have been submitted by four prominent architects—three in Baltimore and one in Chicago—for the new Corn Exchange to be erected in the first-named city. The new building is to occupy what is known as the McClellan lot, eighty-two feet front by 180 deep, bounded by Second and Holliday streets and Post-Office avenue, and running back to an alley which divides the block. The location is a most desirable one,—near the present Post-Office, and in the centre of the business section,—and the improvement is as much needed as it will be a handsome one. The lot itself cost $225,000, and the building, which will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, is to cost about $200,000 more. So extensive is the improvement that, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, it has been made necessary for the Exchange to apply to the Legislature to secure a new charter. The Chicago architect, Mr. C. C. Miller, who, with Mr. Cochrane, built the Chamber of Commerce building in this city, has just returned from Baltimore, where his plans met with very favorable consideration. As soon as the charter is obtained the Exchange will proceed to adopt some one of the four plans now before it. It would, of course, be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to see Chicago take the cake.

About twenty of the clerks of Heath & Milligan gave a private testimonial banquet at the Tremont House, at 8 o'clock last evening, to Mr. Benjamin L. James, confidential clerk, who has been in the employ of the firm for the past eleven years, and who leaves Monday next for Denver City, Col., where he expects to go into the paint and oil business for himself, with Mr. H. W. Baldwin, also an old employe of Heath & Milligan, as confidential clerk. The whole affair was arranged by Mr. G. B. Coffin, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, and all who were present attested to the superb manner in which the arrangements were carried out. The tables were elaborately and profusely decorated with cut flowers and smilax, and before each plate stood an elegant easel, with a landscape picture, representing a painting upon it, and upon this was printed the menu, consisting of twelve courses, with the usual accompaniments, including fruit, cigars, and everything but wines or liquors of any kind. Hung upon the upper portion of the easel was a white pallet, upon which was engraved the name of the guest for whom the souvenir was destined. The senior member of the firm sat at the head of the table, with the junior member at his right, Mr. James, the recipient, at the foot, and Mr. Coffin, the Master of Ceremonies and Chairman, near the middle of the table.

DEARBORN LODGE.

A public installation of officers of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., took place at the lodge-room, in the American Express Building, last evening. It was largely attended by the members and their friends, including a goodly assembly of ladies. The exercises consisted of music, addresses, etc., and the installation ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

The officers installed by the imposing ceremony of the Order were as follows: C. M. Fitzhugh, W. M.; C. F. Hart, S. W.; R. C. Griffith, J. W.; N. Gould, Treasurer; E. D. Petrie, Secretary; W. J. Bryar, S. D.; C. B. Connor, C.; C. H. Carder, S. S.; C. J. Burroughs, J. S.; and J. P. Ferns, T.

The officers who conducted the installation were W. A. Stevens and John O'Neiel, Grand Marshal.

Mayor Harrison delivered an address, after making a few excuses for being compelled, through press of business, to speak impromptu. He said that the craft was not to be judged from outward show, as seen in parades upon the streets. It was a place for good men. He alluded to the duty of the new officers, and said the Masonic fraternity was not a reformatory body, and no bad men should be allowed to enter the Order.

Mr. W. K. Forsyth, Past Worshipful Grand Master, was then presented with a beautiful gold watch as a testimonial from the Lodge. Inside the case was engraved the following inscription: "Worshipful Master, Wm. K. Forsyth, from the members of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., Jan. 1, 1880."

Mr. Cregier presented Mr. W. A. Stevens and Mr. Gilbert W. Barnard, District Deputy Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, with a bouquet of flowers.

Dr. H. W. Thomas delivered an address, in which he spoke of the installation ceremonies, the impressions they made upon children, their true meaning, etc. He was glad that there were great bodies of Masons in the world. Masonry was Christianity; the Order was for the purpose of doing good to their fellow-men, and that was the religion that he believed in.

Dr. Thomas was presented with a basket of flowers at the close of his address.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

Yesterday was a day set apart by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for fasting and prayer. In accordance with this direction, the Chicago Union held a series of meetings in Lower Farwell Hall, lasting from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. The meeting from 11 to 12 was conducted by Mrs. M. A. Cummings; subject: "Thanksgiving for the wonderful change God hath wrought in the Temperance sentiment in these past years, and for the saved men and redeemed homes of our land."

The noon hour, from 12 to 1, was occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association in their regular daily services, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union joining in. The meeting was led by Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the railroad work of the Y. M. C. A. Subject: "Glad tidings of great joy to all men," etc.

From 1 to 2 p. m. the meeting was led by Miss Willard. Subject: "For the Press,—that it may become one of the most powerful of God's instrumentalities for the advancement of the Temperance cause." From 2 to 3, "That the hearts of all those who are engaged in this 'traffic of human souls' be changed, and that the wickedness of the business be made manifest to them"; led by Mrs. Jennie F. Willing. From 3 to 5, two subjects—"For legal aspects of temperance reform; that our voters and law-makers may be faithful to their trust in respect to temperance truths and principles," and "for the continued outpouring of God's Holy Spirit upon our work and workers"; led by Miss Lucia Kimball. The meetings were all well attended, both by men and women.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at Baum's Pavilion, at the junction of Cottage Grove and Indiana avenues, President Maas in the chair. Mr. Koseck spoke of the injustice of the 12 o'clock ordinance in a case which occurred in his saloon on Blue Island avenue. Just before 12 o'clock, and while he was putting up the shutters, four or five hard characters came into his place and demanded drinks. He didn't wish to give them anything, and called his wife into the saloon while he went for the police. He met an officer, who returned with him and said the job of arresting them was too much for him, but he would get other officers to assist. The same policeman returned with two others, and they succeeded in ejecting the men, but did not arrest them. The officers then entered complaint against the proprietor for keeping open after 12 o'clock, it being then about a quarter past the hour. When the case was tried Mr. Koseck was discharged. He believed such business should be inquired into. A general discussion ensued on the subject, and a motion was finally passed to proceed against these officers for malicious prosecution, and a committee was appointed to see the Mayor and Superintendent of Police and attend to the prosecution. The expenses already incurred by Mr. Koseck were ordered paid out of the funds of the Association.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS.

It was John Wentworth whom a TRIBUNE reporter encountered last evening in the rotunda of the Sherman House. It is one of the peculiarities of Nature that the shortest man on the local staff had to interview the tallest man in the West. After "Long John" had sufficiently bent his back so that a yell could reach his ear, the reporter said: "It is asserted that there is going to be a lively time in the coming election for two Trustees, and a person to take the place of the late Solomon A. Smith in the Directory of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company?"

"Who told you so?" said Mr. Wentworth. "You see that young gentleman I have just been talking to? He represents a large Eastern interest. He is all right and with us. There ain't opposition to Byron L. Smith. We are going to elect him as a Trustee in his father's place, and then make him President."

"But is that fixed?"

"Yes, I think it's all right. I own one-fifteenth of the stock, and we have got eight-fifteenths, and what are the other seven-fifteenths going to do?"

"They can make a kick."

"What's the use of kicking? Say, young man, that bank is going to be run as it always has. It pays to be honest, and that bank has always paid its 2½ per cent every quarter, and it's going to continue to pay that dividend to its stockholders right along, and going to add all it can to its surplus. Its Directors don't borrow, and don't need to. They are going to run in the same old-fogy fashion, with Byron L. Smith as President. There are hundreds of outside fellows looking for the place. We ain't a-going to take any of them, and, if we should, you just shout. There ain't any misunderstanding, and everything is all serene with us."

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, is called for Monday.

Commissioner Waller was reported as a little better yesterday, but it is not thought that he will be able to attend to business for some days yet.

Ald. Thompson starts for New York Monday evening, and will be absent a week or two.

The City Collector's books show that during December he collected $1,957 for licenses, and $2,898 for special assessments.

The Treasurer yesterday received $477 from the Collector, $372 from the Controller, and $1,190 from the Water Department.

The Health Officer's report for December shows that 55,862 pounds of unsound meat were picked up on the markets and condemned, and 583 nuisances of one kind or another were abated.

The receipts of the Water Department for the past year were $971,656. The largest receipts were in November ($149,396) and May ($136,329), and the receipts for the other months ranged from $38,000 to $118,000. The total was in excess of the collections of the preceding year, but the figures could not be gotten yesterday.

The following were the meat-condemnations yesterday: At Nos. 3 and 4, West Jackson street market, three slunk calves; at Nos. 9 and 10, one quarter of beef and five hams; at Nos. 15 and 16, two slunk calves; at No. 172 South Water street, one slunk calf; at No. 160, one slunk calf; and at No. 166, eleven sour turkeys. At the Stock-Yards twenty diseased hogs were put in the tank.

The Committee on Fire and Water yesterday examined the estimates of Marshal Swenie for the current year for the Fire Department, and agreed to recommend that among the items in the appropriation be one of $20,000 to purchase a boat with the necessary engines to protect river property. The total estimate, exclusive of this item, foots up $500,000, against $508,000 appropriated for 1879, and the Committee thinks that it is just about right.

The two colored men who were some time ago pardoned from the Bridewell and taken to the Small-Pox Hospital on account of sickness were yesterday discharged from that institution, and sent to the County Agent to be taken to the Poor-House. They could not be kept longer on account of a case of small-pox at the Hospital, and the County Agent, fearing that they were possibly infected, could do nothing for them, and late in the afternoon they turned up at the Health Office, one of them totally blind, and the other rotten with disease. Dr. De Wolf procured an express wagon and took them back to the County Agent, and assured him that they had not been exposed to small-pox, and it was finally arranged to take them to Jefferson to-day.

THE TUG-BOAT CONTRACT.

It leaked out yesterday that the price the Mayor had agreed to pay the Robert Tarrant for service in plying to and from the crib between Jan. 1 and April 1 was $600 for being in readiness, and $10 per hour for the time employed. The bond, in the sum of $3,000, has been approved. The owners of rival boats except to the letting of the contract as it has been done, and claim that the Mayor exceeded his authority. Some of them are threatening to apply for an injunction, on the ground that the Mayor has no authority to let a contract in excess of $500, but if they do it will be an easy matter for him to go to the Council and get a two-thirds vote to sustain him, for the contract is believed to be a good one for the city.

THAT SURPLUS MONEY.

At the last meeting of the Council a resolution was introduced calling upon the Finance Committee to send their views to that body on the question of what should be done with any surplus money that might be in the Treasury Jan. 1. Yesterday the Committee met and had the matter before them, and, after some discussion, it was agreed to report recommending that the surplus money, if any, be applied to making good the Sinking Fund and new City-Hall Fund, which had been drawn against on account of the hitch in collecting the 1873-'74 taxes. Ald. Stauber wanted the money apportioned among the various funds, and brought up the old question of giving the School Fund a certain amount, but he speedily subsided upon being informed that the schools had had all that belonged to them. The Controller agrees with the Committee on the subject, and says that, if the Council will sustain him, he will be able to take up the bonds coming due in July, amounting to $781,000, and, furthermore, that the issuing of scrip will be largely avoided in the future.

MORE INSPECTORS.

The Committee on Health and County Relations met yesterday afternoon, and Dr. De Wolf laid before them his estimates for the coming year, amounting to $80,000, and asked permission to employ six Inspectors at once to inspect the factories and workshops in accordance with an ordinance recently adopted. The appropriation for the year just closed was $60,000, but this new work will necessitate its being larger for the present year, but, since of the "emergency" appropriation of 1879 there is an unexpended balance of about $12,000, the increase will only really amount to about $8,000. The Committee thought favorably of his estimate, and agreed to recommend the allowing of the additional Inspectors, though there was a question as to whether the new ordinance should be enforced at once or allowed to be dormant until May. Among the items in the estimate is one of $39,000 for scavenger-work, which is the amount spent for the same purpose the past year.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

There will be a general call of the quasi-criminal calendar before Judge Jameson Monday.

Louis H Matthes, recently arrested at suit of Charles Epps on a ca. sa. for $162.50, scheduled out yesterday.

Judge Loomis will hear this morning the insolvent case of Carsten Koester, and such motions as may be made.

Judge Jameson will take Judge Tuley's place in the Criminal Court Monday. It has not yet been decided who will run the Associate Court after to-day.

In the County Court yesterday Simeon C. Coffin began suit in trespass, damages $1,000, against Leopold Klein. John Bromley & Sons sued L. A. Stoll & Bro. for $1,000.

The County Clerk has figured up some more of the bonds required from Town Collectors, and finds them to be as follows: Evanston, $165,300; Lake View, $197,000; Worth, $31,400.

Charles P. Brady and Henry Rittmann, grocers doing business at Nos. 709-11 South Halsted street, yesterday made an assignment to Orvis C. French. They schedule their liabilities at $2,440, and their assets, consisting of stock and fixtures, at $1,300.

The Jail and Jail Accounts Committee will meet to-day. At 10 a. m. the Committee on Charities will go out to Jefferson to examine into matters and things at the Poor-House and Asylum. Matt Benner goes along to post them on the condition of the buildings from a fireman's standpoint.

County Clerk Klokke was yesterday notified by Dr. R. S. Dewey, Superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Kankakee, that the Asylum is now ready to receive a limited number of patients, and the names of twenty persons now in the Jefferson Asylum were suggested for transfer.

About $1,000 worth of county orders, principally given for services of judges and clerks of election, have accumulated on the hands of Clerk Filkins, and he wants the owners to call and get them. Some date back a year or two, the parties having evidently forgotten them. Certain persons recently devised a scheme for buying them up, but, as the county is paying 100 cents on the dollar, there is no necessity for holders to submit to a "shave."

The Committee on Towns and Town Accounts met yesterday and cleaned up the docket. Chris Geils, Supervisor of Wheeling, reported but one person on the roll, a widow, who receives about $3 per month from the town. The Committee decided to advertise for proposals from qualified physicians to furnish medical assistance and medicines to the paupers of Lemont. Thus it is hoped to break up the scandalous system of alleged "relief" which has been carried on in Lemont for a long time past.

No trials were had in either branch of the Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Tuley heard and overruled motions for new trials in the cases of Patrick Lyons, who got six years for burglary; Michael Crowley, one of the pepper thieves, seven years; George Keene and Harry La Vernes, burglars; George Sutherland, burglary, one year; Joseph Logan, larceny, two years; and James Warner, larceny. To-day thirty-seven prisoners will be sentenced, after which the motion for a new trial in the case of Prince Albert Jones will be argued. Before Judge Smith Joseph Robinson was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for larceny, and Fred Koss was fined $50 for assault.

The Grand Jury yesterday held two protracted sessions, in the course of which they examined over forty cases and found twenty-five true bills. The charges of abortion against Mr. and Mrs. Bullermann were ignored, but the man was indicted for stealing gas. The charge of incest preferred by a prostitute named Viola Thompson against her grandfather, Nelson Seymour, a resident of Homewood, was partly investigated. In the case of Douglas Hutchinson, a student at Cornell University, who was brought back (at the expense of the State) from New York on a charge of ravishing one Mary Jane Cuddy, the bill was ignored, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. The Grand Jury returned eight true bills into court during the day, among which were five against Samuel Felker for forgery, conspiracy to commit forgery and the like, growing out of the Brockway-Odell cases.

In the County Court yesterday August Malson was adjudged insane and a pauper. In the case of Augusta Kramer, otherwise Marcus, a motion for a new trial was made by the County Attorney and the attorney for her husband, and the case will be investigated Jan. 8. Mrs. Marcus was adjudged insane a week ago, and an order was made requiring her husband, from whom she obtained a divorce Dec. 8, 1879, to pay for her keep. The divorce suit was heard before Judge Barnum, and the decree granted on account of adultery of the husband, wh[illegible] to pay $25 per month alimo[illegible] transpired since that the husband [illegible] all expenses of the suit, and [illegible] objects to the recent decision, claiming [illegible] he will cost $15 per month for the keeping of [illegible] child, which is 1 year old, and that he can [illegible] only afford $10 per month towards the support of the woman. There is no doubt of her insanity, but County-Attorney Willett holds that she was insane when the decree was entered, and that therefore the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction. Marcus, who is an engraver or lithographer, having a good business, may find that he has not yet got rid of his wife, for a bill of review will probably be filed.

The disposal of the children, of whom there are now about seventy, under the charge of Cook County at the Jefferson Poor-House, has for some time past occupied the attention of the county legislators. These unfortunates, whose only crime is that they exist, are certainly not being brought up in a manner calculated to make useful citizens of them. They are housed in overcrowded buildings unfit for human occupancy, and are exposed to all the degrading influences and associations of a pauper hospital. In addition to this, the school accommodations furnished are entirely inadequate, and the poor children are growing up in ignorance. Commissioner Clark will Monday introduce in the Board a resolution looking to a settlement of this matter. Just exactly what shape it will take has not been settled, but it is understood that the proposition will be to invite proposals from organized societies and asylums for the care of the children. There is no institution in Chicago devoted to the care and education of children in which these infants would not be better attended to and cared for than at the Poor-House, and the subject is one which deserves the careful consideration of the Board.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The gold disbursements yesterday footed up $35,000.

The exports of alcohol yesterday from this port amounted to 350 barrels.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $8,000 in subsidiary silver and paid out 7,000 standard dollars.

Abner T. Hinckley, one of the oldest Gaugers in this district, is lying dangerously ill at his house in Hyde Park.

The smuggled horse and phaeton seized Wednesday by the customs officials will be appraised this morning, and be sold within ten days.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $33,197. Of this amount, spirits contributed $26,504; tobacco and cigars, $4,576; beer, $1,600.

James McDowell, the late Assistant-Superintendent of the new Government Building, put in an appearance at the office yesterday. He is on his way to Washington.

Postmaster Palmer yesterday received a copy of the House bill which provides for the establishment of not less than three nor more than ten designated return-letter offices. He returned his approval of the measure. Accompanying the printed draft was a letter stating that the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads would report unanimously in favor of the bill, and that the Chicago office would undoubtedly be designated as one of the proposed dead-letter offices. The bill will be brought up early in the session.

The dutiable goods received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday were as follows: Field, Leiter & Co., 21 cases of dry goods; B. P. & C. B. Baker, 115 sacks of salt; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 500 sacks of salt; J. S. Kirk & Co., 93 casks soda ash; Chapin & Gore, 7 boxes cigars; A. Shire, 4 boxes cigars; Kalman Bros., 17 boxes cigars; Kantzler & Harris, 16 boxes cigars; A. Rafecas, 1 box cigars; C. H. Slack, 4 boxes cigars; F. L. Schmidgall, 10 casks wine; W. E. Burlock & Co., 2 cases hosiery; French, Potter & Wilson, 1 cask glassware; L. K. Quimby, 100 barrels maple sirup; L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, 16 crates earthenware. The collections amounted to $16,339.

QUARANTINING CATTLE.

Collector Smith yesterday received the following circular, dated at Washington Dec. 27:

The circular published in decision No. 4,104, of July 19, 1879, provided as follows:

"That all neat-cattle from any port of Europe, arriving at any port of the United States, shall be kept in quarantine for not less than ninety days, under the direction of the customs officers and at the expense of the parties interested, except when State or municipal laws provide for the quarantine of such cattle, and in such cases Collectors will permit the proper officers to quarantine them in such manner as the State or municipal authorities require."

Collectors of Customs are hereby instructed that in all cases a quarantine of not less than ninety days shall be enforced, including any term during which such cattle shall be quarantined under State or municipal authority.

NEW BUILDINGS.

HOW THE CITY GROWS.

The report of the Building Superintendent for December shows that the total permits issued for the month for permanent structures were twenty-eight, against eighteen for the corresponding month of 1878. The buildings are valued at $50,000, against $85,500 for 1878. Five have been erected on the South Side, six on the North Side, and seventeen on the West Side.

The following comparison between 1878 and the year just closed will be of interest as showing what has been done in the building line:

	1879.	1878.
Number of new buildings	1,083	1,079
Street frontage of same	33,195	31,116
Brick fronts	878	867
Stone fronts	215	372
Stores	55	57
Stores and dwellings	173	167
Dwellings	632	574
Manufactories	50	30
Churches	...	5
Public offices	24	11
Stables	36	33
Miscellaneous	55	31
One-story buildings	317	174
Two-story	455	433
Three-story	239	336
Four-story	16	49
Five-story	6	9
Six-story	3	...
Cost	$6,024,530	$6,605,300
Basements and additions	456	407
Sheds	1,431	1,583
Value of basements, sheds, etc.	$ 729,100	$ 813,800
Grand total value of all improvements	6,753,630	7,419,100

It will be seen from the above that, while the number of buildings for 1879 is greater than for 1878, their cost has been less, which is interpreted to mean that the class of buildings the past year has not been as good as the year before.

AN ENCORE.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—*G. W. Felton, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, who had the pleasure of listening to your admirable and valuable paper on "Submarine Telegraphy," read before the Chicago Electrical Society at its May meeting, as well as those not having enjoyed that privilege, express a widespread desire when joining in the earnest request that you consent to repeat the lecture before the Society and its many friends at such a time as would best suit your convenience.

An early an favorable answer to our request would be especially gratifying to us:

Anson Stager,	Luther L. Mills,	S. M. Turner,
John B. Drake,	H. W. Thomas,	Albert M. Day,
F. G. Saltonstall,	L. Z. Leiter,	F. Lindlay & Co.,
George Sturgis,	L. B. Firman,	W. M. Egan,
Norman Williams,	T. Lyle Dickey,	J. E. Pettit,
R. C. Clowry,	H. P. Darlington,	C. W. Jones,
Lambert Tree,	W. E. M. Browne,	F. W. Jones,
C. C. Haskins,	E. L. Wakeman,	J. S. Knox.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—*Messrs. Anson Stager, T. Lyle Dickey, Norman Williams, R. C. Clowry, George Sturgis, L. B. Firman F. W. Jones, J. T. Knox, and others*: Your communication requesting a repetition of my paper on "Submarine Cables" is duly received.

In compliance with your request, I will read the paper named at the next regular meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society, Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

G. W. FELTON.

ON 'CHANGE.

A DAY OF UPS AND DOWNS.

The New Year opened on 'Change with a very variable feeling. At the first it was very strong, and seemed to depend chiefly on the understanding that Keene had sent the money here to pay for the wheat that was to be delivered on January contracts. This strength soon extended into other departments. Wheat advanced ¾ of a cent, corn ¾ to ½, pork about 30 cents a barrel, and lard about 10 cents per 100 pounds. It was soon found, however, that the deliveries of all kinds of produce, except meats, were very heavy, and this checked the ardor of buyers so that offerings were much increased, and the feeling was a tame one, pork closing on 'Change at 10 cents lower than Wednesday, and wheat ¼ of a cent off. It was ascertained that

THE MONEY SENT HERE BY KEENE

amounted to $2,000,000, which was considerably less than the $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 at which Dame Rumor had placed it two or three days previously. The wheat was all taken, and seemed to be centered mostly in strong hands. The chief point of weakness appeared to be the fact that red winter wheat was selling at one-half to one cent a bushel below the price of No. 2 spring, when in any other market in the world the winter wheat is worth 10 to 15 cents premium. This, with the fact that our elevators are already nearly full, containing over 13,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, which is certainly within 2,000,000 bushels of their utmost available capacity, set a good many people to thinking. At the rate at which wheat has been coming in here for a week past,—not less than 120,000 bushels a day, on the average,—with other grain in proportion, and scarcely anything going out, it would seem as if two or three weeks more are sufficient to

FILL THEM CHOCK FULL

and leave the farmers to the mercy of the railroads for the rest of the winter. It is understood, on good authority, that the parties who are controlling the wheat deal in New York have sent circulars out into the country broadcast, advising the farmers to hold on to their wheat, as they are sure to get $2 a bushel for it in the spring. This was duly discussed among the knowing ones on 'Change, and by them was looked upon as a confession of weakness and an inability to take care of the deal if the movement of grain from first hands should continue for the next three months at the rate of the last three. It certainly seems difficult to think it

WHAT WILL BECOME WITH THE STUFF.

The storehouses of other cities are full nearly to the same proportion as those in Chicago, and the stuff will have to be kept moving after it is once started, as there seems to be no resting-place for it on the way between the producer and the consumer.

It is already noticeable that several parties who have been carrying wheat from one month to another are drawing out, as the extensive margins that they have been obliged to put up to protect the deal have considerably lessened the profits upon the transaction of carrying by increasing the quantity of money necessary to be used in the deal. They are going out of wheat now and into provisions, which pay a good deal better.

IRON APPRECIATING.

The Western Iron Association Agree to Raise the Card Rate of Bar Iron One-Half Cent—The Result of the Action Deprecated by the Manufacturers—Pig Iron Likely to Reach a Very High Price.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Western Iron Association held an important meeting this afternoon, the principal object being to consider the propriety of advancing the card rate on bar iron from three cents to three and a half cents. Over sixty local and outside manufactories were represented at the meeting. After the matter had been discussed at some length the advance was agreed upon, to take effect on Monday next. Interviews with leading manufacturers, after the meeting adjourned, developed the feeling in regard to the increase, which was one of regret that the advance had to be made. The present condition of the iron trade, the high price of pig metal, and the immense number of orders on hand compelled the manufacturers to make the advance. They deprecated the increase because of the evil effects it would probably have. It will cause a number of mills that are idle to start up, and firms that are in a weak financial condition will be enabled to turn out a large amount of work to get the benefit of the rise, and thus the market will soon be flooded, and overproduction on a large scale will inevitably follow. Inquiries as to the probable prices of pig iron were answered by saying that it is possible the finest quality of pig may go as high as $45 soon. It is now sold at $40, and it is by no means plentiful. Large stocks of pig are being held by speculators, and a strong and determined bull movement has been inaugurated by them. A leading iron broker in the city has a very heavy stock, which he has been carrying for a long time. He is a large buyer in the present market, and, within a few days past, has made some big purchases. He anticipates an advance to $45 dollars per ton in a short time. This will have an immediate effect on the general iron trade, and, among other changes, it is said, will send steel rails to about $90 a ton. The rise in card rates will be greeted with delight by the workmen, as, of course, their wages advance on the sliding scale. Under the advance the puddlers will receive $6.25 a ton until June, 1880.

Another manufacturer was interviewed as to the alleged scarcity of ore, and he stated that they had made a contract for as much ore as they could use. While the demand for iron was greater than it had been for years, they had always run their blast furnaces steadily, and they could utilize no more ore unless they would build more furnaces. This they felt they were not justified in doing, as it was uncertain how long the "boom" would last. The result was this, that, while in former years they could fill their orders, they now had to refuse orders. He also stated, in regard to the ore question, that he understood a prominent Pittsburg iron broker had gone to Europe to negotiate for the purchase of a large quantity of Spanish ore, and that before doing so he had interviewed a number of large manufacturers here, and had made arrangements with them to buy certain quantities of it. Your correspondent asked:

"I understand the Edgar Thomson Steel Company is negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of ore-land in West Virginia. Do you think the ore-fields there can be utilized?"

To which the manufacturer replied:

"There is no doubt of there being immense quantities of ore there, but the trouble is to get it transported. If we want the West Virginia ore, we will have to build a railroad to bring it here. If we knew the demand for iron would hold out we could do this, but the building of a railroad under the circumstances would be rather a wild speculation."

A gentleman who had been sent out prospecting among the West Virginia ore-deposits said that, so far as Pittsburg was concerned, there would be no difficulty about ore, because even Lake Superior ore, which was handled at least six times before it reached this city, could be delivered at the blast-furnaces at a little over $2 per ton. He had been through some of the deposits in West Virginia, and had found ore in which hardly a trace of sulphur could be found after the most careful analysis. The supply was almost inexhaustible, and was within easy reach from a line of railway having direct connection with the city. He did not think it would be necessary to import foreign ore to any extent, for the simple reason that ore of superior quality was to be obtained within a comparatively few miles of Pittsburg, and its delivery could be regulated so as to avoid the risks which a long sea voyage entailed."

PRACTICAL FACTS

As to This Country's Prosperity or Want of Prosperity.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Dec. 30.—THE TRIBUNE of Christmas-Day contains a communicated article headed "England's Dull Trade," in which Mr. Booth, the writer, states that, "When the wonderful gold-deposits of California were discovered, thirty years ago, English manufacturers and capitalists said: 'Let the Yankees dig for gold,—we will have it all shortly'; and it all went, or the greater portion of it, as fast as it was unearthed, to pay for British goods. England then held the world in vassalage by her supremacy in mechanical art, laying all nations under contribution to swell the vast volume of her wealth," etc., etc.

Strange indeed it is, that *those other arts*, that are *not mechanical*, and which seem to become more and more dangerous as time rolls on, are almost entirely ignored by our people, who have been so long their victims; by our statesmen and politicians, who have been their instruments (with or without knowing it); and the press, which is supposed to be a faithful sentinel, always on guard over the interests and welfare of our country and people.

Perhaps, as the term "TRIBUNE" means, substantially, a protector of the interests of the people, it may afford space in its columns, and thus help fulfill a duty the neglect of which in the past is justly chargeable to the press at large and to the people, politicians and all, and that has been fraught with ruinous consequences in the past, and that is loaded with danger in the future, until the facts are thoroughly known, and until the treachery and incompetency in public affairs from which we have so long suffered shall give place to intelligent fidelity and just care over our country and its people, in its general interests and peaceful development, and especially in the vital matters of its finances; transportation, ocean and inland; and domestic peace.

And the statesman or citizen of our wise century, who expects to understand the politics of his own country and guard its welfare, while ignorant or careless of the influence exercised by England upon the modern world, will as surely fail as would a citizen or statesman of the ancient world who omitted the subtle influence and open power of ancient Rome upon the affairs of all those countries near her or within the range of her influence and power. Happy would it have been for us if we had heeded the solemn and significant advice of Washington in this regard, to whom only, of all the modern world, it has been given to effectually baffle her arts and her arms, and to inaugurate for his country and race a higher, grander, better, and wiser career, on a better basis for the development and advancement of mankind than Feudalism and Imperialism have ever yet shown.

And now, at the beginning of this New Year, A. D. 1880, who will explain how it came to pass that that practical, necessary, and incomparable farewell advice has been so mysteriously suppressed and eliminated from all our current literature, and is now only to be found in a few rare old books, scarcely to be met with in any ordinary book-store or in any ordinary library? Who will explain this? Who will deny the fact? And who will point to any practical political chart to fill its place?

And who will explain (among other vital affairs) why it is that not one newspaper in these United States has published a strict and authentic account, from official sources, of the manner in which silver was demonetized, and our laws changed in a most vital part, affecting the faith of every existing contract, the value of every dollar's worth of property, every business-transaction, and the welfare, of every man, woman, and child; and changed without the knowledge of a majority of Congress, presumably without the knowledge of the President, and certainly without the knowledge of the country. Who will explain this?

The editor of one leading journal, to whom the writer made this statement, denied the fact, and said that his paper had published the strict official account from the Monetary Commission's report, several times. But an offer of $5 for a copy failed to produce it.

And the undeniable fact is, that not only is the mystery of that great fraud and betrayal of our interests still hidden, but also that not one man in ten thousand has read the official account, which clearly shows that it was a fraud unparalleled in the annals of legislation, and not a mistake, omission, accident, or clerical error.

So also has the real purpose of demonetization in England in 1816 been concealed, although the most unnatural and inexcusable element of disturbance and injury to the finances of the modern world that this century has witnessed; and, but for the discovery of gold in California in 1848,—the same year in which Revolution came near sweeping over Europe,—would have led to such ruin, suffering, and disaster as could not be estimated.

How can Republican Democratic America expect prosperity when the most vital facts are hidden and concealed in the interest of Feudal and Imperial power?

Though our country has produced wealth enough to enrich England, and extend her dominion wider and wider, yet subserviency to her intrigues will be found to be the leading cause of the amazing fact that at least 90 or 95 per cent of our business-men have been ruined, and that seven-eighths of our people are now very poor or in debt.

But now, plain outright measures, well guarded against those insidious external influences against which all experience and all history warns us, may lead us upon a safe highway of true economy and vast wealth, and safely conduct us to such sound and general prosperity as has never yet been seen. Why should we not advance in the ways to which we are invited and impelled by every consideration of duty, interest, safety, honor, and patriotism?

Two courses are before us; and there are other questions far more important than the wretched and disgraceful struggle for office, and the spoils of office, or its just rewards.

There are certain plain physical measures, written in the very book of Nature herself, that we need in order to prosper, and that should no longer be kept back by further treachery and incompetency; and they need not be long delayed if we are but true to our own duty and interests, and that of our country.

W. T. S.

A Workingman.

Being obliged to work for years in damp localities, my legs became contracted, and caused me much pain. My physician, Dr. F. Hein, recommended the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and five bottles cured me. I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity of this wonderful remedy.

G. JUNGK, New York.

Delicious delicacies, daintily devised, daily delight Dawson's diverse dealers. N. B., 211 State street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Best set teeth, $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

DEATHS.

GRIGGS—Jan. 1, Mrs. Margaret Griggs.
☞ Eastern papers please copy.

HAYDEN—Jan. 2, Mary, wife of Thomas Hayden, aged 32 years.
Funeral from 417 West Harrison-st., Sunday, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CALVERT—George, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Calvert, aged 15 years, of inflammation of the lungs.
Funeral from his late residence, 763 Fulton-st., by cars to Calvary.

SIMONS—Jan. 2, at her residence, 370 Fulton-st., Elizabeth A., beloved wife of Samuel Simons.
Funeral Sunday, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, to Graceland. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

COLGAN—Friday morning, Jan. 2, at his parents' residence, 154 Illinois-st., Eugene J. Colgan, attorney-at-law, aged 26 years 9 months.
Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, from above number, at 9:30 a. m., thence to Kinzie Street Depot of Northwestern Railroad, to Waukegan, Ill. Train leaves depot at 10 o'clock a. m.

HANNAN—At her late residence, 140 Larrabee-st., Mrs. Bridget Hannan, mother of Thomas, John, and Patrick Hannan, aged 60 years.
Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MADDEN—Friday evening, Jan. 2, Willie, youngest son of David and Mary Ann Madden, aged 2 years and 6 months.
Funeral Sunday, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., from 157 East Eighteenth-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞ New York *Herald* please copy.

BUTLER—At Laporte, Ind., Jan. 2, Catharine D. Butler, only surviving child of the late Benjamin F. and Annie R. Butler, of Chicago, aged 15 years.
Funeral services at Laporte at 8 o'clock a. m., and burial service at Rosehill at 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday next.

McLAIN—In this city, Jan. 1, Anna, daughter of Thomas and Mary McLain, aged 3 years and 3 months.
Funeral will leave 353 Sedgwick-st. Sunday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Calvary.

Weep not! she hath gone—that little one.
Gone home! gone home! how many a prayer of love
Breathed out its ardor to detain thee here;
And fancy's dream its spell of fondness wove,
To make thee happy as thou wert most loved.

BRENNAN—Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 p. m., Anna, beloved wife of John Brennan, aged 63 years.
Funeral Sunday, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 1517 Butterfield-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' RECEPTION will be given in Lower Farwell Hall this evening by the Young Men's Christian Association. A pleasant programme, consisting of addresses by leading commercial men, select readings, choice vocal and instrumental music has been prepared. Tickets for commercial travelers and their ladies can be obtained free by calling at the office of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

B. F. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE SUNDAY-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall at noon to-day.

J. W. GREGORY, LL. D., OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, and a member of the State Board of Health, will address the Chicago Medical Society at the next regular meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Monday evening at 8 o'clock, on "The Hygiene of Great Cities." The lecture promises to be both interesting and highly instructive.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ADDRESS TO be delivered by the Hon. H. C. Van Schaack, of New York, before the Historical Society this evening is looked forward to with interest. The subject—"Benedict Arnold—Before His Treason"—will no doubt be handled in a masterly manner by Mr. Van Schaack, who is the happy possessor of one of the largest and most valuable collection of autographs in the country, including several interesting letters from Gen. Arnold.

THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED REGULAR monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The resignation of several of the Trustees and the election of others will take place, and other business of importance. All members of standing committees are requested to be present.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Union Veteran Club of the Seventh Ward will be held at Frank Elbe's, No. 285 Blue Island-av., to-night. Gen. O. L. Mann will be present and address the Club. All old soldiers and sailors are respectfully invited to be present.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS AT the Lydian Art Gallery, No. 195 State street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Lecture by Charles H. Ham, Esq., on "The Rise and Progress of Manufactures."

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2 p. m.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



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Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

VINEGAR.

ADULTERATION!

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:
"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and poisonous, containing copper, lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances."
This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon looking at the brand of the barrel, so long will they be liable to have their systems poisoned and to ruin their health.
Established in 18[illegible], we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the largest Vinegar Works in the world, and possessing our own Apple and Grape Presses, Mills, Distillery, and Malt-Juice Refineries, we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our goods.
Read the following testimony, and then use no other than

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR:

"This certifies that I have examined the Vinegar Factory of Messrs. E. L. Prussing & Co., also their apparatus, process, and stock of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken therefrom 12 samples which I have found to be strictly pure, being free from metallic impurities, such as lead, copper, etc., etc., or free from sulphuric or other free mineral acids, or from anything deleterious.
"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist.
"Chicago, Oct. 23, 1878."

The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago; Charles M. Cresson, M. D., Philadelphia; H. W. Vaughn, State Assayer of Rhode Island; F. L. Bartlett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Classen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Aiken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy University of Maryland.
Look at the brand before purchasing. We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely pure, wholesome, and to preserve pickles.

E. L. PRUSSING & CO.,
18 to 26 Michigan-av., Chicago.

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HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
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AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS Department.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
Tuesday, Jan. 6, 9:30 a. m.

We have several Important Invoices of Seasonable Merchandise yet to clear.

Clothing

Constitutes a Leading Feature in this Offering. We have a good line of Men's and Boys' Full Suits, a Line of Overcoats, All-Wool Pants, &c., &c. We shall also sell in conjunction an Invoice of Ladies' Cloaks, Short Coats, Shawls, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

In these Specialties we have Several Very Desirable Lines Medium Grades, and our orders are imperative to close in the presence of any demand whatever. This entire stock is especially well-adapted to the wants of Early Spring Trade.

Household Linens.

We have yet several attractive remnant lots in Table Damasks, Loom Damasks, Loom Dices, Turkey Reds, Crashes, Napkins, Doylies, Huck Towels, Damask Towels, &c., &c.

Halters, Lanterns,
Hosiery, Cutlery,
Gloves, Suspenders,
Combs, Spoons,
Blankets, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cheviots,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WE CALL YOUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION
To the following large sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
To the highest bidder, without reserve, at his store,
130 AND 132 WABASH-AV.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Milton M. Sanders, Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in Boots and Shoes.

Also with Office and Store Fixtures. Mr. Sanders is retiring permanently from business for the express purpose of going to Europe. His stock, consisting of 2,000 cases of well-assorted and seasonable goods, will be closed out at this sale. All these goods were made from leather bought before the recent rise in prices of stock, and, as we expect the prices to be realized will be a great shrinkage from the original cost, it is plain that buyers will have an opportunity very seldom if ever offered. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday, Jan. 5, and it is for your interest to attend. Respectfully,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880,
TRADE SALE
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
Full assortment English and American W. G. Ware in open lots. Brown and Yellow Ware, assorted Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, etc. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
127 and 129 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes
TUESDAY, JAN. 6, AT 9½ A. M.

WEDNESDAY,
JAN. 7, AT 10 A. M.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, NOTIONS, ETC.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By D. LONG & CO.,
113 Randolph-st.

Special Sale of
FURNITURE,
Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Marble-Top, Black Walnut, and Fancy Chamber Suits, Plush, H. C., Raw Silk, and Rep Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Easy Chairs, Stoves, and General Merchandise. Also entire furniture and fixtures of Newsboys' Home. At our Salesrooms, 113 Randolph-st.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
Regular Saturday's Sale
AT 9:30 THIS MORNING.
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, General Household Goods.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES!
LADIES AND GENTS.
Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-sts., Chicago, & 107 North 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, &c., repaired and cleaned.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KRANZ'S CANDIES,
Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail.
78 & 80 STATE-ST.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
No. 8 Wall-st., New York.
Buy and sell on margin, or for investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW MUSIC PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

Parlor Organ Instruction Book.

[illegible]

Johnson's New Method for Thorough Bass.

[illegible]

Temperance Jewels.

[illegible]

White Robes.

[illegible]

Present Yourself

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LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
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1880.

THE PORTFOLIO

An Artistic Periodical. Edited by P. G. HAMERTON, Esq. Published Monthly, $10 Per Annum.

[illegible]

W. T. KEENER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago,
[illegible]

ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

Spelling in a Village Board-School.

[illegible]

FIVE LESSONS FROM OLD SCHOOLMASTER NATURE.

[illegible]

—*Walter Thornbury.*

An Owl Story.

[illegible]

LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

Charles Algernon Swinburne's Study of Shakespeare.

A Lively and Original, but Not Always Truthful, Volume.

George Barnett Smith's Life of William Ewart Gladstone.

Literary Notes—Promise of New Books and New Magazines.

The Evoution of Numerals—Science Gossip.

LITERATURE.

SWINBURNE'S STUDY OF SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. Swinburne's "Study of Shakspeare" is intelligent and suggestive, but foolishly rancorous, and at times extravagant. We have no objection to a smart rapping of the knuckles of the German critics, or to unmeasured laudation of the younger Hugo; but it strikes us that abuse for its own sake, or praise which is merely an antithesis to abuse, is bad literary form. It puts the reader on a false scent, and needlessly incumbers the main object of the hunt. Swinburne has great difficulty in sticking to his point. He is forever running off into parenthetical animosities and friendships. What can be more unconnected with his theme, for instance, than an apostrophe to Victor Hugo, who does not know English; and what can be more pedantic than the sentimental reference to critics not named as persons known to everybody, and to authors and plays read only by students as within the familiar knowledge of the people?

When all has been said, however, of Swinburne's manner, the truth remains that his criticisms are original, fearless, and usually reasonable and sound. He voices some opinions which many have unconsciously felt, but never quite dared openly to express. He rejects all of the plays lately assigned to Shakspeare, such as "A Warning to Fair Women," "Edward III.," etc., on sufficient grounds. "The epitaph on German criticism," says Swinburne, "was long since written by the unconscious hand which penned a sentence declaring 'Thomas, Lord Cromwell,' 'Sir John Oldcastle,' and 'A Yorkshire Tragedy' to be unquestionably Shakspeare's." After reciting the reasons, now everywhere deemed sufficient, for rejecting these plays, the critic launches suddenly into the following strain, which illustrates what was said above of his unnecessary abuse:

> These are matters of such obsolete notoriety to all students that the very recapitulation of the facts would be an impertinence in a time which had not shown itself tolerant of such illimitable ignorance and such incalculable impudence as may find vent in the duncery and quackery of a sham Shakspeare Society. And as long as English dunces are found ready to accept and circulate as critical gold the current brass of German pedants, so long will it be worth while to exhibit in the indecorous nakedness of their undraped absurdity the presumptions and assumptions of the least incompetent lecturers in that foreign school.

To Christopher Marlowe the credit of reconstructing the English stage justly belongs. Him Swinburne hails as "boy in years, a man in genius, and a god in ambition." His influence on Shakspeare is ingeniously described in these pages; and, though a "study" of this description must be more than half a fancy sketch, we feel grateful to the author for the way in which he has done his work. It was Marlowe who taught Shakspeare to despise and look away from his false models; to leave rhyming tragedy to the poetasters, and enjoy for himself the boundless region of blank verse. This much is certain; and for the rest we would as willingly follow the imagination of Swinburne as that of anybody else.

The subject is divided roughly into three periods: The Lyric and Fantastic; The Comic and Historic; The Tragic and Romantic. Though the division may seem familiar, the treatment of the theme under each heading will be found far from commonplace. Without attempting to follow the argument closely, or to analyze the criticisms of the critic, we may indicate some of his judgments which seem both rational and independent. Of "Romeo and Juliet," which is put in the first period, Swinburne says:

> The loveliest of love-plays is, after all, a child of his salad days, when he was green in judgment, though assuredly not "cold in blood,"—a physical condition as difficult to conceive of Shakspeare at any age as of *Cleopatra*. It is in the scenes of vehement passion, of ardor, and of agony, that we feel the comparative weakness of a yet ungrown hand, the tentative, uncertain grasp of a stripling giant.
>
> The same effusion or effervescence of words is perceptible in "King Richard II." as in the greater (and the less good) part of "Romeo and Juliet"; and not less perceptible in the perpetual inclination of the poet to revert for help to rhyme, to look back in search of support towards the half-forsaken habits of his poetic nonage.

Swinburne is too good a critic to condemn "Romeo and Juliet" outright. The garden scene and the balcony scene he says are "written in blank verse of equable and blameless melody"; and "in them there is no flaw, no superflux, and no failure."

The consummation of the young genius of Shakspeare is to be found, our critic believes, in "The Midsummer-Night's Dream":

> The blank verse is as full, sweet, and strong as the best of *Biron's* or *Romeo's*; the rhymed verse as clear, pure, and true as the simplest and truest melody of "Venus and Adonis," or the "Comedy of Errors." But then each kind of excellence is equal throughout; there are here no purple patches on a gown of serge, but one seamless and imperial robe of a single dye. Of the lyric or the prosaic part, the counterchange of loves and laughters, of fancy fine as air and imagination high as heaven, what need can there be for any one to shame himself by the helpless attempt to say some word not utterly unworthy? Let it suffice us to accept this poem as the land-mark of our first stage.

"The second period," says the critic, "is that of perfection in comic and historic style. The final hights and depths of tragedy, with all its reach of thought and all its pulse of passion, are yet to be scaled; but to this stage belongs the special quality of faultless, joyous, facile command upon each faculty required of the presiding genius for service or for sport." Of this period "Richard III.," "Henry IV., V., and VIII.," "Julius Cæsar," and "Coriolanus," among the historical plays; "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," and "Much Ado About Nothing," among the comedies; and "Hamlet" among the semi-romantic plays, are typical.

The theory of the joint authorship of "Henry VIII." is considered and rejected in this treatise on grounds which will be as satisfactory to the reader as to the author. A very high place is assigned to "Richard III." *Henry V.* is a favorit hero with Mr. Swinburne. He studies the *Falstaff* of "Henry IV." at some length, and intelligently, we must say, making him no mere braggart, but half a gentleman, and a worthy companion of a dissolute Prince. The *Falstaff* of "The Merry Wives" is less to his liking; and he accepts on internal evidence the tradition that the latter play was written on the request of Queen Elizabeth. For nothing less than a desire to see "*Falstaff* in love" could account for the monstrous perversion of the shrewd Knight in "Henry IV." to the silly dupe in the sequel.

The comic masterpiece of Shakspeare is, according to Swinburne, "Much Ado About Nothing": "For absolute power of composition, for faultless balance, and blameless rectitude of design, there is unquestionably no creation of his hand that will bear comparison with 'Much Ado About Nothing.' The ultimate marriage of *Hero* and *Claudio*, on which I have already remarked as in itself a delightfully desirable consummation, makes no flaw in the dramatic perfection of a piece which could not otherwise have been wound up at all. This was its one inevitable conclusion, if the action were not to come to a tragic end; and a tragic end would have been as painfully and as grossly out of place as is any but a tragic end to the action of 'Measure for Measure.'"

We disagree totally with the estimate of Shakspeare's republicanism which Swinburne has founded on a study of "Julius Cæsar." The criticism at this point is as shallow and false as it is truthful and perspicacious in the case of *Falstaff*. Shakspeare was anything but a republican. He did not know the meaning of the word, much less of the thing; and Swinburne has found in him an apt teacher. A much clearer idea of Shakspeare's political faith may be obtained from George Wilkes' "Shakspeare from an American Point of View." We would like to ask the unprejudiced reader what this passage means, in connection with the previous statement that Shakspeare was "at heart a republican," but would have "abhorred a democracy such as that in America":

> As surely as the author of "Julius Cæsar" has approved himself in the best, and truest, and highest sense of the word at least potentially a republican, so surely has the author of "King Lear" avowed himself in the only good and rational sense of the words a spiritual if not a political democrat and socialist.

But what are we to say of the author of "Coriolanus" and the ingenious slanderer of *Jack Cade*?

"'Hamlet' is a bridge between the middle and the final period of Shakspeare," in Mr. Swinburne's category. Of Mr. Swinburne's criticism on this play we will say nothing further than that it seems to us to be neither vigorous nor exhaustive; it is, indeed, the weakest part of the book.

The third period is held to include "Lear," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Coriolanus," "Antony," "Timon," "The Tempest," "Measure for Measure," and "Cymbeline." The essay on these plays is very acute and appreciative. Swinburne showers epithets of admiration, wonder, and exhaustless praise upon them all. We have space only to refer to his apt description of "Lear" as "the most Æschylean of his works"; to his protest against the common misrepresentation of *Iago* as "a member—and a very inefficient member—of the secret police"; and to his really stirring rhaspody over "Cymbeline," which he calls "the play of plays."

Mr. Swinburne's essays will set lovers of Shakspeare a-thinking; knock the underpinning from a good deal of conventional criticism, and possibly lead many minds to adopt more independent habits of judging of the masterpieces of English literature. For this reason, and because the essays are direct and sincere, we hope they may be widely circulated. ("A Study of Shakspeare." By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: R. Worthington & Co. Price, $1.75.)

SMITH'S "LIFE OF GLADSTONE."

George Barnett Smith's "Life of Gladstone" is from one point of view premature; but as the final estimate of the statesman's character must be long deferred, we do not feel that this preliminary narrative is ill-placed. The author at least deserves credit for attempting nothing ambitious. He does not presume to say the last word about Mr. Gladstone; the story is modestly told, and nothing like a summing of the subject is offered. It is true of Mr. Gladstone that part of his life can be as well judged of now as at any time. He has seen many vicissitudes, and has buried all his youth. The epitaph on that part of his life which ended with the dissolution of the Peelite party and his formal adhesion to the Liberals might as well be written now as ever.

No public man in England has ever held as high a place in the affections of the American people as that which Mr. Gladstone now holds; and to a large portion of the English people of the present he is the embodiment of all that is wise and honorable in politics. The quality of mind which has given him so conspicuous a position is, above all other things, sincerity. His best possession from the first has been a political conscience; his chief work the educating of his countrymen in political morality. No man can now doubt that all his changes of opinion were produced by honest convictions, whereas his great rival, who has gone through nearly the same experience in an inverse order, has no better reputation for integrity of purpose than he has for consistency. The lives of these two men taken together illustrate to what an extent the English people are inclined to pardon simple desertion of party, and how pre-eminent ability avowed and recognized most always be in the English nation.

Students of history and politics will find much to reflect upon in the account given in this volume of Mr. Gladstone's early Tory proclivities, and his reasons for deserting them; his curious position on the Corn-law question, and his shifting policy in relation to the English and Irish Church. The fundamental article of his political faith is well summed up in his own words:

> I think that the principle of the Conservative party is jealousy of liberty and of the people, only qualified by fear; but I think the policy of the Liberal party is trust in the people, only qualified by prudence.

The difficulties which beset the Peelites on the death of their great leader are now matters of history. They also have been well described in the language of Mr. Gladstone:

> It took no less than thirteen years to effect their final incorporation with the Liberal party. For eleven of these thirteen years they were independent members. "They were like roving icebergs, on which men could not land with safety; but with which ships might come into perilous collision. Their weight was too great not to count, but it counted first this way and then that."

The biography is diffuse and clumsy; our apology has been for its appearance at all rather than for the manner and form of its existence. It will never hold a very important place in literature, and will soon be superseded altogether; but while it does have a place on the shelves it will be a convenient though somewhat too copious book of reference, and will always be a reservoir of information for future historians. ("The Life of the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone." By George Barnett Smith. Large 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $4.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Justin McCarthy's 'Donna Quixote' is the best novel that we have read for a considerable time, and gives us higher hopes than we have ever had before as to its author's capabilities."

John Morley's "English Men of Letters Series" has had a sale in Great Britain of nearly 70,000 volumes. The "Milton" by Mark Pattison is just out here as well as in London, and the "Hawthorne" by Henry James, Jr., will be ready very soon.

All the bound volumes of *St. Nicholas* for 1879, which are among the most popular of holiday-books, have been sold, and the publishers have been obliged to leave many orders unfilled. Disappointed children will be relieved to know that a new edition will be ready in two weeks.

The *Athenæum* says that Kossuth is about to publish the memoirs of his life, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. The veteran orator, now in his 78th year, has been forced to undertake this task in order to earn money, since he lives entirely by the produce of his pen. Otherwise, as he states, he should have left to his sons the task of publishing his recollections.

Vol. X. of the Stoddart reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica is just published, and has been received at THE TRIBUNE office. It contains the American copyrighted articles about which there has been so much controversy, and Messrs. Stoddart & Co. guarantee the prompt and regular publication of the succeeding volumes. The question of copyright seems to have been disposed of by the recent decision of Judge Butler, of Philadelphia, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the 30th ult.

"One of His Schoolmates" writes the *Herald* to say that Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn, the learned author of "The Conflict between Christianity and Paganism," has his title of Abbot from the Stift Loccum, the seminary for young Protestant clergymen over which he presides. The income of the Abbot of Loccum, as such, is about $5,000 a year, the best and almost only sinecure for clergymen in Hanover. Dr. Uhlhorn has gained this high position entirely through his own merit, he being the son of a worthy shoemaker of Osnaburg, Westphalia.

"The Poncha Chiefs" is a paper-bound book issued by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., of Boston, as embodying an Indian's attempt to appeal from the tomahawk to the Courts. It is by "Zylyff," and contains a full history of the robbery of the Ponca tribe of Indians, with suggestions toward a solution of the Indian question. Inshtatheamba, or "Bright Eyes," has written an introduction, and Wendel Phillips, the veteran agitator, is again in his element as the champion of a good cause. A photograph of Standing Bear and his family is its frontispiece.

In the forthcoming volume of Prince Metternich's memoirs a novel light is thrown on the origin and motive of the Holy Alliance. He describes it as a "high sounding nullity," and says that it was "simply the outcome of a pietistic mood of the Emperor Alexander." He adds that it was "not an institution for the suppression of popular rights, for the promotion of absolution and tyranny." "Out of a mixture of religious and politically liberal elements," says Metternich, "the idea of it was developed under the influence of Mme. V. Kondemer and Herr V. Bergasso." His estimates of Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander are the reverse of flattering. The latter is described as "a wonderful mixture of manly endowment and feminine weaknesses," and the former we are told was neither good nor bad.

The greatest work put forth by the Appletons is the "American Cyclopedia." The first edition of this, in sixteen volumes, appeared in 1857-63, under the editorship of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. The second edition was published in 1873-76, with the same editors, and in the same number of volumes, excepting that the index is an additional volume. The cost of this work must have been immense, since money was not spared in its preparation. But it has doubtless proved one of the most profitable enterprises ever undertaken by the house. Of the second edition alone there have been sold more than 50,000 sets of sixteen volumes each, or upward of 800,000 volumes, not including the index. The selling price is $80, $96, and $112 a set, according to binding, or $5, $6 and $7 a volume. Taking the cheapest binding and the lowest price, and it follows that the sales of the work, not counting the index volume, which is sold for $3.50, have already exceeded $4,000,000. As a matter of fact, a large proportion of the sets sold have been in a better binding than that on which the above estimate is made. It will be safe to assume that the Cyclopedia has been sold to the extent of not less than $5,000,000. There is in these figures a significance which rises above all considerations personal to the publishers. When the people invest $5,000,000 in one literary work whose single aim is to impart information and instruction, it becomes a matter of national significance and national pride.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

EVOLUTION OF NUMERALS.

An observing farmer proved conclusively that crows could count three, but that beyond this number their intellects, so far as numbers were concerned, are in the condition of the Fuegeans, who cannot tell the number of fingers on one hand, having to express amounts greater than three by a word equivalent to our North American Indian's "heap."

The bucolic psychologist mentioned was annoyed by flocks of crows invading his cornfield as soon as the last man had withdrawn from view. He hid himself in an old shanty near the field, hoping they would approach within gun-shot, but the crows refused to appear till they saw him leave the hiding-place. The farmer took another man into the shanty with him, and after awhile one man would leave, whereupon the crows in the safe and dim distance set up a cawing and fluttering among themselves, but approached no nearer. Another man was added to the hiders, making three, two of whom would exhibit themselves to the crows as departing, and another flutter among the wily birds was the only result,—they knew another man remained; *the crows could count three*, and add and subtract within those digits; but, like many human beings who make metaphysics out of things transcending their narrow knowledge of physics, the unfortunate granivores fell victims to their inability to count beyond this number. Four men went into the cabin; three soon left, whereupon the crows, supposing all had gone and the coast was clear, gathered within range of the ambuscade, and many a sable pinion ceased its airy beatings.

The universality of the decimal notation depends upon the pretty general possession of ten fingers by each human unit of all races, though it need not be inferred that duodecimals were necessarily invented by some "six-fingered Jack."

Mr. Carl Schurz's aboriginals count easily up to ten, and the very wisest among them as far as a hundred, which is usually called "big ten." They get muddled after this; two hundred, a thousand, or a million being inconceivable to them. They, however, avail themselves of some of the white man's adjectives, and have a rude way of discriminating between "a heap," a "big heap," and a "d—— big heap."

In graphically expressing numbers the red American is still in his infancy, one cut or mark standing for the figure one, ten marks for ten, etc. The Cherokees did not invent their system till much advanced in civilization.

On page 736, Vol. X., *Popular Science Monthly*, it is said: "The zero or cipher was originally a circle, and seems to have come from counting *around* the fingers and thumbs. Hence once around was denoted by one finger, and the circle 10."

Prof. J. Enthoffer, of the United States Coast Survey, whose topographical drawings are familiar to engineers both in this country and in Austria, where he was formerly of the Imperial Military Geographical Institute, and of the Russian Topographical Depot, arrives at a different conclusion from the above-mentioned magazine, and derives all Arabic numerals from the circle with an included X. It is probable that both views may be correct, and that in the course of time many systems had been originated, dropped, or mingled together. Of the digital origin of all methods of enumeration there can be no doubt,—the Roman symbols, I, II, III starting in this manner, the X signifying both hands crossed, the V being the upper half of the X, and the relative positions of numbers added to X, as XI, being precisely the method of all other nations. Prefixing a subtractive digit, as IX, is peculiar to this system. These matters are sufficiently treated in arithmetics and encyclopedias, however, and our present concern is with the remoter and less-known beginnings of enumeration. Turning to the Chinese, the decimal system is even carried to fractions, their names for the digits being Yat, Ye, Fahm, Fay, Um, Lo, Tan, Shipan, Chow, Shom.

Resemblances may be traced in these signs to the corresponding ones used by nations deriving their system from both Arabic and Roman, the 1, 2, 3, and tenth digit being alike in Roman and Chinese, similarities also being traceable among other numbers in all.

These resemblances are not special arguments for the common origin of races, but rather indicate how systems may diverge in time from one another by conditions altering, just as the clumsy character-printing of the Chinese is referable to their coarse writing with camels-hair brushes and thick inks, while our progress from stylus to quill suggested the split steel pen, and to such accidents are due the present condensed and minute letters used in both printing and writing.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The oyster has a complicated nervous system, and the brownish-black spot in it is its liver.

The most instantaneous and painless death an animal may die can be induced by pithing,—that is, introducing a knife between the occiput and first vertebra, or, better still, cutting the medulla oblongata (upper end of spinal cord) by pushing the knife into the back of the mouth, the pharynx. This cuts the "vital knot," as the Germans call it, destroying the respiratory centres.

A telegraph operator named May, at Valencia, Ireland, discovered a singular property possessed by the new metal selenium, through which no electricity would pass until the metal was exposed to the light. Siemens, of Germany, constructed what he calls a silenium eye, a hollow ball with lens and cornea, the metal forming the retina, which was connected with a galvanic current. The pupil would contract and the eyelids wink under a flood of light.

The project of converting the deserts of North Africa into an inland sea has by no means been given up. Geographical and engineering societies in Europe are steadily accumulating information as to the most practical points from which the ocean may be admitted and the country submerged. The changes ensuing upon such a feat will be vast. Not only will the climate of Africa be changed for the better, but trans-Mediterranean winds and heat will be modified remarkably in Southern Europe. The commercial advantages to follow will be unparalleled.

Photographers would find it interesting if not directly profitable to them were they to acquaint themselves with the uses of the spectroscope. Much of the advance in the art of photography has been made by physicists who, knowing the chemical stabilities of many compounds and their varying susceptibility to different rays of light, predict results the practical photographer gladly finds correct and uses. Spectroscopy shows why a picture requires half an hour's time for a sitting in Mexico, which in Chicago takes one minute only. The Northern sun is richer in chemical rays.

Ants are more domestic animals than man. These wonderfully-intelligent six-footed communists make forays in flank marches by columns or by solid phalanx. They believe fully in the "survival of the fittest," for they exterminate the lazy by biting them in two. Communications are conveyed to one another by their antennæ, and their chief sense is that of smell. They raid the haunts of other species, carry away the pupa, and keep the captured product in a life of slavery. Beetles are their hens, and lay eggs for them. A black ant furnishes a secretion answering to the dominant race for milk, and this milk they actually squeeze from their cows.

The mean duration of rails of Bessemer steel is, according to experiments in Germany, about sixteen years. On the other hand says the *Annales Industrielles*, ten years of trial between Cologne and Minden has shown that the renewals were, during this period, 76.7 per cent. for fine grain iron rails, 66.8 for "cementation" steel, 33.3 puddled steel, and 3.4 per cent Bessemer steel, indicating that the latter would last longer than sixteen years. There are, however, some faults to be found with this rail. The engineers of the Kaiser Ferdinand Northern line claim that Bessemer steel is less capable of resisting concussion, and that where sudden friction has caused heating of the rails with rapid cooling from snow, injurious molecular changes occur.

Edward H. Leveaux in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* advocates spring propulsion for street-cars, and brings forward evidence of its practicability, economy, and safety. Coiled springs are the motive power as suggested for other vehicles years ago. The principal objection to new methods of locomotion in cities is the effect of any novelty of the kind upon skittish horses. Most animals are capable of education, and the horse learns finally as readily as equally intelligent beings that he has nothing to fear from new-fangled conveyances. Equines could be gradually familiarized with carriages moving in such ways, but after all it is a matter of taste as to whether a person would prefer being run away with by an incorrigible spring or a horse.

The male mosquito does not bite, nor is he gifted with the pertinacity of the female. He has a feathery attachment each side of his proboscis which interferes with his insinuating it into anything more resisting than vegetable fibres. These antennæ have delicate little fibres or microscopic feathers, and Prof. Alfred M. Myer, of this country, discovered that each fibre trembled sympathetically with the notes produced by the rapid wing motions of the female mosquito. It is an easy matter to measure the number of vibrations made in each second by an insect's wing, as we know the number corresponding to each note of music; when such note is sounded by the insect in its flight its number of beats must correspond to the note, which runs up to many thousand impulses a second,—40,000 is the limit for human audition. Many animals are supposed to hear plainly more rapid vibrations.

Few, except regularly educated physicians are aware of the extent to which investigating inquiries have been carried into the function of the brain. Vivisection has been one of the greatest, though not the only aid to this branch of knowledge. Electrical stimulation of the bared brain surface of animals at the hands of two German (Fritz and Hitzig) and one English (Ferner) doctors, particularly on anthropoid, or man-like, ape brains, have enabled scientists to make many deductions and scatter much of the accepted notions on phrenology and kindred topics to the winds. The brains of animals, including man, have been searched microscopically, described, and mapped on a scale that would represent human beings as five miles high. Physiological studies of the nervous system are being rapidly pushed to the full establishment of the truth that the mind is a fountain of the nervous system. Old metaphysical doctrines are tumbling, and the new science of psychology on a physiological and anatomical basis is taking their places. Nowhere is the development or evolutionary theory so useful as in these researches. The light it sheds upon such investigations is beyond estimation, and appreciated by none so well as special students in this field.

MAN AND DOG FIGHT.

Horrible Fight Between a Boxer and a Bloodhound for a Bet—The Bruiser Dreadfully Bitten and the Dog Killed in the Combat.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 30.

Perhaps the most degrading and wretched piece of alleged "sport" yet chronicled in St. Louis was a fight last night between a well-known light-weight boxer and a Siberian bloodhound, the property of a gentleman who has for years been in command of one of the best boats on the upper river. The preliminaries of the contest were arranged in a sporting saloon on Sixth street, where, in fact, the idea originated, partly in banter and partly in earnest. A *Post-Dispatch* reporter was told by a gentleman who gave away the information that the fight had its origin in a remark of Patsy Brennan to the effect that he never saw a dog of which he was afraid. Capt. —— at once replied that he had a dog of which most people were inclined to steer clear, a statement which was at once met by an offer to fight the dog without weapons for $250. After much discussion the bet was taken and the preliminaries arranged by the persons who know just how such a fight should be arranged. Everybody that knows old St. Louis recollects the number of cock and dog fights that used to take place in the neighborhood of the Harlem House Bridge, and the recent disuse of that locality made it all the more secure for a contest like this, at which it was the intention to have very few spectators. In a little picnic of this kind the persons most avoided after the police are the gentlemen of the press, but a reporter of the *Post-Dispatch* was able to elude the vigilance of the Cerberus who admitted the party into the Sixth street saloon, whence hacks were taken to the scene of the battle.

The reporter was given a seat in the hack which was carrying the bloodhound, his master, and trainer, and for a little while a nervous seat it was. The dog was of the very largest breed, resembling more a calf in size than a dog, and its muscles were as hard as iron. It seemed to be nothing but muscle. Its head and face were the most repulsive that ever were carried by a dog. The long, pendulous ears, wrinkling and almost bare, formed a sort of frame for the most villainous countenance. The eyes were small, black, and beady, and the lips hung down far over the teeth. They were drawn up, however, constantly during the carriage ride, and a sudden rasping snarl was sounded each time the shaking of the carriage jarred him one way or the other. His owner sat at his head, holding the spiked collar with both hands, and keeping the dog quiet with voice and hand. The hack took its way rapidly out Fifth to Broadway, and then out the Bellefontaine road, passing the Harlem House, and, turning to the left on the dirt road, passed Holy Trinity Cemetery, and came to a stop just this side of Florissant avenue. A little group of men were standing beside an old stable, evidently waiting for his Siberian majesty, and as soon as the hack discharged its load the whole party moved into the building, which was soon lit up after a manner with some five or six lanterns, which were hung from the rafters. Among those in attendance the reporter noticed an ex-Police Commissioner and an ex-Judge, three members of the House of Delegates, a very prominent physician, and several business-men. The remainder of the party were sporting characters, pure and simple.

In a few moments the straw was swept clear from the middle of the barn, and the two combatants were got ready for battle. Brennan was dressed in heavy corduroy pants, thick-soled boots, and a heavy felt shirt which buttoned around his throat and came up well under his chin; he had heavy buckskin gloves on, and the only exposed part of his body was his face and shortly-cropped hair. There was an immediate kick by the backers of the dog when they saw how Brennan had dressed himself. "Give Siberia a chance," said Judge ——. "The fight will not go on till the man strips."

At this there was a general and hot discussion among the backers of canine and bruiser, and the matter was only settled by the referee, Mr. ——, a junior partner in a Main street grocery house, who said that the agreement was plain that Brennan should fight without weapons, meaning either of offense or defense, and consequently he was obliged to strip, which he did in a corner of the room amid the jeers of those who were backing the bloodhound. He soon came forward, naked to the waist, but with a little hesitation, which was keenly noted by those who were betting on his canine opponent. The dog was being carefully groomed by Capt. —— and the trainer, two members of the St. Louis Kennel Club being the most interested in the process, and as soon as these preliminaries were concluded the betting began fiercely, the odds being all in favor of the dog. "A hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

TEXAS.

Educational Disadvantages the Great Cause of the Negro Exodus.

The Galveston "News" Enterprise at Dallas, and the United States Senatorship.

Artesian Wells at Fort Worth—Remarkable Properties of Their Water.

Amenities of Journalism in the Lone-Star State—A Slightly Personal Notice.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 19.—The experience of some colored people who emigrated from this State to Kansas, and have returned, seems to have had little, if any, effect upon the others, as the "boom" still continues, and the joyful voice of the exodus is still heard in the land. Yesterday morning eight wagons literally loaded down with "culled" ex—beg pardon, that word has been used before—passed through here, en route for Parsons, Kas. In answer to your correspondent's question, why they were leaving the State, they said, Kansas was a better country, where they thought they would have more rights than they enjoyed here. They also spoke of the late drought which in a measure ruined the crops in the southern counties, making corn and the necessities of life, they said, too dear for a poor man. They knew they could get these things much cheaper in Kansas, where splendid crops were raised this season. Their last and greatest reason for leaving the State was on account of

ITS EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGES.

Their children were growing up in ignorance, and their race wanted to go where they could have the benefits of an education. "Gov. Roberts," they said, "has knocked the free-school system in the head, crippling the State to a most fearful extent." "Now, mark what I say to you, Mr. Reporter," said the chief spokesman and evidently leader of the clan. "It won't be long before you see poor white people—honest, hard-working men—leaving Texas. They have children that should have education, and they will soon see the necessity of going where they can give it to them. Gov. Roberts' course in regard to the free-schools," he continued, "is the main cause of the exodus,—at least so far as the more intelligent of my race is concerned. There may be some political scheming to induce us to immigrate to Kansas, yet that has but little to do with it, for it is voluntary on the part of all those who go." At this point the caravan started, which put a stopper on further conversation.

The proprietors of the Galveston *News*, failing to monopolize journalism in North Texas from their office in Galveston, have decided upon the establishment of

A PAPER IN DALLAS,

to be equal in all respects, we were informed by one of its proprietors, to the Galveston paper. Forty thousand dollars is to be invested in the enterprise, and all the smaller and weaker journalistic barks that afflict Dallas are to be crowded to the wall, and even the St. Louis journals are to be driven from the news-stands as far as possible. This is an evidence of great enterprise on the part of the *News'* proprietors, and one which will doubtless be successful as a business-venture, for on that principle, I opine, it is to be established. There are those, however, who are of the opinion that the movement has a political significance. The present political status of the *News* is such that it wields no considerable influence; and, inasmuch as the next year is fraught with so much political interest, it desires to take a hand in shaping the political affairs of the State. The Presidential, State, and Congressional elections occur next year, and in addition thereto there is

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

to elect, and certain out-croppings of the *News* indicate a leaning of that journal to the Hon. John H. Reagan as Maxey's successor; but your correspondent does not believe much in this theory, and, even should the *News* take a stand against the present United States Senator, it would not affect that functionary's chances for re-election one particle. The press almost unanimously agree to let well enough alone. A glance at the record will find Senator Maxey getting in good work for his people,—work which will endear him by even stronger ties than those which now unite this valuable servant of the public to his constituents. But again to the *News*: Unless there are loaves and fishes in sight, this sheet cares but little for politics; and the new journal may be looked upon only as a means of further distending the *News'* pocketbook, and increasing its bank-roll.

As there has been so much said and written about the many

ARTESIAN WELLS

in this city, I will feel that I have failed in my duty if I do not give THE TRIBUNE readers a little light on the subject, and tell them what I [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The *Lumberman*, a spicy little sheet published in the adjoining county to the one in which the *Tribune* is published, had in one of its issues very politely made a "personal" of the editor of the little sheet, who at the time was visiting in the town where the *Lumberman* was edited, among other things referring to the "spanking new shirt" the Orange editor wore. The latter gentleman evidently took exception to this "personal," and replied with the following:

> O you miserable, squint-eyed scamp—played-out, dried-up package of henpecked humanity! What do you mean by venturing upon such tender ground as that allusion in the *Lumberman* last week to our personal appearance? You are the gawkiest, ugliest, most ludicrous-looking cuss the world ever saw, and your allusion to the personal appearance of any one is quite as ridiculous as your recent mention of a clean shirt,—two things which you above all others should carefully avoid. It is said man is made in the image of God, but if the Creator bears any resemblance to you, or you to Him, it must make the Angels weep. To understand what the Lord was figuring at anyhow when He modeled you, is a matter inviting the attention of scientist. He might have intended to construct a scarecrow to keep Old Nick out of His favored land; but this is hardly probable when we come to think of it, for the Old Boy would scarcely take fright at anything so closely resembling his own shadow; and then, if He had intended you for such purposes, He would have given you a meaner heart. But ugly! A mud fence would hang its head in mortification were you to lean against it; and your unrodly phiz, if it could be once contrasted with a clean shirt, would frighten the tombstones out of a graveyard. As to dancing, we fear the bumps of your gimlet-shaped head are too soft to perceive that our substantial understandings are balanced by a cranium to match 'em, that consequently couldn't prove a very serious impediment to our skipping along smooth enough for ordinary purposes.

DAN RICE'S SPEECH.

He Pledges Himself to Devote His Life to the Advocacy of Temperance.

St. Louis Times, Dec. 29.

Dan Rice made his first effort at the Sanitarium on Cass avenue yesterday. There was a small gathering of temperance people there, and, after speeches from several other gentlemen, Mr. Cordell announced that he was about to introduce a speaker who was known to every one in the United States, either personally or by reputation. He then brought forward Dan Rice. The audience applauded. Strange to say, Dan was evidently embarrassed at first, but in the course of a few minutes he warmed to his work and was perfectly at home. Casting a glance around the room, and then looking at a spot on the opposit wall about seven feet from the floor, he commenced: "It is rather an awkward position, this," said Dan, looking uneasily at the spot on the wall; "I didn't expect to come here. The other day I received a letter from Mr. Cordell asking me to attend this meeting. I told him I couldn't do it. But Mr. Cordell called upon me yesterday, and induced me to come. My mind has been undergoing a remarkable change recently, yet I have not settled down to any direct or positive course for the future. I have been so mixed up with my profession that in adopting this new course I am moved solely by impulse as yet. I do not even know what I am going to say now, but I feel better than I have done for years. I am glad to be here this afternoon, and to hear the voices of the little children singing their hymns. It did me good. I felt honored at being among them. I have moral courage and am not ashamed to face any of you as some men would be. Some would have too much dignity to stand here. Too much dignity is not democratic. [Laughter.] Solomon says he is a wise man who conforms to the exigencies of the hour, and as I have always been looked upon as a clown, zany, and fool, up to now, I think it is about time that I conform to the exigencies of something else. [Laughter.] I have been a minister, but not of the Gospel. I have been a minister of fun. My mother's family were all Methodists, and my mother prophesied that one day I would be a minister, and often prayed that I should become a Christian. I heard Moody the other night. The prayers and songs made me weep like a child (here Dan's voice faltered slightly.) When I heard that song which my mother sang it affected me strangely. I came away and resolved to lead a new life. If Billy McKee had followed my example he would have been alive to-day. The other day we drank together. I drank seltzer. McKee drank seltzer and something stronger. He said to me: 'Dan, this is my last drink.' I think I shall follow your example. The night before Zach Chandler's death in Chicago we were standing at a bar together, drinking. Senator Chandler said: 'This is my last drunk, Dan, by the gods. I have fulfilled my mission.' It was his last, for he died that night.

"I have had my last drunk, and I trust to God that I took that last drunk in time. This is a glorious work, and it is glorious to be in it. People may sneer if they will, but I can bear the brunt of their scorn. If I return to my profession, and I have not yet made up my mind whether I shall or not, I want to meet that heterogeneous mass with whom my way of life has hitherto thrown me, and destroy that curse which ruins their inner natures and sends so many of them to early graves. Even in my professional attire I would strive to reach these masses. Let them sneer at me when I get the harness on. I came here unprepared to speak, but now I feel inspired—morally great. I believe there is more manhood about me to-day than there has been at any time during the past forty years. Let people say what they will of me, I shall go on. And let the press say what it will. The press has spoken a great deal of me, and has said some pretty hard things. When I was younger I got mad at what they said. I recollect once an abusive article was written against Barnum and myself. I wanted to take it up, and wrote to Barnum. He replied: 'My dear Dan: Let 'em say what they please. It's only an advertisement.' [Laughter.]

"Barnum's skin was thicker than mine. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New Year Begins with a Strong Rise in Stocks.

Government Bonds Quiet—Foreign Exchange Dull.

Bank Clearings the Largest Ever Made in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Irregularly Higher, Closing Easy but Steady—Very Large Deliveries on January Contracts.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong, and, except for a short time in the forenoon, continued to rise, and closed at an exciting advance over the final quotations of 1879. Canada Southern went up from 66¾ to 71⅜, closing at 70¾. Iron Mountain went from 49⅝ to 52, selling finally at 51⅞. Northwestern preferred made 1½, to 106½; St. Paul preferred 1⅛, to 101⅞; Mobile & Ohio 1⅝, to 23¼; Lake Erie & Western 1¼, to 22. This upward movement was interpreted by some as the inauguration of the January boom, while others regarded it merely as an attempt to start buying so that the cliques could unload. A report is in circulation that Gould and his set have unloaded their Wabash stock. Gould was said yesterday to be washing Erie. There has been some disappointment about the course of the money market in New York. The ease expected to follow the disbursement of the Government interest did not show itself. Only a small part of the $18,000,000 interest due has been called for, and the rates for money remained close. As far as can be judged from the drift of affairs at Chicago, there is not much general buying of stocks as yet. A further advance of several points will be needed to make the market attractive to the outsiders.

The advance in Iron Mountain was attributed in large part to the heavy earnings of the road. These were for the third week of December more than double those of the corresponding week a year ago, and were the largest of any week in the history of the road. This stock has now recovered 17¾ from the lowest point of the November break. Burlington & Quincy on a very few transactions went up from 134¼, on Wednesday, to 137¼. The other gains were C., C. & I. C. ¼, to 20¾; Delaware & Hudson 1, to 75¼; Lackawanna ¾, to 84¾; Erie ⅝, to 43¼; the preferred 1, to 70; St. Joe ¾, to 34¾; the preferred 1¼, to 64⅞; Illinois Central ½, to 99⅞; Kansas & Texas ½, to 32¼; Lake Shore ¼, to 100⅜; Louisville & Nashville ⅝, to 87¼; Michigan Central ⅞, to 90⅜; Northwest ⅝, to 91⅞; Northern Pacific ⅝, to 33; the preferred ⅜, to 57¼; New York Central ¾, to 129¾; Jersey Central ⅝, to 81¾; Ohio & Mississippi ¾, to 29¼; the preferred ½, to 58; Pacific Mail ¾, to 38; Rock Island ⅛, to 149½; St. Paul ⅞, to 76¾; Union Pacific ½, to 85¾; Western Union ⅝, to 102½; Reading ⅛, to 72½; St. Paul & Sioux City 2⅞, to 39¾; the preferred ⅛, to 75; Chesapeake & Ohio 1, to 19½.

Erie second 6s opened at 87⅞, sold down to 87⅝, and closed at 88.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, prices were generally higher. The greatest advance was in Alton & Terre Haute incomes, which sold at 87@90. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 53¾ to 54¾; Erie consolidated seconds from 86⅝ to 87⅞; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts from 58¾ to 60; New Jersey Central consolidated firsts from 105¾ to 108; Iron Mountain second incomes from 65 to 67; Chicago & Northwestern sinking funds from 112 to 113¾; do consolidated gold coupons from 114 to 114½; Kansas & Texas seconds from 46½ to 47; and Chesapeake & Ohio firsts series B from 62½ to 63¾,—the last named reacted to 62⅞ at the close. Denver & Rio Grande firsts fell off from 95¾ to 94, and recovered to 94¾.

Government bonds were fairly active. The 4s opened at 103 bid, and 103¼ asked in New York. In Chicago they were 102⅞ bid, and 103⅛ asked. The 4½s were 106⅛ and 106⅜; the 5s, 103⅜ and 103⅝; and the 6s, 104¼ and 104⅜.

Foreign exchange was dull. The supply of bills was light. Posted rates for sterling were 481½@484½. New York actual rates were 480¾@481 and 483¼@483½. Chicago actual rates were 480¼@480½ and 483¼@483½. Documentary sterling bills were 478½@479. French posted rates were 522½ and 518¼. French grain bills were 525⅝ for Paris. Commercial German marks were 93⅞. The exports of domestic produce from New York for last week were $6,745,856, against $5,782,673 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,317,093 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $353,297,730, against $346,910,873 for the same period last year, and $298,620,928 in 1877.

Chicago bank clearings were $12,300,000, the largest ever made in this city. This does not fully represent the transactions of the day, as the many settlements of dealings between Board of Trade men patronizing the same bank do not affect the clearings. One bank cleared in this way over its own counter more than $1,000,000. The demand for loans was strong at 7@8 per cent. The currency movement was heavily in favor of the city.

South Park 7s of 1891 were sold at 107⅝, and West Chicago 5s at 101¼. On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 700 Leviathan at 37¼, and 200 at 37½, seller 10, 100 Original Keystone at 305, $12,000 West Division City Railway 7s at 105⅝, and 10 shares of Exposition stock at 45. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	37¼	40
Original Keystone	...	320
Consolidated Pacific	450	475
Boston Consolidated	140	150
Municipal 7s, 1888	110¾	111
Cook County 5s	102	102½
Cook County 7s, 1892	113¾	113⅞
Cook County 7s, 1880	100¾	101
Chicago West Division Railway Co. 7s	105⅜	105¾
United States 4s	102⅞	103⅛
Fifth National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	150	...
Home National Bank	...	90
Union National Bank	185	...
National Bank of Illinois	113	...
Hide and Leather Bank	99	...
Gas Light & Coke Company	120	140
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	45	45½

The Traders' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 10. The last sale of the stock was at 115.

The large coal product for 1879, 25,000,000 tons, will have to be increased this year, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to supply the demands of the iron manufacturers. Iron, during the year past, ran up from $18 to $33.50 a ton. There are but two or three idle furnaces in Pennsylvania. In 1879 there were 279 furnaces in blast. It is estimated that in 1880 there will be 700. At present it is possible to buy iron in Pittsburg on immediate delivery at ruling rates, but there is not a single mill in that section that will sell on future delivery. The pressing need of the trade is said to be an adequate supply of ore.

Edison's discoveries have furnished the basis for three corporations. The Edison Electric Light Company, with a capital of $300,000 in 3,000 shares, claims to own all the rights which accrue to Prof. Edison's discoveries and inventions in the way of producing light by means of electricity. The Edison Ore Milling Company has a capital of $350,000 to operate Prof. Edison's system of extracting gold and silver from ore. For some months past agents of the Company have been visiting the various mining districts of the West and buying up "tailings,"—the refuse ore on the dumps at the mines. The third Edison Company is the Edison Polyform Company to sell a medical preparation invented by Edison for the cure of neuralgia, with which he has been greatly afflicted. This Company has a capital of $350,000, and has recently given a Pittsburg glass factory an order for 1,000,000 bottles.

Between June 1 and Dec. 23, the Bodie Mine produced $590,621 in bullion, and made dividends of $300,000. The yield is large for a ten-stamp mill.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* notes that over $28,000,000 has been collected from the public in assessments by the mines that have their headquarters at San Francisco. The money has been distributed among the following States and Territories for the past two years:

Stock.	1878.	1879.
Nevada	$10,577,700	$11,404,400
California	2,025,300	2,002,100
Arizona	604,000	328,300
Dakota	523,000	360,000
Idaho	47,500	20,000
Utah	22,000	8,000
Wyoming	...	...
Lower California	35,000	...
Totals	$13,264,500	$14,827,700

Of the total for the two years, $22,082,100, or over 70 per cent, went into the State of Nevada, including $17,772,000 disbursed in Storey County, the seat of the Comstock Lode.

In California, the principal demand for money has come from Mono County, which has called for $2,217,600 in the past two years. Two mines in that county have given back $2,000,000 in dividends during that interval.

In Boston on Tuesday Boston Gaslight Company sold at 700, a decline of 22½ points from the last sale. In the land stocks, Boston Land sold 1-16 lower at 9⅛, closing with that price bid. Boylston Street Land fell off ⅛, to 5⅜. Brookline Land advanced ⅜, to 6¾, closing at 6⅝@6¾. Maverick advanced ⅜, to 6, and closed with that price bid. Water-Power declined ⅛, to 11⅜, rallied 1-16, to 11 7-16, and closed at 11⅜@11½. In the Western railroad stocks Atchison & Topeka declined ½, to 122¾, a fall of 1 per cent. Burlington & Missouri rose 2⅛, to 129¼, an improvement of 2⅜, and closed strong at 129@130. Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque rose ½, to 50. Chicago & West Michigan advanced ⅜, to 57½. Cincinnati & Sandusky was unchanged at 18¼@18½. Denver & Rio Grande sold 3 per cent lower, at 40. Peublo sold as before at 77, and closed at 75⅞ bid. Republican Valley Railroad sold ⅛ lower, at 126. Union Pacific Railroad sold ⅛ lower, at 85½.

New York is to have another mining board. Its name will be the "New Mining-Stock Board." Its principal promoters are Messrs. H. C. Logan, J. P. Jones, United States Senator; W. F. Shaffer, A. McDonald, ex-Senator of the United States; H. Havemeyer, R. W. Leavitt, S. B. Elkins, A. P. K. Safford, ex-Governor of Arizona; G. D. Roberts, G. Chapman, Director of the Third National Bank; and T. J. Slaughter. Seats are to be sold at $1,000 each. One of the objects of the new board is to make mining stocks as good collateral at the banks as railroad and other stocks.

There were no quotations in cotton, as the Exchange has adjourned till Monday. The market on Wednesday was described as follows by the *Bulletin* of New York:

Quite a full offering of January notices was made, and they went floating around for a time, but a goodly portion appeared to finally bring up in the hands of shippers, and the force of these was not as oppressive as had been anticipated. Indeed, very few operators were inclined to sell the market off, notwithstanding the absence of encouraging features, and the weakness shown seemed to be mainly the result of continued "hammering" by a few dealers manipulating the position against some plan for the future. The accounts received from Liverpool were easier in character, and the supply received at the ports about up to the recent average.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104¼	104⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81	103⅜	103⅝
U. S. new 4½s	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 4-per-cent coupons	102⅞	103⅛

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481½	484
Belgium	522½	518¾
France	522½	518¾
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Germany	94¼	95
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	...	42
Norway	...	27¼
Sweden	...	27¼
Denmark	...	27¼

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	479	...
France	526	...
Marks	93¾	...

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COOK COUNTY 7s.
CITY BONDS.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Prices stiffened considerably to-day at the Stock Exchange. That there is to be a speedy advance no one is inclined seriously to doubt, for the condition of things warrants and will cause it, but to-day's speculation is not to be taken as the first of another boom. The outside buying public has not recovered from the fright caused by the break in November. A steady and strengthening market for a few days will induce new buying without doubt, and it was reported one of the largest and most successful operators in the street had been buying largely of the general list because he believed his example would be followed by many others only waiting for a leader. The course of the stock market during the past month would seem to indicate that a much lower level of prices is not to be looked for in any event for some time.

There has been a remarkable rise in Edison Electric-Light shares, owing to the belief prevalent in many quarters that Edison has perfected his invention. The stock of this Company, organized to furnish Edison with means to conduct his experiments, consists of $300,000 in 3,000 shares of a par value of $100 each, on which 10 per cent has been paid. As high as $4,500 has been paid for one of these shares, and holders will not sell at that price, preferring to take the chances on their attaining a very much higher value. About $3,000 is bid to-day for the stock.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Governments firm.

Railroad bonds strong and higher, especially for Texas Pacific income land-grants and Denver & Rio Grande firsts. These latter advanced 2 per cent on the favorable decision regarding the possession of the Grand Canyon.

State securities dull.

The new interest law went into effect to-day, and the legal rate of interest in this State is now 6 per cent. Opinions in regard to the law differ widely. Some lawyers contend that the new law repeals the old laws, which contained penalties for usury; and others contend that the old penalties for usury still remain in force. There is likely to be litigation in the courts unless the new Legislature passes explanatory amendments. If the old penalties stand, then the National and State banks are liable to forfeiture of twice the amount of interest in case of usury, while the penalties in case of infractions of the law are $1,000 fine, six months' imprisonment, and the loss of the principal and interest.

The stock market, with the exception of a brief spell of weakness at the opening, was strong throughout the day. Prices advanced ⅛ to 5 per cent in the entire list, Canada Southern, Iron Mountain, Erie, Pacific Mail, the Granger shares, and coal stocks leading the upward movement. The investment shares were buoyant, especially for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island. The former advanced 3 and the latter 2 per cent. Among the low-priced stocks Marietta & Cincinnati, Chesapeake & Ohio, Mobile & Ohio, and Lake Erie & Western were most prominent. Iron Mountain advanced on increased earnings, while the rise in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was due to reports that this road and the Burlington & Missouri River Company are to be consolidated, and a scrip dividend of 21 per cent on the former and 20 per cent on the latter will be declared. The combined companies will, it is said, pay 8 per cent annual dividends.

Transactions, 190,000 shares: 33,000 Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern, 15,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 3,200 Michigan Central, 7,000 Canada Southern, 1,100 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,400 St. Josephs, 3,500 Ohios, 19,000 Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Wabash, and St. Louis & Pacific, 3,000 Kansas & Texas, 11,000 Iron Mountain, 1,500 Louisville & Nashville, 1,200 Lake Erie & Western, and 6,000 Marietta & Cincinnati.

Money 6 per cent per annum and 1-16 per diem, closing at 6 per cent per annum and 1-32 per diem. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481; sight, 483½.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,381,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881, coup., ex. int.	106¼	New 4½s	105¾
New 5s	103⅛	New 4s, coup., ex. int.	103

STATE BONDS.

Pacific 6s of '95	120	New	29
Louisiana	...	Virginia	18
Consol	48¾	New	18
Missouri 6s, ex. int.	105	Consol	75
St. Joseph, ex. int.	103	Deferred	5⅜
Tennessee 6s	37		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149	Iron Mountain	51⅞
Panama	187	St. L. & San Fran.	40
Fort Wayne	113¾	St. L. & S. F. pfd	48⅞
Pittsburg	105	Do 1st pfd (or d)	...
Illinois Central	99⅞	C., St. L. & N. O.	23
C., B. & Q.	137¼	Kansas & Texas	32¼
Chicago & Alton	99¾	Union Pacific	85⅝
C. & A. pfd (odd)	120	Kansas Pacific	85
New York Central	129¾	Northern Pacific	33
Harlem	181	Northern Pacific, pfd	57¼
Lake Shore	100⅜	Louisville & Nashville	87¼
Canada Southern	70	Houston & Texas	[illegible]
Michigan Central	90⅜	Western Union	102½
Erie	43¼	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	[illegible]
Erie, preferred	70	Pacific Mail	38
Northwestern	91⅞	Little Pittsburg	[illegible]
Northwestern, pfd	106½	Reading	[illegible]
St. Paul	76¾	Adams Express	[illegible]
St. Paul, preferred	101⅞	Wells Fargo	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minn.	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
St. Paul & Sioux City	39¾	United States	[illegible]
St. P. & S. C. pfd	75	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & Western	84¾	Quicksilver, pfd	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	102	Leadville	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	75¼	C. P. bonds, ex. div	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	81¾	U. P. firsts, ex. div	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	U. P. land-grants	[illegible]
O. & M., preferred	[illegible]	U. P. sink. funds (off)	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	[illegible]
Cleveland & Columbus	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C. 1sts	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	20¾	C., C. & I. C. 2ds	[illegible]
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	[illegible]	Erie 2ds	88
B., C. R. & N.	[illegible]	Central Arizona	[illegible]
Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]	Caribou	[illegible]
A. & T. H., preferred	[illegible]	Excelsior	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & P.	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
W., St. L. & P., pfd	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]	Standard	[illegible]
H. & St. Joe, pfd	[illegible]	Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]

NOTE—Where there are no sales a line will be made in place of a quotation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 2—5 p. m.—Consols, 92 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 106⅜; 4½s, 109⅝; 4s, 106¼; Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52⅞; Erie, 44⅞; seconds, 90⅝; Reading, 37¼.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Rentes, 81f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	10	Independence	[illegible]
Alta	3	Consolidated Pacific	4¾
Belcher	7	Mammoth	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	11¼	Belle Isle	[illegible]
Bullion	4¼	North Bonanza	[illegible]
California	4¼	Argenta	[illegible]
Chollar & Potosi	4¾	Noonday	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	4¾	Bechtel	[illegible]
Crown Point	4	Boston Consolidated	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	16¼	Bulwer	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	6	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Real Delmonti	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	2	Wales	[illegible]
Justice	2	Leviathan	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	Caledonia	[illegible]
Northern Belle	[illegible]	Leeds	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Overman	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Raymond & Ely	1	Tip-Top	[illegible]
Savage	[illegible]	Belvedere	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Union Consolidated	[illegible]	Caledonia, B. H.	[illegible]
Yellow Jacket	[illegible]	Dudley	[illegible]
Bodie	9	Good Show	[illegible]
Potosi	[illegible]	Jackson	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Martin White	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Mono	6		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Quotations of copper stocks were as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	235	Pewabic	40
Copper Falls	5	Quincy	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lubeck st, 140 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 31 (Daniel E. Falvey to J. M. Beck) ... $ 700

DeKoven st, 200 ft w of Clinton, s f, 25x118 ft, improved, dated Jan. 2 (Patrick O'Leary to Anton Kolar) ... 1,150

North av, n e cor of Western av, s f, 122x125 ft, dated July 5, 1879 (S. S. & J. M. Secrist to William H. Trepus) ... 5,000

Third av, 372 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x101 ft, dated Sept. 17, 1879 (Albert J. Averell to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company) ... 2,100

Stewart av, 125 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1879 (Anson and Corkery to same) ... 1,000

Stewart av, s w cor of Elgin st, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Aug. 7, 1879 (Heinrich Lubke to same) ... 4,200

Stewart av, 171 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 1 (M. and J. Thomas to same) ... 1,200

Michigan av, s e cor of Thirty-second st, w f, 49x143 7-10 ft, improved, dated Dec. 30, 1879 (A. E. and A. D. Lamb to Edward C. Hulling) ... 12,200

Deering st, 276 ft n of Fuller, s f, 25x168 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1879 (John Lennon to James Ralph) ... 800

Third av, 378 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x102 ft, dated June 19, 1879 (A. F. Walker to L. L. Coburn) ... 2,000

State st, 145 7-10 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 20x182 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Charles R. Hopkins to William Goodkind) ... 3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Green Bay road, s of Graceland av, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 2 (D. Wrocklage to William Norman) ... $ 875

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Egan av, 216 ft e of Peirson, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4, 1879 (F. Houkomp to M. Maloney) ... $ 700

Egan av, 216 ft e of Peirson, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 29, 1879 (P. Maloney to F. Houkomp) ... 1,000

Thirty-sixth st, 166 ft e of California av, s f, 50x125¾ ft, dated Nov. 5, 1877 (George McNally to J. Donnersberger) ... 1,200

Forty-second st, 194 ft e of Bissell av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 23 (W. D. Shipman to Peter Toomey, Jr.) ... 250

Forty-seventh st, 34 ft e of Throop, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 18, 1879 (Isaac Cook to John Powers) ... 400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	7,761	25,281	11,159	24,923
Wheat, bu	102,805	255,189	16,449	116,361
Corn, bu	289,300	211,196	26,749	91,765
Oats, bu	51,541	116,384	22,052	72,738
Rye, bu	5,106	13,214	3,321	1,725
Barley, bu	14,780	34,624	8,456	46,497
Grass-seed, lbs	61,650	225,480	147,770	140,548
Flax-seed, lbs	71,200	182,510	60	336,498
Broom-corn, lbs	105,670	30,755	16,855	130,570
Cured meats, lbs	282,107	1,084,700	1,455,480	14,744,323
Beef, tcs	...	...	16	6
Beef, brls	...	...	274	465
Pork, brls	...	711	359	2,763
Lard, lbs	200,450	702,246	242,760	3,022,182
Tallow, lbs	9,080	39,380	26,010	482,997
Butter, lbs	140,113	330,217	140,548	280,698
Dressed hogs, No	132	1,381	...	773
Live hogs, No	28,140	61,991	4,962	4,753
Cattle, No	6,993	8,560	4,420	3,940
Sheep, No	1,067	1,400	1,131	148
Hides, lbs	211,550	394,797	136,300	910,960
Highwines, brls	50	...	50	60
Wool, lbs	23,375	105,425	17,304	91,398
Potatoes, bu	1,155	997	...	...
Coal, tons	5,773	10,695	2,346	2,632
Hay, tons	180	226	...	...
Lumber, feet	120	780	1,675	3,087
Shingles, No	170	555	240	590
Salt, brls	1,555	1,755	3,167	5,527
Poultry, lbs	140,700	...	3,330	...
Game, pkgs	2	...	...	...
Eggs, pkgs	324	...	116	...
Cheese, boxes	4,067	...	2,400	...
Green apples, brls	...	...	43	...
Beans, bu	438	...	142	...

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars red wheat, 8 cars No. 2 winter, 13 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 2 cars mixed, 148 cars No. 2 spring, 54 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (264 wheat); 301 cars No. 2 corn, 169 cars high mixed, 155 cars new mixed, 13 cars rejected (638 corn); 9 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected (34 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 15 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars extra, 14 cars low grade (48 barley). Total, 1,000 cars, or 466,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,764 bu wheat, 116,681 bu corn, 436 bu rye, 9,368 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active and very irregular yesterday. They opened out strong, but weakened off rather badly before noon, and were relatively dull later. The deliveries of the morning were very large all round, except in meats. About all the wheat was delivered that there was to carry round, but it was taken care of, some $2,000,000 being on hand from New York to pay for that received on Keene's account. The clearings were $12,300,000, being the largest ever known, and of course they only included the deliveries made in the early morning. It was reported that a good deal of money that has been used in carrying wheat is now withdrawn, one reason therefor being the fact that so much money is required to be posted in margins as to seriously lessen the percentage of profit in the operation. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at about $13.40 for new, seller December, and $13.57½@13.60 for February. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $7.55 for new, seller December, and $7.67½@7.70 seller February. Short ribs closed at $6.70 for February. Spring wheat closed ⅝c lower, at $1.31¼ spot and $1.32¾ for February. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at $1.31 for red. Corn closed steadier, at 40c spot and 46c for May. Oats closed steady at 40⅛c for May and about 35c for January. Rye was firm at 80½@81c spot and 82c for February. Barley was steady at 65c cash extra 3, and No. 2 was nominal at 90c. Hogs were in good demand, and were firm at $4.40@4.80. Cattle were fairly active at a decline of 10@15c, with sales at $2.00@5.35.

The market for staple and fancy dry goods remains without animation. There was a light order demand at previous prices. Boots and shoes were quoted as before, the market continuing dull at firmly sustained prices. No changes were noted in the market for groceries. There was a light demand at about steady prices. Dried fruits met with a restricted demand only, but the tone of the market was firm both for domestic and foreign varieties. Fish remain dull. Butter and cheese were in fair demand at full prices. Oils were unchanged. Leather, tobacco, and bagging were firm.

Lumber was steady and in moderate interior demand. The prospect for native furs is better than last season, especially for the exportable kinds, while the domestic demand is chiefly for mink. The receipts are fair. Wool, hides, and hops were quiet and steady. Timothy and flax seed were firmer, and clover was quiet and unchanged. The sales of poultry were fair, prices being easier under rather free offerings, with the weather unfavorable for dressed stock.

Timothy hay was in good request and firmer, and prairie was quiet. Potatoes were in small retail request at previous prices. The receipts continue light, but sufficient apparently to meet the requirements of the trade.

Several vessels have been chartered to load corn for Buffalo, and carry it here till spring at 6½c. The capacity taken foots up about 225,000 bu.

All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool are 60c per 100 lbs on provisions, and 55c on grain.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom, for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Dec. 27, '79.	Dec. 20, '79.	Dec. 28, '78.
Flour and wheat, qrs	2,250,000	2,225,000	1,750,000
Corn, qrs	300,000	430,000	400,000

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	107,424	11,392
Milwaukee	55,830	6,074
St. Louis	22,000	7,000
Toledo	24,000	13,000
New York	48,800	65,000
Total, bu	257,454	102,466

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 46,734 brls; wheat, 49,950 bu; corn, 100,950 bu; oats, 13,601 bu; corn-meal, 460 pkgs; rye, 398 bu; barley, 6,336 bu; malt, 2,720 bu; pork, 1,908 brls; beef, 1,066 brls; cut meats, 22,982 pkgs; lard, 13,867 tcs; whisky, 2,227 brls.

EXPORTS—For forty-eight hours—Wheat, 252,200 bu; corn, 117,650 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
Dec. 27, 1879	28,634,000	10,175,000	2,735,000	4,529,000
Dec. 20, 1879	29,297,000	9,326,000	2,672,000	4,060,000
Dec. 28, 1878	18,328,000	7,090,000	2,700,000	5,248,000
Dec. 29, 1877	10,191,000	6,830,000	3,351,000	4,548,000
Dec. 30, 1876	12,481,153	8,486,637	3,251,425	5,417,000
Jan. 1, 1876	17,378,357	2,595,153	3,471,659	2,550,300
Jan. 2, 1875	11,908,834	4,241,734	2,388,117	2,250,595

Also 1,693,000 bu rye, against 1,228,000 bu a week previous.

The stock of pork in New York is 87,600 brls, against 68,808 brls a month ago, and 89,277 brls a year ago. The corresponding quantities of lard are 109,968 tcs, 108,272 tcs, and 53,924 tcs.

The following are the reported stocks in Liverpool:

	Jan. 1, 1880.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1878.
Flour, brls	190,000@200,000	80,000@90,000	100,000@110,000
Wheat, qrs	460,000@480,000	150,000@160,000	340,000@360,000
Corn, qrs	50,000@60,000	180,000@190,000	50,000@60,000
Pork, brls	...	4,000	1,535
Lard, tcs	36,000	28,000	9,100
Bacon, bxs	18,500	28,000	26,000
Should'rs, bxs	2,800	No report.	No report.
Hams, bxs	3,350	No report.	No report.

The stocks in London are:

	Jan. 1, 1880.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1878.
Flour, brls	Not report'd.	Not report'd.	110,000@120,000
Wheat, qrs	440,000@460,000	250,000@260,000	480,000@490,000
Corn, qrs	50,000@60,000	150,000@160,000	50,000

The following are the stocks of provisions in Chicago, as reported by the Secretary of the Call Board:

	Jan. 1, 1880.	Dec. 16, 1879.	Jan. 1, 1879.	Jan. 15, 1878.
Pork, brls, new	204,968	181,432	70,500	59,000
Pork, brls, old	10,900	20,584	60,844	...
Lard, tcs	156,844	145,065	57,148	45,967

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather active, and quite irregular. There was little offered early, and a good deal on sale later, though not much of that delivered on January contracts appeared to come back on the market. There was no important change in the advices from other points, but hogs were firmer. Some operators were expecting big receipts of hogs next week, and there is reason to look for an increase in the weight, as those held back during the labor troubles have been fattening ad interim.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20c per brl, and closed 7½@10c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $13.40@13.42½ spot or seller the month, $13.60@13.62½ for February, and $13.80@13.82½ for March. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller January at $13.57½, 250 brls do at $13.30, 31,500 brls seller February at $13.45@13.82½, and 23,000 brls seller March at $13.70@14.02½. Total, 55,000 brls.

LARD—Advanced 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5@7½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $7.57½ spot or seller January, $7.70@7.72½ for February, and $7.85@7.87½ for March. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $7.52½; 2,000 tcs seller January at $7.55@7.62½; 11,000 tcs seller February at $7.62½@7.75; and 6,000 tcs seller March at $7.77½@7.90. Total 19,250 tcs.

MEATS—Were quiet except in local changes, but the market ruled firmer, and closed about 7½c per 100 lbs higher. Sales were reported of 50 boxes shoulders at 4½c; 3,450,000 lbs short ribs at $6.62½@6.65 for January, $6.62½@6.80 for February, and $6.85@6.92½ for March; 25,000 lbs green hams (20 lbs) at 6½c; and 25 boxes long cut hams at 7¾c. Prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$ 6.55	$ 4.20	$ 6.55	$ 6.70
Spot, boxed	6.75	4.40	6.75	6.90
January, boxed	6.75	4.40	6.75	6.90
February, boxed	6.85	4.50	6.85	7.00

Short ribs, seller February, closed at $6.70. Long clears quoted at $6.45 loose and $6.65 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7¼c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8½c for 17@16 average; green hams, same averages, 7¼@7½c; do seller January, 7¼@7½c; green shoulders, 4@4¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clears, 9½@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $14.50@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6¼@6½c for city and 6@6¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, and expected to be so till next week, the trade not being fairly opened for the new year. Prices were steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $6.50, and 550 brls double extras at $5.90@8.00. Total, 600 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at $5.75@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 1 car bran at $10.75 per ton; 2 cars middlings at $11.00@13.00, and 3 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@15.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.75 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, in the aggregate, though at times dull, and was quite irregular, advancing ½c, falling back 1⅛c, and closing ⅝c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quiet, with big stocks, and inactivity in wheat afloat, while New York was tame, though quoted firm. The early strength seemed to be chiefly due to the expectation that the action of Keene in paying for his January purchases would be followed by another boom, and the market fell back when it was found that there was no outside demand to warrant the advance. There was, however, very little January wheat for sale, but operators were looking at the arrivals of 120,000 bu per day, and wondering what will be done with it. Spot No. 2 was in light demand, closing at $1.31¼, and No. 3 was in good request, closing at $1.15¾. Seller February opened at $1.33⅛@1.33¼, advanced to 1.34⅛, declined to $1.32¾, and closed at 1.32¾. March was quiet at 1¼@1½c above February, and this month was moderately active at $1.31⅝@1.32¾, closing at $1.31¼. Spot sales were reported of 54,000 bu No. 2 at $1.31¼@1.32½; 21,000 bu No. 3 at $1.15½@1.15¾; 800 bu rejected at 96c; and 9,600 bu by sample at 58c@1.20. Total, 85,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet, but firmer, closing at $1.31 for red. Sales were reported of 3,200 bu red at $1.31; 800 bu do at $1.31½; 1,200 bu No. 2 winter at $1.26½; 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.20; and 1,600 bu by sample at $1.12@1.25½. Total, 9,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,600 bu mixed at $1.15½@1.18.

CORN—Was fairly active, in sympathy with wheat, and ranged stronger. The market advanced ⅜@½c, but closed about the same as last Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted ½d per cental lower, while our receipts were quite large, with a relatively small outgo, while the deliveries of the early morning were rather large. But there was comparatively little offered for sale till late in the session. Spot corn closed at 40c for No. 2, and 36½c for rejected. Seller May opened at 46c bid, advanced to 46⅜c, declined to 45⅞c, and closed at 46c. Seller June was quiet at ⅛@¼c under May, January at 40@40⅛c, and February at 40¼@40⅜c, the latter closing at 40⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 160,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 40@40⅛c; 25,000 bu new high mixed at 37½c; 18,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 36½c; 17,000 bu by sample at 36½@38½c on track; 9,000 bu do at 37@38c free on board cars; and 800 bu ears at 40c. Total, 230,800 bu.

OATS—Were quiet. The market opened firmer, but subsequently weakened, and closed a shade easier than on Wednesday. Fair deliveries were reported, and more were expected later in the day, which made the feeling for spot rather weak, though round lots did not seem to come out freely. The receipts were moderate, and New York was quoted firm. Seller January opened at 35¼c and closed at 35@35⅛c. May started at 40⅛c and closed at 40@40⅛c. February oats were quiet at 34⅞@34¾c, closing at the inside. Spot oats were quiet at 35c. Samples were taken for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 35c; 9,700 bu by sample at 32½@37½c on track; and 29,200 bu at 36@38c free on board. Total, 44,900 bu.

RYE—Was quiet, futures being firmer under moderate inquiry, with limited offerings. Spot sold at 80½c, March at 83½c, and February at 82c. January was quoted at 80½@81c, with some orders received to make changes to next month. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 80½c; 600 bu by sample at 81½@82c on track; and 400 bu at 82c free on board. Total, 3,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet, except a fair inquiry for extra 3, which sold at 65c spot and 66c for February. No. 3 was steady at 53@53½c. Futures were quiet, the rates asked for changing being the same as last Wednesday. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 16,500 bu extra 3 at 65c; 1,500 bu No. 3 at 53@53½c; 3,000 bu by sample at 48@67½c on track; and 2,500 bu at 54@70c free on board. Total, 23,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 5,000 bu at $1.33⅝@1.33 for February. Corn—65,000 bu at 45¾@46c for June and 45¾@46c for May. Oats—5,000 bu at 40⅛c for May. Mess pork—1,500 brls at $13.60 seller February. Lard—250 tcs at $7.77½ seller March.

LATER.

After the call, wheat was irregular, closing lower. February sold early at $1.33@1.33⅛, and closed at $1.32⅞@1.32¾. May was quoted at $1.38 sellers. Corn was easier at 45⅞@46c seller May. Mess pork closed easier at $13.57½@13.60 seller February, the full range being $13.60@13.67½. Lard closed at $7.67½@7.70 for February, selling to $7.75, and March at $7.82½. Short ribs—about 100,000 lbs—sold at $6.70 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The order trade continues fair and the market steady:

Choice hurl	7¼@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6@7
Red-tipped do and hurl	5@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade remains very quiet, and values are steady:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @14
Brighton, A	22½	Gunnies, single	13 @13½
Otter Creek	20	Do, double	22½@23
Lewiston	21	Woolsacks	40 @43
American	20		

BUTTER—Trade was moderately active, and prices were firm and unchanged. Shippers, as well as the local trade, bought with fair liberality at the range of prices given below:

Creamery	28@33
Good to choice dairy	22@28
Medium	18@21
Inferior to common	10@15
Roll	[illegible]

CHEESE—Was quoted as before. There was a light movement at the following prices:

Full cream	12 @12¾
Part skim	11 @11½
Low grades	5 @ 9

COAL—Trade remained quiet at steady prices. We quote:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.50
Lackawanna, nut	7.00
Erie and Briar Hill	7.00
Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	6.00
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were steady, sales being made at $1.20 for lard tierces and $1.07½ for pork barrels.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firm in sympathy with live hogs. Sales were reported of 3 cars at $5.40, weights averaging 175@268 lbs. Small lots were quoted at $5.25@5.30.

EGGS—Were slow at 20c for fresh and 15@18c for storehouse lots. The supply was larger.

FISH—There were no changes in this market. Only a light business was doing at the prices given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ¥ ½-brl	$ 5.00 @ 5.25
Trout, ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00 @ 3.25
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ¥ 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.50 @ 4.60
Codfish—Dressed	7¾@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.25 @ 6.50
Herring—Holland, ¥ keg	1.15
Herring—Scaled, ¥ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9½@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with a light inquiry at about Wednesday's quotations, the tone of the market remaining firm. We repeat our list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7½@ 7¾
Do, new	9½@ 10
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¼@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.50 @2.60
Zante currants, new	6¼@ 6½
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8¼@ 8¾
Apples, Southern	7¼@ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	9½@ 10½
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	11 @ 11¼
Pitted cherries	21 @ 23

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 10
Pecans	11 @ 11½

FURS—Were in fair demand. The cold winter in Europe is helping the trade in exportable furs, and the domestic demand is fair:

	Northern and Northwestern.	Western.
Mink, No. 1	$ .20@$1.00	$ .40@$ .50
Mink, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskrat, fall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kittens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opossum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raccoon, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raccoon, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	.10@ [illegible]	.10@ [illegible]
Skunk, black	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skunk, striped	[illegible]	.10@ [illegible]
Bear, black	5.00@10.00	[illegible]
Bear, cub	3.00@ 5.00	[illegible]
Bear, grizzly	4.00@ 8.00	[illegible]
Beaver, prime, per lb	1.50@ 1.75	1.40@ 1.50
Red fox, No. 1	1.50	1.50
Gray fox, No. 1	.70	.70
Cross fox, No. 1	2.00@ 4.00	1.50@ 3.00
Wild-cat	.15@ .40	.15@ .35
Prairie wolf, No. 1	.75	.70
Mountain wolf, No. 1	2.25	2.00
Deer, per lb	.20@ .25	.20@ .35
Otter, No. 1	6.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.00
Lynx, No. 1	1.50@ 1.75	[illegible]
Fisher, No. 1	5.00@ 6.00	[illegible]
Wolverine, No. 1	3.00@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.50
Kid fox, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marten, No. 1	1.50@ 2.50	1.50@ 1.75
Badger, No. 1	.50	.50

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and steady. The weather is rather severe on apples, and necessitates frequent repacking of much of the fruit stored here.

Apples, ¥ brl, in lots	$2.50@3.25
Cranberries, ¥ brl	[illegible]
Lemons, ¥ box	4.00@5.00
Louisiana oranges, ¥ brl	[illegible]
Florida oranges, ¥ 100	4.00@5.00

GROCERIES—But slight change was observable in this market. Orders were few and generally called for small quantities. Prices ruled about steady.

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@8
Louisiana	6@7¼
Rangoon	6¼@7

COFFEE.

Java	24 @27½
Rio, prime to choice	18¼@18¾
Rio, good	17¼@18
Rio, fair	16½@17
Rio, common	15 @15½
Rio, roasting	14 @14½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¾@10⅞
Granulated	10¼@10½
Powdered	10¼@10½
A standard	9¾@10
A No. 2	9½@9¾
Extra C	9¼@9½
C No. 1	9 @9¼
Yellow	7¾@8¾
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds	7½@7¾
New Orleans prime to choice, do	8 @8½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	46 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @45
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @40
Blackstrap	28 @30
Choice New Orleans molasses, new	50 @55
Prime do	45 @48
Fair do	40 @44
Common do	38 @40

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	50 @55
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	$1.00@1.05

HAY—Timothy was in fair demand and firmer. Some shipping orders for it were received. Prairie was quiet and easy.

No. 1 timothy, ¥ ton	$ 14.50
No. 2 timothy, ¥ ton	12.50@13.00
Mixed	11.00@12.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	10.00@10.50
Slough	9.00

HIDES—Were in moderate request at unchanged prices.

Green-cured hides, light, ¥ lb	10
Green-cured, heavy	9½
Frozen hides	9
Calf, ¥ lb	14@15
Dry salted, ¥ lb	14@15
Dry flint	17 @18
Green city butchers' cows	7¾
Green city butchers' steers	8½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

HORSES—The horse trade is quiet from the fact that there is no stock in the market, yet the demand is good for heavy draughters, good coach teams, nice roadsters, good business-horses, streeters, and big mules, also for fine geldings. The following are some of the sample sales recently made by Messrs. Fisher & Taylor:

	Age.	Hight, hands.	Weight, lbs.	Price.
Bay plug	8	15½	1,100	$60.00
Brown plug	8	15½	985	50.00
Brown mare	7	15¾	1,000	80.00
Bay horse	7	15½	1,000	72.50
Brown mare	6	15¾	980	85.00
Pair grays	8	16	2,550	200.00
Brown horse	9	16	1,250	130.00
Bay horse	8	16	1,150	100.00
Bay pony	6	14¾	850	100.00
Black pony	6	15	1,100	90.00
Bay horse	7	15¾	1,000	95.00
Bay horse	9	16	1,100	115.00
Brown horse	7	16	1,125	130.00

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand and steady. The receipts are small, and considerable pine product is moving out on orders. Quotations:

First and second 1¼@2 inch	$ 42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	41.00
Third clear do	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards	28.00@32.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	24.00@26.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	20.00@22.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@23.00
Fencing, 1st quality	14.00@15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	12.50@14.00
Common boards, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@12.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.25@ 2.50
Shingles, standard	2.60@ 2.65
Shingles, choice	2.55@ 2.75

OILS—Were steady at Wednesday's quotations. Only a light demand existed:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 13½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	21½
Lard, extra winter	67
Lard, No. 1	60
Lard, No. 2	52
Linseed, raw	75
Linseed, boiled	78
Whale, winter bleached	62
Sperm	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	71
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	61
Bank oil	44
Straits	44
Turpentine	45
Miners' oil	60@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	20½

POTATOES—Were quiet and steady. Potatoes are retailed at 55@65c per bu, and car-lots are in small request at about 5@10c under above quotations.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate request and easy. The offerings were rather large, and a good deal of the stock was soft. Game was slow and weak. Chickens, dressed, 6@7½c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 9@11½c per lb; ducks, dressed, 6@8c per lb; geese, dressed, 4@6c per lb; prairie chickens, $5.00 per doz; wild ducks, $3.00@3.75; quail, $2.00; venison, 7@10c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and firmer. Nearly everything offered was picked up, and prices advanced 5@10c, prime selling at $2.60@2.65, closing at the latter price. Other grades sold at $2.50@2.57½. Clover was quiet at $4.75@5.50, and flax sold at $1.50.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:

Fine salt, ¥ brl	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ¥ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy ¥ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.70
Liverpool fine (brown sacks)	1.60
Liverpool ground alum	1.25

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 600 brls on the basis of $1.10 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was rather quiet, but a better trade is expected as soon as the Western mills that usually shut down at this time start up again. The stock is small and firmly held:

Washed fleece, medium choice	48@51
Washed fleece, medium common	45@48
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	43@46
Medium unwashed	34@36
Fine do	27@30
Coarse do	28@32
Tub-washed, choice	50@52
Tub-washed, common to good	40@44

LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,283	11,681	761
Tuesday	7,417	29,761	2,189
Wednesday	4,082	17,000	1,450
Thursday	3,144	9,050	271
Friday	3,300	11,500	300
Total	20,224	78,992	4,832
Shipments—			
Monday	1,413	2,573	...
Tuesday	1,778	2,380	189
Wednesday	1,624	2,187	...
Total	4,815	7,120	189

CATTLE—The market was fairly active, but prices were lower all around, the decline amounting to 10@15c, and all grades sharing in the reduction. The supply was moderate, but there was more stock than was needed, and the market closed, as it opened, weak and unsettled. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.25 for inferior grades to $5.00@5.35 for extra, with the bulk at $2.40@4.00 for common and butchers' stuff, and at $3.80@4.80 for shipping steers. Below are the

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	4.00@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.40@3.30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	2.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,504	$5.35	25 stockers	573	$2.60
9	1,631	5.35	34	1,206	3.35
60	1,562	5.10	16	1,317	3.50
33	1,434	5.10	18	906	3.12½
30	1,546	5.00	22	1,147	3.60
32	1,465	4.90	28	1,143	3.40
16	1,407	4.85	10	1,128	3.75
18	1,462	4.85	18	1,130	4.00
38	1,484	4.85	20	1,301	4.30
31	1,442	4.80	13 cows	1,025	3.00
46	1,422	4.75	15	839	2.45
17	1,393	4.75	16	1,074	3.67½
16	1,403	4.75	17	1,380	4.10
16	1,555	4.70	144	1,233	3.70
61	1,445	4.87½	18	1,342	4.30
13	1,154	2.60	17	1,190	3.90
10	1,206	4.25	19	1,100	3.60
19	1,308	4.15	15	1,154	3.35
53	1,319	4.30	28 stockers	684	2.60
17	1,312	4.30	13 stockers	773	2.80
39 cows	1,014	2.65	14	1,213	3.35
42	1,577	4.60	45	1,081	3.75
18	1,310	4.50	13	1,277	4.25
47	1,433	4.30	41	1,282	4.00
45	1,238	4.05	65	1,300	4.55
17	1,312	4.55	16	1,362	4.65
18	1,192	4.60	17	1,343	4.40
18	1,115	3.00	34	1,175	3.80
19	1,082	2.35	33	1,207	3.90
17	1,328	4.10	17	1,354	4.40
12	1,028	2.35	23 stockers	920	3.00
18	1,135	3.00	22 stockers	988	3.12½
53	1,208	4.15	20	1,318	4.15
16	1,308	4.00	65	1,339	4.12½
12	1,281	4.10	35	1,224	3.95
15 stockers	680	2.35			

HOGS—There was a light supply yesterday, a good demand, and a firm set of prices. Packers and shippers both bought with fair liberality, and the pens were cleared at an advance over Wednesday's prices of 10c per 100 lbs. Common to prime light weights sold at $4.45@4.65, and poor to best heavy at $4.40@4.80. Most of the sales were at $4.50@4.65. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	234	$4.65	40	228	$4.70	25	401	$4.80
31	194	[illegible]	62	248	4.50	54	285	4.45
27	210	4.50	162	280	4.60	68	139	4.10
20	218	4.50	53	323	4.65	19	249	4.45
62	198	4.50	27	316	4.50	57	287	4.50
53	288	4.60	188	321	4.65	24	135	4.25
85	259	4.55	61	272	4.65	46	267	4.60
64	167	4.60	57	270	4.45	43	429	4.80
67	215	4.55	101	177	4.50	22	217	4.30
58	291	4.60	16	233	4.50	56	302	4.50
102	210	4.67½	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	153	199	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	101	332	4.75
144	183	4.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50
65	231	4.60	61	220	4.32½	51	305	4.50
46	226	4.40						

SHEEP—Were firm and unchanged at $3.50@5.00 for poor to extra grades.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 2,050; trade dull, the closing prices being nearly ¼c lower; very poor to common cattle, $6.25@7.50; ordinary to medium, $7.75@8.75; fair to prime, $9.00@10.00; extra selections, $10.25; a few common cattle were purchased for exportation to Cuba. Shipments for two days, 2,340 quarters, 214 alive.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 8,600; sales very slow and prices not sustained; sheep, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $6.50@7.50; shipments for two days, 6,175 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 7,400; light demand; live hogs dull at $4.80@5.20; shipments, 125 dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,802 head; market easier and not quotably lower; choice steers, $4.90@5.30; good shippers', $4.65@4.85; medium, $4.00@4.50; prime fat cows and heifers, $3.12½@3.80; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,300 head; market dull and prices declined; run light and weather unfavorable; fair to good Western sheep, $4.80@5.25; choice, $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,790 head; market dull and slow; weak at yesterday's prices; Yorkers, $4.60@4.70; heavy and medium, $4.65@4.90; common to fair, $4.00@4.25; a few unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Fairly active and unchanged; choice to fancy shipping steers, $4.90@5.12½; one lot averaging 1,622 lbs being outside price; good to prime, $4.40@4.80; light steers, $4.00@4.30; feeders, $3.00@3.25; corn-fed Texans, $2.75@3.75; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Scarce; wanted; values strong; fair to fancy muttons, $3.00@4.25; receipts, 500; shipments, 450.

HOGS—Weak and lower; little doing; light shipping, $4.00@4.10; packing, $4.15@4.30; butchers' to select, $4.25@4.40; receipts, 11,800; shipments, 4,100.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 80; shipments, 17; quiet; native shippers, $3.50@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.25; native cows, $2.30@3.00; Colorados, $3.00@3.25; Texas, $2.00@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,159; shipments, 106; firm; choice heavy, $4.20@4.25; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.90@4.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—HOGS—Quiet, but firm; common, $3.75@4.15; light, $4.30@4.40; packing, $4.40@4.55; butchers', $4.55@4.60. Receipts, 6,080; shipments, 3,800.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Not enough doing in cattle to make a market.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—HOGS—Steady at $4.15@4.30. Receipts, 2,000 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Hardening at 6¾@7d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Small business at lower prices; red Western spring wheat, 10s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 5s 8d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 33s 9d.

CHEESE—American, 67s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 33s 3d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—34d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7@7¼d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 197,000 bu; American, 152,000 bu.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet, but steady.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¼@7¾d; refined, 6¾@6⅞d.

LINSEED OIL—15@28s.

SPERM OIL—68@70s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—20f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s 6d@13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 2d@11s 7d; spring, 10s 3d@11s 2d; white, 10s 8d@11s 8d; club, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Corn—Old, 5s 9½d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 33s 3d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 197,000 centals, 152,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs—Small business; lower; spring, 10s 3d@11s 1d. Corn—Old, 5s 8d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—12 m.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 11s 7d; No. 2 spring, 11s 2d; No. 3 do, 10s 7d. Corn rather dull at 5s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Red winter declined 9d. Corn declined 6d. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn declined 6@9d. Arrived—Wheat and corn—Not much doing. Country markets very dull. Pork, 60s. Lard steady at 33s 7d. Bacon—Long clear, 37s 6d; short clear, 38s 6d. Tallow rather dull at 37s 3d. Cheese firmer at 67s 6d. Beef, 82s. Mark Lane—Wheat—Better tone. Corn rather dull.

LATER—1 p. m.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; No. 3 do, 10s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Winter wheat fairly active, chiefly in options and in the speculative interest, at, however, irregular prices; early deliveries advanced about ½@1c, while in the option line it opened ½@1c per bu under the latest quotations of Wednesday, subsequently rallying to the full extent of the early loss, and later on weakening again, receding rapidly toward the extreme close, having yielded about 1½c per bu from the highest figures, the market leaving off generally in favor of buyers under more urgent offerings, mostly on speculative account. Spring held above the views of buyers, and has been unusually dull. Cable advices of extreme dullness. Sales 54,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.57½@1.59, chiefly $1.58¼@1.58¾; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring quoted at $1.48 bid and $1.50 asked. Corn quite freely dealt in for early delivery, but at a reduction of ¼@½c per bu on freer and more urgent offerings; mixed Western ungraded, 60@62¼c. A limited inquiry prevails for oats, which, however, quote a shade stronger in price on restricted offerings; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 51½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products fairly active at advanced prices, closing weak; mess was moderately sought for prompt delivery at $12.60@12.75 for ordinary. In the option line mess had less animation, opening at an improvement of 10@15c per brl, and closing in favor of buyers at $12.10@12.20 sellers' option old or new January. Cut meats quiet but quoted as before. Bacon inactive at former figures; long clear quoted at 7¼c. Western lard attracting more attention. Prices advanced 12½c, leaving off heavily, January closing at $7.87½ for new and $7.77½ for old; February $7.97½ for new, and $7.85@7.87½ old; March, $8.07½ for new, and $7.95@7.97½ for old.

TALLOW—Steady on a more active market. Sales, 210,000 pounds at 6⅝@6¾c.

SUGARS—Dull at previous prices.

WHISKY—Very quiet. Quoted at $1.15.

FREIGHTS—Moderate inquiry at barely steady prices. Grain and general cargo movements somewhat brisker. For Liverpool, engagements by steamer, 1,600 bu grain at 5d per standard bushel.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Dull, with very light demand; receipts, 47,000 centals; super State and Western, $5.50@6.00; common to choice extra, $6.00@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@6.50; white Western, $6.40@7.00; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.15@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; receipts, 50,000 centals; ungraded spring, $1.07@1.42; inside price damaged; ungraded winter red, $1.52; No. 2 do, $1.57@1.58; steamer, No. 2 red, $1.55; No. 2 white, $1.53½@1.54; No. 1 do (sales 20,000 bu), $1.55½@1.56; No. 2 red, January (sales 144,000 bu), $1.58@1.59½; February (sales 288,000 bu), $1.61@1.62; March (sales 40,000 bu), $1.63½@1.65. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western, 93c. Corn quiet; receipts, 100,000 centals; ungraded, 60@62c; No. 3, 61@61½c; steamer, 62@62½c; No. 2, 63c; new round yellow, 61½c; No. 2, January, 61½c; February, 61¼@61½c; May, 63½c. Oats dull; receipts, 14,000 centals; mixed Western, 51@51½c; white Western, 52@55½c.

HAY—Firm at 70@75c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 1[illegible]; crude, 7¼@8½c; refined, 8½c.

TALLOW—Firmer at 6⅝@6¾c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged; $1.55@1.60.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 44c bid, 45c asked.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 18@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; mess, $12.60@12.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; long clear middles, $7.12½; short do, $7.37½. Lard weak; prime steam, $7.92½@8.00; closing at $7.80 for old and $7.90 for new.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 16@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western, 8@13c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.15.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Wheat opened firm, but, as this was settlement day, the market ruled inactive, and trading was light. February sold from $1.33 up to $1.33¾, and then receded again to $1.32¾ and $1.32½, closing at the latter figure. January sales were made at from $1.30¾ up to $1.30¾ and back again to $1.30¼, with few dealings. A March sale was reported at $1.34¼. Deliveries on January contracts were liberal.

At the regular noon meeting a weak feeling prevailed, and prices went off, under the influence of liberal offerings of cash and January. February sold from $1.32¾ down to $1.31¾, and closed at $1.32¼. January from $1.30¼ down to $1.29¾, closing at $1.30¼. A good business was done in the way of changing January to February at a premium of 1⅝c. Sales of cash wheat amounted to 60,000 bu, at the following range: No. 1, hard, $1.31¾; No. 1 plain, $1.31¼; No. 2 hard and plain, $1.30¼; No. 3, $1.15; No. 4, $1.07½; rejected, 96c.

The regular afternoon meetings will be resumed to-morrow. This afternoon a few surreptitious hallway dealings indicated another advance. Several sales of February are reported as having been made under cover at $1.32¾.

BARLEY—The shipments of barley were reported to be in excess of the receipts. Hence the market ruled firm, and prices advanced from ½c to 1c. Sales were made at 77½c for No. 2, 53c for No. 3, and 1c for extra No. 3. The option dealings embraced 34,000 bu at 77½c for January and 78½c for February.

LIVE HOGS—Fresh receipts 3 cars, with 14 cars held over. The market opened firmer, with sellers asking an advance, while buyers offered $4.35@4.65 for good to choice, at which sales were made yesterday.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady and in fair demand at $5.25@5.30 for good averages.

PROVISIONS—Are nominally higher. Mess pork is firm at $13.60 cash and $13.35 February, and prime steam lard at $7.65 cash and $7.80 February. Sweet-pickled hams are quiet and firm at 8@8½c; dry-salted shoulders at $4.05 boxed, and middles at $6.50@7.00.

Following were the closing prices this afternoon:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose, cured	$ 4.45	$ 6.55	$ 6.45	$ 6.80
Boxed	4.65	6.75	6.65	7.00
January, boxed	4.65	6.75	6.65	7.00
February, boxed	4.75	6.85	6.75	7.10

Long and short clears are quoted at $6.55 cash, and $6.85 seller February; Cumberlands nominal at $6.80; long-cut hams, 8½@8¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8¼@8½c for 16 to 15-lb averages; green hams, same averages, 7¼@7½c; green shoulders, 4@4¼c. Sales of 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 15-lb average, 8⅛c.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the forty-eight hours ending at 9 a. m. were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat	62,350	[illegible]
Corn	4,800	[illegible]
Oats	9,547	[illegible]
Barley	6,780	[illegible]
Rye	1,650	[illegible]

Amount of wheat in store, 3,829,000 bu, against 2,404,000 in 1878 and 610,000 bu in 1877.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, advanced ¾c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.31¾; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.31¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.30¾; January, $1.30¾; February, $1.31¾; March, $1.33¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.15; No. 4, $1.07½; rejected, 96c. Corn dull; No. 2, 38½c. Oats higher; No. 2, 35½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 80c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 77½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork firm at $13.60 cash and $13.35 February. Lard—Prime steam, $7.65 cash, $7.80 February.

LIVE HOGS—Firmer at $4.45@4.65.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady, with fair demand, at $5.25@5.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6.50; good, $6.75; choice, $6.87½; fancy, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.50. Rye flour in more demand at $5.50@5.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Western rejected, on track, $1.46; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.53; No. 2 red, January, $1.53¼ bid, $1.55 asked; February, $1.56¼ bid, $1.57¼ asked; March, $1.60 bid, $1.61 asked. Corn in more demand; sail yellow, on track, 59½@60c; do, in elevator, 59@59½c; sail, mixed, January, 58½c bid, 59c asked; February, 59½c bid, 59¾c asked; March, 59½c bid, 60c asked. Oats quiet; Western, rejected, 46@47½c; stained, 47½c; white, 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady; prime mess beef, $11.00; mess pork, $13.50; hams, smoked, 10@11c; pickled, 8½@8¾c; lard, $7.87½.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 33@34c; New York State and Bradford County extras, 28@30c; Western Reserve extras, 24@26c; do, good to choice, 22@24c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 13½c; do, good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.1[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 4,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

WOOL—Demand active; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 50@52c; extra, 48@50c; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 45@48c; combing and delaine, 50@60c; tub-washed, 50@55c; unwashed combing and delaine, 40@45c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.36½@1.38½ cash; $1.38½@1.38¾ January; $1.40½@1.41½@1.41 February; $1.45¼@1.44½ March; No. 3 do, $1.33 bid. Corn higher; 33½@33¾c cash; 36¼c February; 40⅞c March. Oats unchanged; 37c cash and January. Rye firmer; 75½c bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; $13.50 asked. Lard nominally higher; $7.45. Dry salt meats firmer; unchanged at $4.10, $6.45@6.50, $6.60. Bacon nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—COTTON—Steady at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Strong; family, $6.30@6.40; fancy, $7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat strong at $1.35@1.37. Corn dull at 40@42c. Oats steady at 38@39c. Rye steady at 88@90c. Barley dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $13.25@13.50. Lard firmer at $7.25@7.30. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green meats dull and unchanged; unfavorable weather.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.07.

BUTTER—In good demand; choice Western Reserve, 28@29c; prime do, 20@22c; prime to choice Central Ohio, 20@22c.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 75c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—FLOUR—Firm; demand light; Western superfine, $5.25@5.75; common extra, $6.00@6.50; Wisconsin extra, $6.00@6.75; Minnesota do, $6.50@7.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $7.00@7.50; Illinois and Indiana, $7.00@7.75; St. Louis, $7.25@8.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $7.75@9.50; winter wheats, $7.50@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; new, 58@60c; old, 60@62c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 53@54c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3 mixed and No. 3 white, 48@49c. Rye quiet at 95c@$1.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; corn, 32,000 bu; wheat, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.34½; amber Michigan, January, $1.33¾; No. 2 red winter, spot and January, $1.41; February, $1.44¼; March, $1.48; May, $1.53; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1.40; rejected, $1.12; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.43¾. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 40½c; February, 43½c; May, 47¾c; No. 2 white, 40½c; rejected, 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime at $5.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts at 19,541 bu; shipments, 7,702 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, $1.23; January, $1.27; No. 3 cash, $1.13; January, $1.12¼. Corn—Receipts, 23,389 bu; shipments, 62,412 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 28¼c; January, 28¼c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 1.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; new high mixed, 37½@37⅝c; new mixed, 37¼@37½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white, 36¼@36½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 81¼@82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 200 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.36¾; January, $1.36¾; February, $1.40¾; March, $1.44¼; May, $1.49; milling No. 1, nominal. Receipts, 54,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.34¼. Corn weak at 38¼@39c. Oats weak at 37@39c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat easier. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Western, 60c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—GRAIN—Nothing doing this morning; holders firm.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Comparative statement: Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 157,000 bales; same time last year, 120,000; total to date, 3,184,000; same time last year, 2,674,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 77,000; same time last year, 89,000; total exports to date, 1,719,000; same time last year, 1,438,000; stock at all United States ports, 887,000; same time last year, 867,000; stock at all interior towns, 190,000; same time last year, 176,000; stock at Liverpool, 481,000; same time last year, 415,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 299,000; same time last year, 227,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Business remains quiet, but the tone of the market is very firm. Cotton goods unchanged, and leading makes continue sold in advance of production. Men's wear woolens in light demand, but firm, and transactions in flannels and blankets restricted to small parcels. There is more inquiry for medium prints, but few are offered as yet by agents.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 9¾c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—The market opened with $1.06⅞ bid, advanced to $1.11⅞, at which it closed bid for old; shipments, 3,000; averaging, 3,000; transactions, 300,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.15⅝ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8½c in Philadelphia.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 42c.

CHICAGO.

A Legal Evidence of the Unsavory Meaning of This Word.

As Shown by a Deed Made to the French in 1773,

Whereby the Indians Relinquished the Greater Portion of Illinois Territory.

The Chicago River Then Known as "Chicagou, or Garlick, Creek,"

And So Set Forth in the Instrument Above Referred To.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Many articles have been published in THE TRIBUNE as to the origin and meaning of the word Chicago, but in every instance, so far as I know, the writers have failed to furnish any direct evidence derived from the Illinois nations of Indians as to what they understood the word to mean. We have had the opinions of many men who, it is claimed, were perfectly familiar with the Indian language, and yet no two of them agree. Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., who is claimed to be the highest authority in the country on all questions relating to the Indian tongues, wrote to the Hon W. H. Wells, as published in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 19, 1879, as follows: "The meaning of the name Chicago is not doubtful. 'Chicagou' (as the French wrote the name) signifies 'The Skunk,'—and cannot be made to signify anything else. It has (with slight modifications of local dialects) this meaning in all Indian languages of that region."

Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard informs me that "The word Chicago means garlic or strong-smelling thing."

The meaning of the word "Chicagou," as defined in the Indian deed following, is conclusive that in its application to the Chicagou Creek it means garlic.

The deed is a matter of interest, not only on account of the light it throws upon the meaning of the name of our city, but as being a very ancient conveyance of a large portion of the Northwest, and from matters of historical interest incidentally mentioned in it.

JOHN FORSYTHE.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye that we, Tomaroa, or Gabriel; Petaguage, or Michael; Maughquayah, or John Baptiste; Couroway, Kicounaisa, or Fish; and Tontowaraganih, or Peter, sometimes called La Cloche, or the Bell, Kaskaskias Chiefs; Maughquinthepe, or Bear's Head; otherwise called the Black Dog; Meinquipaumiah, Achiswewah, and Eschawinikiwah, Pervariahs and Cahoquias Chiefs; Chiefs and Sachems of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, and being and effectually representing all the tribes of the said Illinois Indians, send greeting:

WHEREAS, William Murray, of the Illinois country, merchant, one of the grantees hereinafter named, as well for himself as on the parts and behalfs of the several other grantees herein also after named, did at several conferences publicly held with us, the said Chiefs and Sachems, at Kaskaskias Village, in the Illinois country aforesaid, treat and confer with us, the said Chiefs and Sachems, for the purchase of certain quantities or tracts of land belonging and appertaining unto us and to the several tribes or nations of Indians whom we represent; and

WHEREAS, We, the said Chiefs and Sachems, have deliberately and maturely considered for ourselves, and consulted with the natives of our several tribes or nations, of the requests and proposals made as aforesaid by the said William Murray, for himself and others, to us, the said Chiefs and Sachems; and

WHEREAS, We, the said Chiefs and Sachems, as well as the other natives of our several tribes or nations, are fully satisfied and contented (for the consideration hereinafter mentioned) to grant and confirm unto the said William Murray, and to the other grantees hereinafter named, the several tracts or quantities of land, hereinafter bounded and described:

Now know ye, therefore, that we, the said Chiefs and Sachems of the several tribes of the Illinois Indians aforesaid, in full and public council assembled, at Kaskaskias Village aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, to us in hand paid by the said William Murray, and for and in consideration of the following goods and merchandise to us, the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumiah, and Eschawinikiwah, paid and delivered in full council aforesaid, that is to say, 260 strouds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of stroud and half-thick stockings, 150 stroud breech-cloths, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, 2,000 gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, three dozen gilt looking-glasses, one gross of gun-worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire-steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels of salt, and twenty guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, ratified, and fully confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, ratify, and fully confirm unto the said William Murray, Moses Franks, and Jacob Franks, of the City of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Esquires; David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, and James Milligan, all of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, merchants; Moses Franks, of the same city, attorney at law; Andrew Hamilton and William Hamilton, of the same city, gentlemen; Edmund Milne, of the same city, goldsmith and jeweler; Joseph Simons and Levi Andrew Levi, of the Town of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, and Province aforesaid, merchants; Thomas Minshall, of York County, and Province aforesaid, Esquire; Robert Calender and William Thompson, of Cumberland County and Province aforesaid, Esquires; John Campbell, of Pittsburg, Westmoreland County and Province aforesaid, merchant; George Castles, of the Illinois country aforesaid, and James Rumsey, late of the same county, merchants, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, or unto his Most Sacred Majesty George III., by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., his heirs and successors, for the use, benefit, and behoof of all the said several above-named grantees, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, as aforesaid (by whichever of these tenures the said grantees may most legally hold the same), the two several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter described and bounded, viz.:

One tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the River Mississippi, beginning at the mouth of the Heron Creek, called by the French the River of Mary, being about a league below the mouth of the Kaskaskias River; thence a northward of east course, in a direct line back to the Hilly Plains, eight leagues or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line, to the Crabtree Plains, seventeen leagues or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line, to a remarkable place known by the name of the Big Buffalo Hoofs, seven leagues or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line, to the Salt Lick Creek, about seven leagues, be the same more or less; then, crossing the said creek about one league below the ancient Shawanese town, in an easterly or a little to the north of east course, in a direct line to the River Ohio, about four leagues, be the same more or less; then down the Ohio, by the several courses thereof, until it empties itself in the Mississippi, about thirty-five leagues, be the same more or less; and then up the Mississippi, by the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, thirty-three leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; and also one other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, or being on the east side of the Mississippi, beginning at a place or point in a direct line opposite to the mouth of the Missouri River; thence up the Mississippi by the several courses thereof, to the mouth of the Illinois River, about six leagues, be the same more or less; then up the Illinois River, by the several courses thereof, to *Chicagou, or Garlick Creek*, about ninety leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; then nearly a northerly course, in a direct line, to a certain place remarkable, being the ground on which an engagement, or battle, was fought about forty or fifty years ago between the Pewaria and Renard Indians, about fifty leagues, be the same more or less; thence, by the same course, in a direct line, to two remarkable hills close together, in the middle of a large prairie, or plain, about fourteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence a north by east course, in a direct line, to a remarkable spring, known by the Indians by the name of Foggy Spring, about fourteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line, to a great mountain to the northward of the White Buffalo Plain, about fifteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence nearly a southwest course, in a direct line, to the place of beginning, about forty leagues, be the same more or less; and also all minerals, ores, trees, woods, underwoods, water, water-courses, profits, commodities, advantages, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said two several tracts or parcels of land, belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest, use, property, possession, claim, and demand of them, the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumiah, and Eschawinikiwah, Chiefs and Sachems aforesaid, and of all and every other person and persons whatsoever, of or belonging to the said nations, of, into, and out of, the premises, and every part and parcel thereof: to have and to hold the said several tracts or parcels of land, and all and singular the said granted or bargained premises, with the appurtenances, unto them, the said William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmund Milne, Joseph Simon, Levi Andrew Levi, Thomas Minshall, Robert Calender, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles, and James Rumsey, their heirs and assigns, forever, in severalty, or unto his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use, benefit, and behoof of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, forever, in severalty, as aforesaid; and the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, *Meinquipaumiah*, and Eschawinikiwah, for themselves, and for their several tribes of the Illinois nations, and all and every other nation and nations, tributaries and dependants on the said Illinois Indians, and their and every of their posterities, the said several tracts of land and premises, and every part thereof, against them the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, *Meinquipaumiah*, and Eschawinikiwah, and against the said Illinois nations, and their tributaries, and dependants, and all and every of their posterities, unto the said William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmund Milne, Joseph Simon, Levi Andrew Levi, Thomas Minshall, Robert Calender, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles, and James Rumsey, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, or unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof, of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns in severalty, as aforesaid, shall and will warrant, and forever defend, by these presents.

In witness whereof, we, the said Chiefs and Sachems, in behalf of ourselves respectively, and in behalf of all the different tribes of the Illinois Indians as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the presence of the persons subscribing as witnesses hereunto, at a public council held at Kaskaskias village aforesaid, this 5th day of July, in the thirteenth year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, 1773.

TOMAROA, or GABRIEL,
(being baptized), a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

PETAGUAGE, or MICHAEL,
(being baptized), a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

MAUGHQUAYAH, or JOHN BAPTISTE
(being baptized), a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

COUROWAY,
a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

KICOUNAISA, or FISH,
a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

TONTOWARAGANIAH, or PETER
(being baptized), a Chief of the Kaskaskias. His X mark.

MAUGHQUINTHEPE, or BLACK DOG,
a Chief of the Pewariahs. His X mark.

ACHISWEWAH,
a Chief of the Pewariahs. His X mark.

ESCHAWINIKIWAH,
a Chief of the Pewariahs. His X mark.

MEINQUIPAUMIAH,
a Chief of the Cahoquias. His X mark.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us. The word (thousand) in the twenty-eighth line of the first page being first written upon an erasure. The word (course) in the fifteenth line and the word (Murray) in the twenty-eighth line of the second page being first interlined; and also (Meinquipaumiah), the last subscribing Chief of the Cahoquias, his name was first interlined in two places in the first page, and the same Chief's name was also interlined in three places in the second page of these presents before signing.

Sealed and delivered in presence of us. All the foregoing interlineations, erasure, and writing on the erasure being first made, the considerations in the above written deed-poll being also delivered in our presence to the said Chiefs, the said deed was translated or explained by Richard Winston in French to Michael Dannee, an inhabitant of the said Village of Kaskaskias, and to Piero Bloit, Indian interpreter for the Crown, who explained and interpreted the same to the said Indian Chiefs in council. The said Michael and Piero Bloit, interpreters, cannot write their names.

DATCHSERUT,
J. MERIER,
LAPIER,
PATT. KENNEDY,
WM. CONNELL,
PAGE,
LACHENAY,
VIVIERT,
Capitaine le Milice,
J. MORRIS,
RICHARD WINSTON,
French Interpreter.

KASKASKIAS, *Illinois Country*, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Richard Winston and Michael Dannee, of the country aforesaid, inhabitants, and Piero Bloit, Indian interpreter for his Majesty at this place, who, being solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, do depose and say as follows, viz.: The said Richard Winston deposeth and saith that he acted as French interpreter during the negotiation of the purchase of the lands in the foregoing deed-poll, bounded and described; that he, the said Richard Winston, did, to the best of his knowledge and understanding, faithfully interpret and explain in the French language, to the said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit, the purport or tenor of the aforesaid deed-pool, the considerations therein expressed, the boundaries of the lands thereby bargained and sold to the grantees therein named, and was a subscribing witness to the executing of the same deed, as well as present at the delivery of the consideration in the said deed mentioned. The said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit depose and say that they both acted as Indian interpreters in the said transaction; that they, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, did faithfully interpret and explain to the several chiefs whose marks are affixed to the foregoing deed or grant, the purport of the same, as it was interpreted or explained to the deponents in the French language by the said Richard Winston; that the said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit were present at the executing the aforesaid deed or grant, but that they cannot write their names.

RICHARD WINSTON,
MICHAEL DANNEE, His X mark,
PIERO BLOIT, His X mark.
HUGH LORD,
Captain Eighteenth Regiment, Commandant Illinois country.

FORT GAGE, July 20, 1773.

Enregistre au Livre V., en mon etude, aux Kaskaskias, pages 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, et 29. Deuxieme Septembre, 1773.

VIEERAULT LEMERANCE, Notaire Public.

LINCOLN'S ELOQUENCE.

The Gettysburg Oration a Masterpiece of Eloquence.

St. Louis Republican.

Col. Lamon's assertion that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg (Nov. 19, 1863) attracted no attention until some time after his death has provoked such a variety of criticism that the speech itself will not be uninteresting reading:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that the Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resove that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

If brevity be the soul of eloquence, as it is of wit, then this address deserves the very highest praise. And when we analyze the manner and the matter, it is indeed difficult to see how anything substantially better could be crowded into the same small compass. Yet no point of real importance is left untouched, and the points touched are driven home to the dullest mind in that simple and earnest language of which Lincoln was a perfect master. Only an orator can fully appreciate an orator, and it is reported that Edward Everett—who was to follow the President in an elaborate effort lasting over an hour—said to him: "Sir, your address will be remembered and cherished when mine is forgotten." And so it has turned out. Yet Everett was perhaps the most thoroughly accomplished orator America has produced, and the Gettysburg oration was not unworthy of his high renown. If less effective than its predecessor, it was because the one appealed to the head and the other to the heart; and at such times and places the feelings are of more consequence than the intellect.

Eloquence in a man is as difficult to define as fascination in a woman. It is an indescribable something which carries us away captive, we know not why or how. And it is almost infinite in variety. Burke was, and is, considered one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest, of English orators; yet the House of Commons never adjourned after a speech of his to enable the members to regain their mental balance. The House of Commons did do that for Sheridan. None will deny to Webster first-class oratorical ability, yet he never could sweep an audience with him as did Clay. Burke and Webster will live forever in print; Sheridan and Clay in that fond tradition which is quite as imperishable, if not as satisfactory. Sargent S. Prentiss was probably more eloquent than either Sheridan or Clay, yet he exists only as a dim and fading memory. It is doubtful whether the very highest order of eloquence can be prescribed in any other way. The subtle spirit that pervades it and gives to it irresistible power evaporates in type. The body is there, but the soul has fled. So the grandest eloquence may be said to die with the breath that carries it to the ear. Demosthenes and Cicero,—we read them with delight; but what must they have been to those who heard the words of living fire rush from the speakers' lips. Lord Chesterfield, in the opinion of his contemporaries, was the first orator of his day, but his scanty oratorical remains are flat enough to us. Many little things contribute to what is called "a happy hit." In one of his speeches during the famous joint debate of 1858, Lincoln—speaking to a crowd largely Democratic—said: "It will make very little difference, fellow-citizens, whether my friend Judge Douglas or myself is elected to the United States Senate; but *the great question* on which he and I are divided will live when our poor, feeble, stammering tongues are silent in the grave." The pathos put into this, and the sad, weary expression of countenance that accompanied it stirred every soul present to the very depths. Something similar was done by Owen Lovejoy in a speech at Alton in 1860. He had concluded his political remarks, and, changing his voice to a conversational tone, made a short defense of his brother against certain charges preferred in Ford's "History of Illinois," ending in this way: "Twenty-three years have gone since the blood of my brother, shed in these streets, ran down and mingled with the waters of the mighty stream that sweeps past your city to the sea:

"'The Avon to the Severn runs, the Severn to the sea,
And scattered wide as Wickliffe's name shall Wickliffe's ashes be!'"

The house was rocked as if by a mighty wind. There was no applause, but something which the wildest applause could not utter.

Wendell Phillips—who preaches occasionally—made a tremendous hit once in a rather unclerical fashion. He was addressing an immense audience in Boston soon after the capture and return of a runaway slave by the Federal authorities. He described in vigorous and brilliant language the perils and sufferings of the poor man in his escape from bondage, and, after having thus prepared the way for a proper climax, delivered this peroration: "Now, what does Massachusetts do to this wretched fugitive who has paid such a price for liberty and is claiming the protection of her free soil? Does she strike off his fetters and bid him breathe in peace the air of freedom? No; Massachusetts sends him back to slavery! [A long pause.] At the top of all our State papers we read the familiar legend, 'God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.' I say, GOD DAMN the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!" The explosion of a hundred-pound gun could not have startled his hearers more, but the shout which followed was as loud as a royal salute.

The subject we have glanced at is a most fruitful one, and has never been even partially exhausted. Enough to say, in conclusion, that the greatest orators are born and not made; and that the highest order of eloquence is a gift which the possessor can neither explain nor account for. It is, in short, the noblest form of God-given inspiration.

FOREST-CULTURE.

What Has Been Accomplished by a Number of Illinois Gentlemen in Lyon County, Northwestern Iowa.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—During a late interview you did me the courtesy to ask me to give you for publication some account of what had been accomplished by myself and associates in the way of forest-culture in Northwestern Iowa. Knowing the interest you take in this subject, and that that interest is shared by many of your more thoughtful readers, who are painfully impressed with the devastation so generally going on in our once grand old forests, I gladly comply, though under circumstances imposing greater brevity than desirable in the discussion of so important a topic.

In the summer of 1869 a number of the leading citizens of this and an adjoining county,—including the then President of the State Normal University, Dr. Edwards, the Hon. Robert E. Williams, and eight others,—hearing of the wonderful beauty and fertility of Northwestern Iowa, were, after a month's exploration of that neighborhood, so favorably impressed that they bought of the Government, in a tolerably compact body, a little more than is ordinarily comprised in what is called a Congressional township of land, at $1.25 per acre. Those entries were made in what is now known as Lyon County, Iowa, in close proximity to the northwestern corner of the State, and about fifteen miles southeast of Sioux Falls, now so rapidly growing in importance. Deeming it unwise—not to say wrong—to appropriate large bodies of land without improving the same, as well as selling off a part to actual settlers, this policy was at once agreed upon. In pursuance thereof, in the summer of 1870 we broke up the central forty of five adjoining sections, and the year following that of four other sections, designated on the accompanying map as Secs. 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 36 of Township 100 N., Ranges 47 and 48 west.

The central forty of Sec. 31 was set apart for a village-site, on which has been planted about 600 street or shade trees, and where are now living seven families, besides several young unmarried men, all of whom own and are improving farms in the immediate neighborhood, and others more remote. The name given the village is Larchwood, which has a good district school-house, a post-office, and a tri-weekly line of stages, running from Beloit, on the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, to Rock Rapids, the county-seat of Lyon. Larchwood derives its name from Larch trees which we have planted in the vicinity, and at present is little else than a pleasant place for a town and for social intercourse among the neighboring farmers, who, I am glad to add, are quite above the average settler on the score of general intelligence and cultivation.

The central forties of the eight surrounding sections have been improved by planting on the outer sides thereof from eight to twenty-five rows of forest-trees of various kinds, including the White Willow (Salix Alba), Maple, Larch, Scotch and Austrian Pine, White Elm, Honey-Locust, Box-Elder, Black Walnut, Basswood, Quaking Asp, Cottonwood, etc. Many thousands of these trees, more especially the Willows, have already attained considerable size,—being from six to twelve inches in diameter, and from twenty to thirty-five feet high. Nearly all the above varieties have done well; but, as the result of our experience, were I called upon to designate one tree which more than all others I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the White Willow. It is not only an easy and rapid grower, reproducing itself when cut down, no matter how old the tree, with astonishing rapidity, but, when grown, makes valuable, lasting timber, as European experience for centuries has abundantly proven. It splits too as no other timber does,—not even the American Chestnut,—and yet holds a nail or railroad-spike with a grip equal to hard wood, as demonstrated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in sight of where I am now writing.

A leading object in thus selecting the central forties of the sections for these tree improvements, and the location of the plantings on the outer sides, was to have open spaces in the centre of each forty thus belted around, in which to plant fruit and other trees needing protection; and also to give to the owner of each quarter-section of land, when sold off,—which is generally done in quarter-sections,—a pro-rata share of these timber-belts and shelter.

Having made the plantings above indicated, and the county authorities having by a general order established public roads on all the section-lines throughout the county, after a careful survey of the nine sections referred to we commenced planting double lines of willow-hedges on these section and some of the half-section lines on which roads had been established, leaving open spaces, four rods wide, between, for the highway. This has been carried on for the last three years, till there is now, within and around the nine setions sixty-three and a half miles of hedging, a large share of which is from ten to fifteen feet high. To protect from fires these hedges, as well as the groves referred to, fire-guards have been broken up and kept in cultivation, covering in all several hundred acres, giving to the purchaser of one of the tracts thus improved some cultivated land on which to commence a homestead, gardening, etc.

It will readily occur to your readers that the landscape-effect of these plantings is already as striking as it is agreeable. In mitigating the force of our prairie-winds, and breaking up the monotony of a treeless outlook, these improvements, as the years roll on, will become important factors. A soil however rich, or a coating of grass however luxuriant, and on undulations of surface ever so pleasing, are not all that the esthetic eye craves, or that the comfort of man demands. He asks for trees, and birds, and flowers,—the two last as inevitably following the first as do moisture and an increased rainfall. I run little risk in saying that he who looks out on the broad acres here referred to, a few years hence, will revel in a wealth of sylvan beauty little dreamed of now, however great the changes already effected.

More recently, keeping in view the enhanced value given to our lands by such improvements, as well as the inducements wisely held out by the Iowa Legislature in the way of tax-exemptions, we have so far multiplied and extended our plantings that within a circle of four miles' radius from Larchwood no less than forty-nine groves and thirteen marginal plantings have been set out,—varying in size from one and a half to twenty-nine acres, and covering in all 559 acres, of which about 175 have been planted by other parties owning farms in the vicinity.

When, to the increased value ultimately given by such improvements we add a ten years' tax-exemption of the lands so improved, the deduction seems reasonable that it will amply pay to make these plantings, though I am sorry to say the average man does not yet seem to regard it in that light, if we may judge by the thousands of treeless farms scattered over a State presenting such inducements. For the future happiness and well-being of the millions that, at no remote period, are destined to crowd our Western prairies, it is to be hoped a wiser policy will yet more generally prevail. Lest, however, any one may draw false conclusions from the above, I wish to add that Iowa, instead of being a laggard in such improvements, has no doubt done more than any other State in the Union, mainly as the result of its liberal legislation.

A word about railroads in and about Lyon County, and I will close a paper already extended to limits beyond what I intended. It is generally conceded that the very highest order of practical business-talent is to be found in connection with our leading railroads, as evinced in their location and general management. This fact finds a practical illustration in the vigorous contest now going on among the leading railroads of the Northwest for commercial supremacy in gathering in and controlling the transportation business of this part of the growing West. Finding here a large section of country, in Northwestern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota, and Southwestern Dakota, abounding in all the elements of agricultural and manufacturing wealth (for here, be it remembered, is unlimited water-power), is it to be wondered at that the Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the St. Paul & Sioux City, and the Sioux City & Pembina Railroads are all running tilts against each other in their efforts to control the future transportation of this neighborhood,—as your readers are all aware has been going on during the past season? I say *future*, for not much transportation is yet called for. The country being yet new and undeveloped, herein these companies are paying it the highest possible compliment by thus anticipating its great future. Within a circle of 100 miles' radius from Sioux Falls, during the past year, more than 400 miles of railroads have been built, or put under contract and partially built. During that time three of these competing roads have extended their lines to and through parts of Lyon County,—including the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, a branch of the St. Paul & Sioux City, reaching from Luverne, in Minnesota, via Rock Rapids, to Doone, on the Rock River.

Need I say more on this subject than that, within the last fifteen months, the three roads last named have put in their appearance, and are now running regular trains within sight and sound of the Larchwood settlement? Sioux Falls City, hard by, the Minneapolis of Dakota, has already been reached by two of them, and two others are vigorously pushing their lines for the same growing city.

A friend reminds me that I have said not a word about the neighborhood being in the great wheat-field of the Northwest. This fact has become so well known to the country, if not to the world at large, as scarcely to need referring to; besides, this is not germane to the topic you invited me to discuss. With your kind permission, however, I will say a few words. For not only wheat, but all kinds of small grain common to such latitudes; for potatoes and the various kinds of garden-vegetables; small fruits, grapes, the hardier varieties of the apple, cherry, etc.,—its reputation is too well established to need further comment. There is one fact, however, and a most important one too, as bearing upon its future, not so well known abroad, but now universally conceded in that neighborhood, and that is, it is an admirable corn country. Till of late years, this was not claimed; but an experience of more than ten years has amply demonstrated it. Though not largely in the business, for several successive years I have myself raised fifty bushels to the acre,—many have raised more; and in no locality I have ever known is this crop so little affected by dry and wet weather,—the result, doubtless, of the most perfect natural drainage that can anywhere be found, as is confidently believed. In view of these facts, of late years much more Indian corn has been raised than formerly; and this will go on, as the people generally are increasing their supply of all kinds of stock as fast as their means will admit. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs have all done so well in that dry, invigorating climate that many changes have thus been made in farm-products, and extensive preparations are everywhere making for still greater. In no country is wheat a very reliable crop, and this fact contributes to bring about the changes here referred to.

Hoping I have not wearied you and your readers, with the compliments of the season I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JESSE W. FELL.

THE BABY'S REFLECTION.

My baby boy sat on the floor;
His big blue eyes were full of wonder,
For he had never seen before
That baby in the mirror-door—
What kept the two, so near, asunder?

He leaned toward the golden head
The mirror-border framed within,
Until twin cheeks, like roses red,
Lay side by side; then softly said,
"I can't get out; can you come in?"
—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Grant in the South.

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

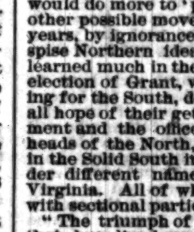
The following is an extract from a private letter written by an old Nebraskan now in the South:

"The election of Grant by a big majority would do more to 'pacify' the South than any other possible movement. Taught for a hundred years, by ignorance and slavery, to hate and despise Northern ideas and men (but they have learned much in the last eighteen years), the re-election of Grant, with his known friendly feeling for the South, destroying at the same time all hope of their getting control of the Government and the offices by the aid of the dunderheads of the North, would lead to many breaks in the Solid South into independent parties, under different names, like the Readjusters in Virginia. All of which would tend to do away with sectional parties, sectional abuse, and hate.

"The triumph of the old Democratic fraud, that has lived on the hatred of the 'nigger,' would keep the South back half a century. This country will never thrive like the North until it ceases to wrong the laborers and hate the Northern people. Until then, strife and the exodus will go on, and Northern people, with their enterprise, and industry, and capital, will come here slowly. The only way to stop all this is to kill the old Democratic party so dead that it can no longer keep alive this sectional hate and strife. I think the Republicans in the South are nearly unanimous for Grant. I do not know one that would prefer anybody else. Grant and Blaine should be the ticket. The stealing of the offices up in Maine should be a warning to the people of what they may expect if Democratic leaders ever get a chance. You probably remember how some used to ridicule me for saying Grant was the first man of the age. He now seems to be so acknowledged."

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

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The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle, and Nerve, and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax, or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the progress of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

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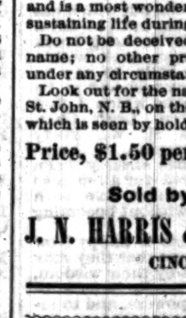
NUTS.

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FRANCE, Trudelle.......Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 p. m.
CANADA, Frungeal.......Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, B. Jouclа.......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, New York. W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Sole Agent for Chicago.

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New York to London direct.
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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 2d day of February, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Stores, etc., on the following described routes in the Department of Dakota, during the year commencing April 1st, 1880, and ending March 31, 1881:

1.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION, ON "ROUTE IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA"—from and to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

2.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION, ON "ROUTE IN MONTANA"—from and to stations in the Territory of Montana, in accordance with conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

3.—ON MISSOURI AND YELLOWSTONE RIVERS—(combined service between Yankton, D. T., and Fort Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri River, between said places, from the 20th of March to the 10th of November, 1880, and from Yankton and Bismarck, D. T., through to Fort Keogh and Big Horn Depot, M. T., and between Fort Keogh and Big Horn Depot on the Yellowstone River, from and between April 1st, and September 15th, 1880, subject to the conditions contained in the form of contract for that service. Proposals for the river route will be made for the combined service, and should specify a rate PER MILE, for each officer, enlisted man or employe and animal, and for 100 POUNDS per 100 MILES for military stores for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained.

4.—FERRIAGE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Bismarck, D. T., and between said Fort and Ferry Landing opposite thereto; subject to the conditions contained in the form of contract for that service.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000)—except for ferriage service—executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions, and upon the blank form—furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them, and that if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security at once, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) for the faithful performance of the contract. For the ferriage service—the bond accompanying the bid will be for one thousand dollars ($1,000), and the successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

In the case of river transportation, bidders must submit a list of boats, giving name, tonnage, age, &c., with which they expect to perform the service.

Blank forms of proposal, bond and contracts; also a table of distances on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, together with a statement of shipments made on said rivers; and an estimate of the quantities transported on the wagon route, during the season of 1879, to be used as a basis in determining the lowest bid, may be had on application to this office, or to the office of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Bismarck, D. T., Yankton, D. T., or Helena, M. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route in Minnesota and Dakota," "Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers," &c., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Department Commander.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County until 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Jan. 8, 1880, for all medical services, and medicines actually needed by the pauper sick in the Town of Lemont. The physician entering into this contract will be obliged to attend all cases and furnish medicines as directed by the Town Supervisor. This contract to extend for the period of one year. No bids will be entertained except from physicians having certificate from the State Board of Health. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals to be addressed to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts. D. V. PURINGTON, Chicago, Jan. 2, 1880. Chairman of Committee.

MINING BOARD.

THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD.

For some time the importance of a Mining and Stock Exchange in this city has impressed itself upon the business men of Chicago. The result has been the formation of a Stock Company under the Laws of this State, taking the name of THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD, for the purpose of carrying on the business of

A Mining and Stock Exchange.

There will be daily calls of such stocks and securities as are listed under the rules of the Board. Great care will be used in listing mining and other stocks, and it is the hope of the managers to make it a very valuable and creditable organization to Chicago.

The following are the names of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JACOB ROSENBERG, L. C. HUCK,
D. A. KOHN, HARMON SPRUANCE,
S. H. McCREA, CHAS. S. CRANE,
I. N. STILES, JESSE SPALDING,
JOHN WILLIAMS, J. W. PRESTON,
E. VON JEINSEN, WM. PENN NIXON,
GEORGE A. IVES, F. E. MORSE,
A. A. MUNGER.

THE OFFICERS:

President, JESSE SPALDING; Secretary, WM. PENN NIXON;
Vice-President, J. W. PRESTON; Treasurer, GEO. A. IVES.

THE MEMBERS:

JOHN H. AVERY, 155 La Salle-st.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st.
H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.
A. L. CHETLAIN, 171 La Salle-st.
CHAS. S. CRANE, of Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 20 S. Canal.
R. W. DUNHAM, of Wm. Young & Co., 119 La Salle.
GEO. C. ELDRIDGE, 122 La Salle-st.
F. F. ERSKINE, of Erskine & Murrison, 126 Washington-st.
A. J. FISHER, of J. K. Fisher & Co., 124 La Salle-st.
H. G. FOREMAN, 102 Washington-st.
N. P. HARRISON, of S. C. Spencer & Co., 86 La Salle.
CHAS. HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st.
IRA HOLMES, 86 Washington-st.
L. C. HUCK, Canal and Eighteenth-sts.
E. S. HUNT, 130 Dearborn-st.
GEO. A. IVES, Cashier Union National Bank.
D. A. KOHN, H. A. Kohn & Bros., Wabash-av.
WM. LOEB, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.
C. A. MAIR, of C. A. Mair & Co., 132 La Salle-st.
W. E. McHENRY, 25 Chamber of Commerce.
F. E. MORSE, 171 South Ashland-av.
S. H. McCREA, of S. H. McCrea & Co., 169 Washington.
A. A. MUNGER, of Munger, Wheeler & Co., Metropolitan Block.
WM. PENN NIXON, 119 Lake-st.
F. C. POPE, 114 La Salle-st.
W. G. PRESS & CO., 137 Madison-st.
E. PARDRIDGE, 114 State-st.
J. W. PRESTON, of J. W. Preston & Co., 7 Ch. of Com.
JOHN A. RICE, Tremont House.
JACOB ROSENBERG, Vice-Pres. International Bank.
J. W. RUMSEY, of J. W. Rumsey & Co., Chа. of Com.
F. G. SALTONSTALL, 128 La Salle-st.
JESSE SPALDING, Wholesale Lumber, 248 S. Water.
I. N. STILES, 172 LaSalle-st.
H. SPRUANCE, 122 La Salle-st.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, Clark and Madison-sts.
E. VON JEINSEN, Tremont House.
JOHN WILLIAMS, 87 Dearborn-st.
M. WEINSCHENK, 164 La Salle-st., Room 37.
E. E. WOOD, Evening Journal.

The Offices of the Board are at
143 MADISON-ST.,
Where persons interested are requested to call. All communications should be addressed to
THE CHICAGO MINING BOARD,
143 Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL.

MASTER'S SALE.

United States of America: In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Chancery.

James F. Secor and William Tracy vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Original Bill.

Edward Weston, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Joseph T. Thomas, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

In pursuance of a decree of the said Court, entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1879, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction at the west front door of the National Life-Insurance Company Building, 159 to 163 La Salle-st., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as directed in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subject as hereinafter mentioned and as recited in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentieth (20th) day of January, A. D. 1880, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said last-named day, the premises and property mentioned and described in said decree, and in the mortgages therein referred to, as follows, to wit: All and singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situated, lying, and being in the State of Illinois, and extending from the City of Peoria to the west line of the State of Indiana, passing into or through the Counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Ford, and Iroquois, the western terminus being within the City of Peoria, and the eastern terminus being at the eastern boundary of the State of Illinois, where the said railroad connects with the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railway in the State of Indiana, the length thereof being as near as may be one hundred and ten (110) miles, including all the rights of way, yards, and rights of way, depot grounds, and other lands; all tracts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures; all depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine-shops and other shops, held or acquired for use in connection with the said railway or the business thereof; and including, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling-stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials for constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing the said railway, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railway, or the construction, maintenance, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatever name or nature, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, of, in, and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company's railroad tracks, lands, grounds, buildings, and property constructed and situated in the State of Illinois, commencing at the Town of Warsaw, at the Mississippi River, and running thence eastward to the Illinois River at Peoria, with all tracks, sidings, road-bed and tracks, sidings and branches, lands, stations, and shops, cars, engines, tools and machinery, and all rights, credits, and franchises of the said Company, including, and meaning to include, all the property, real and personal, of the said Company.

The said above described property being, and being intended to be, all and singular the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, as described in the mortgages or trust deeds hereinabove recited, and including the branch railroad from La Harpe to Lomax Station, in the County of Henderson, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company in and to any and all lands, depots and depot grounds, tracks, side-tracks, and other property and appurtenances situate in the City of Burlington, in the State of Iowa, including the rights of way, the road-bed, superstructures, buildings, shops, and all stations and lands, and all the fixtures and structures thereon, of whatever names and natures, used and to be used in operating said railroad, and all tools, implements, cars, engines, and rolling-stock, and equipments belonging to said Railway Company, and all supplies and material provided by said Company, or the Receiver thereof, to be used in operating said railroad, and all moneys, choses in action, contracts, agreements, property, real and personal, acquired or held by the Receiver, together with all corporate franchises of said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, including all the franchises of all the corporations of which said railway had been composed by consolidation or otherwise.

But said sale will be made subject, nevertheless, to the rights and equities, if any such there be, of all persons or corporations claiming, or to claim, any right, title, interest, or lien in, to or upon the lands, tenements, and real estate of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, situate in Burlington, in the State of Iowa, under or by virtue of a certain mortgage or trust-deed made by said last-named Company to William H. Osborn and William Tracy, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Des Moines County, in the State of Iowa, on or about the 21st day of October, 1873; and subject also to the prior lien of the mortgage made by the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company to William H. Osborn and J. Newton Perkins, Trustees, bearing date March 11, 1857, on the property in said mortgage described as a security for 416 bonds of $1,000 each, now outstanding; and subject also to an agreement between the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated the 11th of March, 1857, as modified and extended in the decree herein; and subject also to the rights and interests of Hiram Thornton in the right of way of the branch railroad between Hamilton and Warsaw.

The said mortgaged property will be sold absolutely, and without the privilege of redemption, and free, clear, and discharged of and from all contracts, leases, and agreements made by the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company with any person or corporation since the execution and delivery of any of the said mortgages or trust deeds hereinabove set forth.

Said sale will also be made subject to all sums legally due for taxes, which are an absolute legal lien upon the property of the said Company prior to said mortgages.

The terms of such sale will be as follows: The sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid in cash to the said Master in Chancery by any approved bidder at the time of the sale, the remainder of such bid to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale by the court as it may then determine, either in cash or in the bonds of the said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, as provided in said decree.

For any information in regard to the said property, and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the decree on file in the said cause.

HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.
Dated Chicago, December 12, A. D. 1879.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:50 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City & Denver Short Lines.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 a m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:30 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:10 p m	‡†7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:30 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:45 p m	* 7:35 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:30 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:25 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:35 a m

MEDICAL.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE HOME.

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An Interesting Exhibition of the Kitchen Garden School and Its Workings.

Several Poems Precipitated upon an Innocent and Unsuspecting Public.

Miscellaneous Contributions on Weak Lungs, Boarding-Houses, Yeast, Babies, Etc.

DEATH-ROSES.

When I die, dearest, forget not the cross
Which you promised to place with your hands
On the coffin-lid, on the last earth day
That should bind me with its bands.

There will be other blooms as tributes of love,
But your's will excel them all;
And the perfumes will reach me, though far away,
In that transcendently beautiful hall,

Where I look up, and out, and down,
And see wondrous lovely things;
But I know of them all there'll be nothing so fair
As the blossoms my loved one brings.

I would in that hour I could look in your face,
Could open my eyes unto thine,
Where so oft in the past I have seen the love-light
Tell your soul-life, and tremulous shine.

If your tears should fall on my marble lips
In that hour when we are alone,
Remember, a blessing will consecrate each
As I number them one by one.

For both will be living the day you bring
White roses my casket to crown—
Yes, you will be here and I will be there,
Till your soul to my soul be flown.

In these times of life I thank you, love,
While my heart beats strong and clear,
As I think of that day when, thanking you most,
My voice will be lost to your ear.

FAREL HART.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Helen E. Klein,	Working Bee,
Old Timer,	Lulu M. W.,
F.,	Marguerite,
Excinese,	Topsey Tinkle.
Frank Cushing,	Caxton.
L. M.,	

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—I was sitting alone the other evening, thinking over what I could say to my friends of The Home. Friends! How pleasant it is to feel so warm an interest in all the members, and a desire to take Bittersweet by the hand, and wander with her to meet them, and greet them as friends. How I have wandered from my subject, and, while diverging into these side-tracks, left myself so long alone without so much as the strange, weird companionship of firelight. I had a book in my hand, and was idly turning the leaves, when my eyes became riveted upon words that read like this: "See what I am," not "See what my father was." It was one of those fine grains of gold we often come upon unawares, and, as I read, the thought began to broaden and widen itself into pictures; from pictures it passed on into realities.

"See what my father was," a passport into society, a recommendation to favor and easy affluence. A pass, bearing upon its face, "See what my father was." "Admit one," and the gay deceiver, living upon the fruits of another's brain, benefited by the industry of another's hands, currying favor and respect under a false garb, is ushered into all circles as a "splendid addition." Side by side with him walks one of Nature's noblemen and one of Nature's children.

Side by side with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks.

But to what doom fated! We hear the verdict, "He is a nobody; his father was a nobody." If studied, what do we find in him? First, human nature, enough to make him sympathetic and prone to charity, enough to make him strong to resist, wise to know the sins that flesh is heir to. He possesses not firmness only, but life, elasticity, brains to coin thoughts, thoughts to invent, a strong right hand to wield the implements of labor, and a soul filled with love of God and his fellow-men.

Yet our would-be judges condemn him to exile from social intercourse with kindred minds because he sprang from nobody, and no light is allowed to shine upon his lonely isle until he bridges the chasm with the sovereign influence of gold, and he then becomes the worthy progenitor of a worthy race. Thank heaven! this influence of pedigree is becoming less and less the criterion of true manhood, and the time is coming, if not already here, when mind and morals will make the man.

'Tis a strange though evident fact that a man who has worked early and late, who has studied diligently and well to gain a position of trust and honor among men, is the one who least often imposes real and actual labor upon his son. The father sows, the son reaps. From infancy the son is surrounded with luxury, his boyhood days kept free from trouble or care, his youth made one of ease and pleasure, and his manhood one of indolence. He pretends to do, but never accomplishes anything. I do not intend to convey the idea that the father should throw the child helpless on the world, but that, profiting by experience, he should instil into the child's mind the necessity of independence, the truth and beauty of living upon the merits of his own deeds.

Standing the other day in my room, a little bright-eyed imp of a brother came and stood before the mirror, saying: "If you'd stand there and I'd stand here, I'd see everything you'd do." Too true! Would I—would any of us—be willing to stand before the mirrors of our conscience and see how its lustre is dimmed by every vile breath? So every hour a man careers through the world, gaining attention because of the beautiful mantle of his father he has thrown about his shoulders, is a blemish upon the beautifully polished surface. They think much of what their fathers were, often of what they may be, but seldom of what they are.

This is truth spoken only of the son; insert "daughter" every time and the truth remains the same. A luxurious life is hers, filled with balls, parties, and the social tidbits. I don't decry such things,—but let them come as recreation. Like a pupil who has been poring over his book, the welcome recess-bell sounds only more welcome as it hails a time of rest and a cessation of labor. Have work to do, and lesson hours too. The poor silly rester in an easy chair has become absorbed in the great central I, and is so far up in the clouds that struggling humanity may cry out in vain to her dull ears. Have a purpose in life, something to live for, something to work for. Borrow only from your father his strength and will, his nobleness and trueness of purpose, just as much of his brains as the gods will, and fight the fight alone. I am no advocate of Woman's Rights, with a big W and R, but I do hold that a woman should be educated to a trade or profession as well as man. Give the girls a chance.

A very happy New-Year to all, and a bright, successful year to The Home. MADGE.

THOSE TWINS.

A FEMININE PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 29.—I have just returned home from a visit to my parents and old-time friends, and it seems that, by some fatality, on the very day that Biggs in a down-town saloon was like a driveling idiot telling his family troubles [?] to his friend, and touching glasses with a woman of queer, if not questionable, habits, I paid a visit to the woman who is the cause of all his wo, the woman who has wrecked his life's happiness by her disregard of his wishes.

A very nice little waitress opened the door and conducted me, not to the parlor, but to the family sitting-room, saying, as she did so, that Mr. B—— had shut the heat from the parlors for the present. I could but look around me and think what a careful, painstaking mistress this house must have, for it is a large house, and well furnished. I took a peep into the library while left alone, and it did me good to look at the cozy grate with its bright rug in front, a big easy chair near, with a student lamp all ready to light, and no end of things in the room to prove that not only a delicate, but thoughtful hand had been in the habit of caring for it. I had asked for the nurse, and she soon came to me, but she looked so troubled that I said at once I hoped Belle was as well as could be expected.

She replied that she had been doing nicely until to-day. I looked surprised. I saw it was something serious to the nurse.

She continued, in a moment, saying that Mr. B—— was very irritable; that when the first baby was born he behaved in a very unmanly manner.

"He never has even seemed to become reconciled to the child, and now he is worse than ever. This morning little Dot asked for milk the second time before it was brought, and her father boxed her ears soundly."

All mothers know how Belle felt, and when he went to her door to ask if anything was wanted for the house, she said, "How could you strike such a little child? I'd rather you would strike me."

"Madam," he said, "if children are to increase in this house at the present rate, it is time to commence to rule them."

Poor Belle, no wonder she was nervous. The nurse let me go up to see her, though, and I am glad I did. And I taught that little woman a lesson on home-duty and married life generally that she will remember, and put in practice, too.

She told me that poor Biggs had not mentioned the new babies, and nurse had a card printed and laid it by his plate to inform him of the arrival.

But Belle will soon get her strength back, and when those babies are consigned to the nursery she won't spend her time cosseting Biggs. I think she will find it quite as pleasant to live for her own and her friends' happiness, as to spend her life trying to please a man who only lives for his own comfort. I suppose I should not have rushed into your office in this manner if I had not read Forty Years' letter. I wanted to pinch some one when I saw that card, and thought how it looked by the side of his plate. He forgot to tell where it came from. If this goes to waste, I shall know that the Conductor knows as much about Biggs as I do. If I was 23, I should move to Grand Rapids. Forty Years, I always read The Home before sleeping Saturday night, and I feel as though some of you were old friends.

AUNT MINN.

AJAX.

HIS OPINION OF FORTY YEARS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—In 1876, during the summer months, a huge log floated rapidly down the rushing Niagara and caught upon a ledge of rocks on the very brink of the great falls. One end of it projected boldly out over the yawning abyss below and the other defiantly opposed the leaping waters that seemed determined to shoulder it and carry it off from its conspicuous position. It remained in that situation for nearly a month, yet it seemed to the beholder that every moment it was about to succumb to the blandishment brought to bear upon it. I can remember distinctly how defiantly and scornfully it looked upon the eager element crowding around. But the huge stranger seemed to say to the huzzaing waves: "You may coax other logs to move along with you, and buffet them about as you please, but I don't propose to move from here; and you might as well understand first as last that I will not mix up in any such crowd or countenance your conduct in any way, shape, or manner." Then it seemed as though the waves grew playful and fairly leaped upon the giant in coquetish glee, inviting it to join them in their uproarious glee. They danced and laughed in free and unrestrained mirth, that they were unfettered and slave to no power, and with smiling faces offered to share it with this stern, unyielding intruder. But the cause of the turmoil rejected all overtures and frowned sullenly upon all who approached it.

That log is Forty Years. That resistless river is the mighty stream of humanity rushing through the world. And although, like the swift Niagara, this river of humanity is made up of gleeful, happy waves, free and laden with blessings, abounding in stout hearts and generous, whole-souled men and women who make this earth second only to Heaven, yet Forty Years rears his giant frame against its current, and says: "I will none of it. I have decreed that there is no happiness, no faith, among men, and I am determined to wrap the cloak of skepticism around me and sneer at trusting, Christian hearts that sweep by me, and discourage everything that tends to develop the true, good, and beautiful in humanity." Forty Years is sour, and I am surprised at it. He acts and feels exactly as all men and women do at 20, but he seems not to have shaken it off as the rest of us have done. Somehow or other, every time I think of Forty Years, I am reminded of the Pyramids or the Coliseum,—a sort of magnificent ruin, not of much practical benefit to anybody, but a good thing to put under a glass case as a warning to unruly Sunday-school scholars that the way of the skeptic is hard.

It was a belief among the ancient Egyptians that when any one died the soul passed into the body of some one who was born the moment they died, and I have been afraid sometimes that, unfortunately for Forty Years, when he was born, nobody died, and that he has been rambling up and down the earth a soulless being, with neither the inclination nor capacity to believe in God or humanity.

Forty Years, loosen yourself from the rocks of exclusiveness and distrust and float awhile in the broad current of humanity. Let the free air of Heaven play about you. Rub against your fellow-beings, and you will discover that this is indeed a bright, glorious world, that there is faith, truth, and virtue in it, that there is a warm, genial current of happiness running through it free as air, that the spirit of Christian civilization has permeated it, and the wisdom of God is manifested in it, encouraging and developing all that is manly in man and noble in nobility.

The spring of the world has come, and Forty Years, a pendent icicle under the shadow of the north side of it, refuses to believe that the season has changed.

F., your kindness is only exceeded by your good looks. Consider my hat off and your humble servant making his "profoundest." But please don't call me a philosopher. I don't like them. They are old and musty, and I hope I am neither.

Chat, I liked your last letter to The Home. I was in hopes that while you were about it you would bounce David Copperfield for not sticking to Emily. Your letters improve with age, and add greatly to the interest of The Home. Raven Hair made a magnificent start, but I am told that she has suffered a relapse.

And now, that the bright light of a Happy New-Year may burst upon the entire Home is the prayer of AJAX.

THE HOME CLUB.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Kitchen-School Festival, given by THE TRIBUNE Home Club, came off at 99 South Desplaines street, Dec. 27, according to appointment, and was highly enjoyed by the little workers themselves as well as the friends assembled to witness the manner of teaching and the progress made in domestic training by the class. Tables were set and cleared, dishes washed, beds made, and brooms handled, the whole done in time to the chords of the piano; after which a lesson in waiting on the door-bell was given, a game or two indulged in, and the class placed in order for receiving the gifts Santa Claus had reserved for them from his Christmas store.

The ladies of the Club would tender their grateful acknowledgment to Mr. John Kranz for the donation of an ample box of candies, and also to Sea & Co. for a generous supply of children's toys, the presentation of which brought merry dimples to the cheeks of the little waifs.

It is strange that there are not more people of means who will come forward to the assistance of the faithful workers who have the school in charge, and help to bear the burden by a small outlay of money, even though they take none of the responsibility upon themselves. The President goes into the battle like a faithful General, and if success is possible with so little help from those who will reap the benefit of her exertions, it will surely be gained by the persistent efforts she so unhesitatingly puts forth.

Such apathy on the part of ladies who are at the mercy of ignorant servants, and who ought to look forward to something better through the agency of the Kitchen-School, seems quite unaccountable. The good work will be carried on until the funds now in the treasury are expended, but, after that, unless assistance comes from some source not now under consideration, it must stop, and the tide of abuse and mismanagement we are now striving to stem be allowed to flow on its course unmolested until some more propitious season shall offer, and some other adventurous bark be launched to try its fate amid the surges.

We have this consolation: Even though the summer should find us unable, from lack of funds and encouragement, to continue in the good work, those who have had even this short season of tuition will never forget the little songs that give them the rules of domestic labor.

The next monthly meeting of the Club will be held Wednesday, Jan. 14,—the first session of the new year.

Olive Green, I am glad to greet you again. Thanks for kind words, and visit us often, please. You little thought, when you were so mercilessly handled by some of the sisterhood for the desire to see something more in the literary line creeping into The Home that what was then a medley of wants, exchanges, cooking recipes, etc., would some day be entirely given over to the pursuits you were condemned for suggesting. But even now many are grieving that no more household helps are found in The Home. If the writers will all plunge into the troubled sea of literature, the Conductor is not to blame. If no one wants a canton-flannel menagerie, he can not help it. If nobody will tell him how to bring up a family of children judiciously, he can not give The Home advice on that point.

Kitchen Devotee, can not you lead the way with something instructive in your line?

I never essayed but one recipe, and that was the one Olive Green mentions,—the recipe for preserving comforters. I had never thought of rearing a monument, Olive, but hope some one may be benefited by the idea, and I think many have. I only wonder no one ever thought of keeping the ends of comforters clean in that manner before.

ORLENA.

POETRY.

UNDER THE STARS.

Under the stars, ah he kissed me,
 The first, sweetest, tenderest time,
Our hearts like the winds of Elysian
 Were singing a glad, wordless rhyme,
And rustling leaflets above us
 Were playing a sweet, fairy chime.

Under the stars, there we parted,
 His words were so tender and low,
With kisses as sweet as the angels',
 And eyes full of hope's tender glow,
He whispered, "A little while only
 And then—darling, I love you so."

Under the stars he is sleeping,
 Fast bound in a chill, dreamless chain,
The stars beam so pitifully tender,
 The leaves chant a mourning refrain,
And I sob alone in the twilight,
 Alone with my desolate pain.

LYDIA F. HINMAN.

WANTS TO GET IN.

I want to be a Homeite,
And with the Homeits stand,
A pen behind my right ear,
A "dictionaire" in hand.
I'll bow to the Conductor,
And smile the sweetest way;
I'll be so very charming
He cannot say me nay.

I'll n'er be argumentative,
Nor ever sneer a sneer.
Should Simon P. C. look at me
I'll drop my eyes in fear.
I'll never look flirtations—
Well, "hardly ever," I mean.
I'll flee the dreadful Bachelor,
Nor tempt his satire keen.

But I must say a pitying word
To the Secretary B. H. A.:
"Possess your soul in patience,"
We'll hit your case some day.
Is that the lonely corner
Where Frank on a Cushing sits?
Oh! pray do not disturb him,
He is "warming his five wits."

But the emblem o'er the portal
Is a canton-flannel dove;
So to Grandma dear, and Homeites all,
I kiss my hand in love.
And, by your leave, I'll place my chair—
If room and space be plenty—
By dear but dangerous Forty Years,
For I'm—— BEWITCHING TWENTY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.

FADED FLOWERS.

A bunch of purple pansies
With a rose geranium leaf—
Only a few dried flowers
Pressed in this letter brief.

But oh! those faded flowers,
Tied with a silken thread,
Hold in their shriveled petals
A heart-dream sad and dead.

O, dream of youth! whose mem'ry still
Taunts me with happiness fled;
Would that I could lay thee too
In the grave with these flowers dead.

KATIE GODFREY.

SYRINGA.

O syringa, white syringa,
Thy sweet fragrance filled the air
Round the door-sill where thy blossoms
In the wind swung thick and fair.

O syringa, sweet syringa,
Summer-time is in the room;
I can see thy blossoms shining
Faintly through the dark and gloom.

O syringa, fair syringa,
None of God's flowers are more fair;
Years ago my mother wore them
At her throat and in her hair.

And syringa, frail syringa,
When the little one lay dead,
Thy sweet, pallid buds lay round him,
At the feet and at the head.

O syringa, sweet syringa,
Set with almond and with rue,
Of all the flowers in the old garden,
Thine the dearest ones that grew!

LULU M. W.

THE BABY ACROSS THE WAY.

There's a dear little baby across the way,
 A baby with eyes so blue,
And sweet little lips, that seem to say
 To every one, "I love you."

But when I look at that baby fair,
 It makes me lonely and sad;
Those sweet blue eyes, and that golden hair,
 Never can make me glad.

For they bring to my mind the happy days,
 In the long, sad years that have flown,
And I dream of my baby's pretty ways,
 And wake, to my sorrow, alone.

Alone! How the sad word lingers,
 As I glance across the way,
And watch those baby fingers,
 Happy in innocent play.

For once I'd a dear little baby myself—
 That once seems so far away;
And mine was a little blue-eyed elf,
 Like the one across the way.

Oh! fond young mother, soothing to rest
 Your dimpled baby upon your breast,
Sing, and be happy, your lullaby low,
 As I sung mine, long, long ago.

JEFFIE E. FORBUSH.

WINONA, Minn., December, 1879.

THERE COMETH A GLAD TO-MORROW.

There are times when the clouds of sorrow
 Seem ready to break and fall—
When there cometh no glad to-morrow,
 And darkness is over all.
When the heart is heavy with sadness,
 And the eyes are dim with tears,
When there cometh to us no gladness
 With the cypress-laden years.

It rains; but the sun shineth after,
 And silver-lineth the cloud;
There are tears—anon cometh laughter,
 Hope lifteth the head that was bowed.
Repine not, though shrouded in sorrow,
 Look up, there's joy for thee yet,
And there cometh a glad to-morrow—
 Thy God will never forget.

MARION MAY.

WEAK LUNGS.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT ALABAMA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NORCROSS, Ala., Dec. 20.—In The Home of Dec. 13, I had a letter in reply to one by Weak Lungs. I signed my own name to it so that any reader who wanted more information on the subject might write to me. It was hard to be one of a party of maskers and be the only one without a mask, but I thought that by doing so I would best serve the interests of the Homites. I have received so many letters of inquiry that I am confident that another letter, that will answer the most common questions asked, will not be generally uninteresting.

"How are Northern people treated?" Just as people from New York are treated in Illinois. A man worthy of respect is respected. If he goes about preaching Northern superiority in all things, and sneering at all the peculiarities of the country and the people, he gets a severe letting alone. Excepting this class I have not talked with anyone from the North on the subject who has not expressed himself pleased with his reception as a stranger and good treatment as a citizen. There is bitterness toward the North on political grounds, but nothing of this bitterness is shown toward individual Northerners.

The average summer temperature is 75 degrees; the winter average is 44 degrees. The lowest that the mercury has reached at this place was 6 degrees above zero. This was on two mornings in January of this year. It reached the same point at Mobile. The highest temperature of any day last summer was 96 degrees. In cities of the North, even in Canada, it went up to 100 and upwards. The mean relative humidity at Atlanta for the first four months of 1879 was, according to the Signal Service reports, 56.4. These statements indicate a climate not warm enough in winter to be relaxing and not too warm in summer to be endurable. The long and delightful spring with the gradual approach of summer prepares the system for summer heat.

To those who do not know what amount of dryness and what temperature make a climate most desirable for diseases of the throat and lungs, the following facts may be of interest: One of the most prominent physicians of Atlanta, who has practiced in that city since 1856, says that he has not seen more than a dozen cases of consumption that originated there. Another says that he has seen but one in fourteen years; another, that he has seen but one in ten years. Atlanta has 41,000 inhabitants.

Gwinnet County, in which Norcross is situated, is a fair example of this section of the country, and the following figures, take from the Georgia Manual, will answer the question, "What is the character of the population?" etc.:

"Population in 1870, 12,435,—10,276 whites and 2,159 blacks; 75 per cent of field labor performed by whites; twenty Baptist churches, fifteen Methodist, five Episcopal, and several Presbyterian." Norcross has 600 inhabitants, two churches, one good private school, a railroad, with telegraph and express office, four daily passenger trains, and three daily mails. Good board can be had for $20 to $25 per calendar month. This includes room, fire, lights, etc.

The question is often asked, "Can a Northern man get such things to eat as he is accustomed to at home?" I can only answer for my own boarding-place. I, with several other boarders from the North, have had our roast beef, broiled steaks, oatmeal, and "light bread," while Southerners at the same table had their fried chicken, hominy and gravy, and hot biscuit, our only common ground being hot waffles.

Farming offers many inducements to any one who understands it. The soil is fertile and produces the grains and vegetables of the North and at the same time those of the South. Cotton is the staple. Farmers here, with a system of agriculture exceedingly rude, and habits far from industrious, make a comfortable living. An industrious and intelligent Northern farmer could make money. Fruit and dairy farming offer special inducements.

This is a poor place for one to come to who has no capital and wants employment. Unskilled labor is monopolized by the blacks. Of skilled labor and professional work of all kinds the supply is already much greater than the demand.

I have already written more than I intended. If any of the readers of The Home desire any further information I will cheerfully give it if he will write to me for it. A. M. COOPER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVIEWS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Dec. 14.—As there is an urgent call for both interesting and sensible reading, will not those who have traveled give us descriptive letters of any city in Europe or America, with all the little items of interest? Who will give us a review of "Faust," Burns, Mme. de Steal, and others, or a review of any valuable book? PENDENNIS.

POISON IN YEAST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—I have several times heard that arsenic was used in the preparation of compressed yeast. Can any of your readers give positive information on that point? If the statement is true, the fact ought to be known, for, though the quantity doubtless is so small that consumers may not preceive immediate results, yet after a while it must prove very destructive to health and life by its cumulative effects.

HATTIE.

POEM WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Can you tell me who is the author and where can be found the lines something like the following:

It was 8 o'clock, and near the fire
My ruddy little boy was seated;
And with the title of a sire
My ears expected to be greeted.
But vain the thought—by sleep oppressed,
His head reclined upon his breast,
Or, nodding, rolled from side to side.

CHARLES M. BARBER.

THAT BABY'S NAME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill, Dec. 29.—How many remember the little girl who wanted a name for mamma's baby, promising the baby's picture to the one who sent the prettiest one? I am that little girl and am only 8 years old. Mamma helps me write this. I mean, I do the thinking and she does the writing. I am sure my part is the hardest; but mamma says when I think hard she writes easy, but when I think easy it makes her write hard. Isn't that funny? I received names from Mrs. Weston Hulbert, Miss Jennie Moffett, Minnie Woodward, Mamie Evangaline, Mrs. D. C. Smith, Irene Compton, "F. K." Tip, Mrs. Mollie Bowen, Frankie Ewing, Quality Hill, Miss Hettie B. Anderson, and Sile. We have named the "sweet little baby—so sweet it must have a nice name"—"Constance Ira Dell." "Constance" was sent by Mrs. Weston Hulbert, "Ira" by Minnie Woodward, and the "Dell" we named for "F." I presume she will think we have taken her advise, and buttered the bread on both sides, and then split it in the middle and buttered it. That speech will make her immortal (mamma says). So the baby's initials are C. I. D. R., which spells cider the new way.

If any one would like a list of the names sent I will send them if they will address me in care of the Postmaster.

Mrs. W. H., F., and M. W., look for the baby's picture soon. All who wrote were very kind to notice a little girl's letter. SISTER.

WHAT IS IT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—I have long been a constant reader of The Home, and, while I like many of its members, there are as many that I dislike.

This is my first effort in the way of writing for the public, and I do hope it will be crowned with success. I am going to remember all facts, such as writing on only one side of the paper and not making my speech too long. I want to hear the opinion of some one in regard to the young men.

Much has latterly been said about silly girls. Now, I am just sweet 16, and have had a year in the High School with the object in view of studying medicine, and I do not consider myself either silly or conceited. Now, I want to know where you find your sensible young men if the girls this side of 20 are silly. Giving the young men the advantage of from two to ten years,—and people grow wise as they grow old,—I have met with but precious few who could be lively and entertaining, and at the same time talk sense. They seem to imagine that the young ladies can't understand anything but their silly, conceited jargon.

I have every advantage most girls have to meet with the young men of this city, for I move and am well acquainted in one of our city church's society; also, I have a father who will take me anywhere, being neither too old nor gouty to enjoy young and lively company. I am a lover of a lively time, although not very lively myself. Am generally considered odd by many of my acquaintances because I enjoy the society of married people to that of young. I dance and skate, like music (although no musician) and cards. Abominate flirting and conceited young men.

Hoping this will some day see print and not the ever yawning waste-basket, this will answer for to-day. AVIS.

SOME APHORISMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ill., Dec. 26.—I am much interested in The Home, and permit me, with your permission, to enter as one of its contributors. A department of this character in a newspaper naturally finds many warm friends, and I think this partially accounts for the unparalleled demand for THE TRIBUNE on Saturday.

I desire to say a few words on self-reliance,—one of the most essential elements to success in human life,—which, I presume, will interest The Home readers. "God helps those who help themselves" should be the motto carved in letters of marble on the memory of every individual. Lean not upon Charity for support, but exert all your energies to make yourself independent and respected. Cast your bark upon the sea of life with the determination to meet good or evil,—with the determination to rely upon your own abilities,—and by-and-by the dark clouds of disaster and misfortune will drift away, and the bright rays of hope, prosperity, and future success will encourage and stimulate you by their exhilarating influence. The difficulties and hardships strewn along the path of life are placed before us by an All-Wise Being, who doeth everything for the best. The sons of the rich, nursed in the lap of luxury, who never know what misfortune and penury are,—they are the ones who become specimens of immorality and ignorance; they are the men of humble origin, who were rocked in home-made cradles and fed on bread and molasses, that work themselves up to lofty and trustworthy positions, and become esteemed members of society. Let every person fight his battles of life with the good lance of labor and study, and advance his own interests by self-application. Make use of Fortune all you can, but depend not too much upon her, for she is fickle and will deceive you when you least look for it. LEE MITCHELL.

A NEWCOMER'S GREETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Another old subscriber, another constant reader, another embryotic mind, and another eager, inquiring, and inquisitive individual thrusts his chirography, his hobbies, and his avoirdupois against the door of The Home and pleads for admission, relying not so much upon the quantity or quality of his baggage as upon the great, broad heart of the Conductor to gain him his admission ticket.

Once within the sacred precincts of The Home circle, which two or three years ago could number its contributors on the fingers, but which has gone on broadening and enlarging until to-day a directory is an absolute necessity to keep track of its numerous members,—I say, once within this charmed circle I have but little to say in making my debut save to pay my respects to its very large honor-roll, chief among which I find inscribed the names of Fern Leaf, Chat, France, Bitter Sweet, Lulu M. W., Forty Years, and Li—. I crave pardon. I humbly apologize, for surely *he* has already been consigned to the place prepared for all men so wicked that a good woman cannot live with them for ever so short a time without becoming "saturated" with their vices.

To each and all of these I wish a happy New Year, and couple with it the hope that they may long be spared to instruct us by their wisdom, amuse us by their vagaries, to excite in us wonder at the plentitude of their powers, and to incite us to emulation of their many virtues.

Ah me! how I wish I had the wisdom of a Fern Leaf; the womanliness (as exemplified by the diversified character of her writings) of a Bitter Sweet; the happy combination of fun, frolic, and staid sober thoughts, as the fit takes her, of a Chat; the love of humanity which marks and adds additional charms to the poetry and prose of Lulu M. W.; the bright scintillations of wit and wisdom which emanate from the brain of France; and, last of all, how I wish I had the wondrous store of knowledge (and the faculty to express it) which has been accumulating in the mind of the philosopher of The Home of Forty Years.

Of all these cravings of a poor human heart in a search after happiness more anon. SAM.

ABOUT BOARDING HOUSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 18.—Not So Sensible served me just right; the only bit of sense in the letter being my endeavor to show appreciation of a man who, as F. says, "is ahead of his age." Bob's letter is good. O, that muddy coffee, the hash, and the prunes, 'round which cluster so many pleasant associations in the way of wandering hairs, disintegrated flies, and—your pardon, sweet friends! Judging from her letter, I should agree with Bob that Boarding-House Keeper has mistaken her vocation. The average boarding-house landlady owes her existence as such to that law of nature called by Darwin "the survival of the fittest,"—a great degree of refinement, sensibility, and benevolence being, in her case, incompatible with fitness. Over the table in the dining-room of my last boarding-house hung this motto (in red and blue "worsted"): "There is no place like home," and a very appropriate motto it was, too. Now, if Boarding-House Keeper will get one printed in large poster-type with "fists," something like this:

☞ THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME! ☜

hang it in a conspicuous place, and, above all, "stick to the text," she may find herself at "83 years of age" as rich as Calla Lilly's dear old Massachusetts maiden; but only fancy her setting "corn-meal" and things before those quiet young men? The case of that old maiden lady challenges my admiration. I don't think I've been so touched since reading an account of Old Parr. Just to think of the naked she hasn't clothed, the hungry she hasn't fed; of the numerous occasions during all those eighty-three years, on which the low, descending sun has viewed from her hand no worthy action done. "It's enough to make a vessel's heart bleed." The old lady should be sent to the Poor-House (her most congenial home), and her $5,300 donated to some orphan asylum.

Oh, Xunoppopo, I infer from your letter that you are trying to be bad; though, as "it is so much easier to be bad," and as you are not only a bachelor but a Leadvillian and a philosopher, you can probably be bad without much trying. By the way, dear X——, as you have reduced goodness and badness to the status of exact sciences, won't you, please, in your next give explicit definitions of those terms for the benefit of those who, though they try to be good (poor things), are "seldom philosophers."

ONE MORE.

SOME NOTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 21.—Half frozen and quite chilled by the icy blasts of winter, I have climbed to the window of The Home. Through the gay flowers and green-house plants fostered and trained by the loving hand of Fern Leaf, I have looked in at the motley group that frequent that bright and cozy nook. Some are masquerading in gorgeous costumes not their own, picking at other's thoughts, poverty of mind forbidding any attempt at originality, while others have dropped their masks and disclosed a real throbbing human heart so dissimilar to the cold, passionless outer self that one is startled.

Minerva Recamier, I will come in at your invitation and get acquainted with the family. Olive Green, I like you, because, more than anything else, you know how to pick out a line sweet with the tender pain and unuttered yearning many real men and women have felt, "O, what shall I do with the long, long years?" Yes, what shall we do with the long, long years of the future as well as of the past? We started out with white canvas flowing from every spar, with beautiful pictures of future bliss stretching out to the horizon, with castles built in thought, peopled by our fancy with loving, happy faces, and we could see the gloom and shadow of death lightened by the oriency of life's descending sun, like "the mountain's brow illumed with fluid gold."

But now our once proud ship is wrecked, at the mercy of every wind and sea; the gay pictures have faded away, the castles have been transformed into the narrow, squalid quarters of reality, while sad-eyed, pallid faces people their chambers. A darkened plain extends on every hand, strewn with ruins,—the failures and bursted bubbles of long ago.

Again I quote from Fanny Driscoll:

Why should we tremble at the thought of death?
Is living, then, such fair, unblemished bliss?

Tremble at death! Why? Can it be there is more wo in store beyond? Rather ask, Is there anything beyond to individual spirit?

In many forms and by many sects we hear of the probationary state of man, the transitory phase of time, the survival of the fittest, and Mr. Herbert Spencer's ingeniously-wrought-out system of evolution, and we are prepared in a measure for an assertion that creation is not yet complete.

Man's work is to advance on the intellectual plane, to bring his powers of mind to their highest possible perfectness,—to leave as wide an influence, as deep a current, as high a monument to universal knowledge as possible. With such increased knowledge will come decreased crime, vice and wo, and creation be brought nearer its end. And if we thus do our part well, beat out the path and prepare the way, is it necessary to any perfect system of thought or religion that we vainly attempt to breathe into the fitful, uncertain substance that floats away at the hour of death eluding our wishful grasp,—an existence we know nothing of and cannot describe? Not that this spirit may or may not be immortal, but that it may lose its individuality, its personality, floating back like a prodigal child to be lost in the great ocean of soul. Let us do our duty well, and the latest hours will be filled with a peaceful consciousness of life well wrought out, and we be ready and content with oblivious rest when "He shall give His beloved sleep."

L. S.

HUMOR.

But few men can handle a hot lamp-chimney and say there is no place like home at the same time.

He said her hair was dyed; and, when she indignantly exclaimed, "'Tis false!" he said he presumed so.

When he sighs for her and she sighs for him, the sighin's of the times may be considered auspicious for a wedding.

Young Sportsman—"Does your father preserve at all?" Ingenuous Maiden—"O no; we use all our fruit for making tarts."

"Will your mother ever marry again?" he inquired. "Not with my approval," she answered; "such is my opinion thus far, and not a step-father."

"Your intended is hideous," says a frank French friend. "True," says the fiancee, "but if you only knew how they notice me when he's along!"

A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself: "Even as Nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

A doctor went out for a day's hunting and on coming home complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

An old rail-splitter in Indiana put the quietus upon a young man who chaffed him upon his bald head, in these words: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."

A Jersey man was once thrown 150 feet by an express-train, when he picked himself up, looked around for his hat, and remarked, "Well, if I don't find that hat, I'll make the company pay for it."

A deaf-mute used the new audiphone. "Can you pay me that $5?"—these were the first words he heard. "I prefer to remain in my original condition," he said, sternly, and threw the audiphone out of the window.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundry-man, and in three days thereafter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pig-tail to be cut off,—saying, in explanation, "Too muchee yank."

"Been having your boots half-soled?" asked Tom. "Well, yes," said Ben, who was looking a little seedy; "but they're not half s'old as my hat." And it was 3 o'clock the next afternoon before Tom understood just what he meant by it.

"Aw, my good man, what kind of a weesidence do you think would suit me?" asked an exquisit of a house-agent. After taking him in, eyeglass and all, the agent replied, "Something like a flat, I should think, would be most appropriate."

A young man who held a loaded pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains out unless the girl who had refused him would consent to have him, was coolly told by the young lady he would have to blow some brains into his head first. He didn't blow.

LOST GRACE.

Grace was beautiful,
Grace was winning—
 Dark-eyed Grace!
 Rose-lipped Grace!
We never thought of our darling's sinning,
Ever bright loveliness from the beginning—
 O beautiful, dark-eyed Grace!

Light, airy, and winsome,
Her smile sweet and tender—
 Beautiful Grace!
 Light, airy Grace!
We joyed in the glow of her dark-eyed splendor—
Light-footed, lithesome Grace so slender!
Charming, airy, dark-tressed Grace!

Music her tones were;
Never a bird sung
 Sweeter than Grace!
 Musical Grace!
Songs in her light heart sung,
Trilled from her lip and tongue—
 Musical, sweet-singing Grace!

Joyful our home
Was made by her presence—
 Beautiful Grace!
 Charming Grace!
Oh! never we thought of joy's evanescence,
Only basked in the sunshine of her presence—
 Beautiful, charming Grace!

Came then a tempter,
Slyly beguiling
 Innocent Grace!
 Child-hearted Grace!
O had we dreamed he was beguiling
Satan-like, fiendishly wiling
 Beautiful, child-hearted Grace!

God! had we laid her
Safe in the tomb—
 Beautiful Grace!
 Our darling Grace!
In her bright, glorious, virgin bloom;
Hadst Thou but called her home,
 Joy might have gone with beautiful Grace!

Christ, in Thy mercy,
Only return her—
 Wandering Grace!
 Lost, darling Grace!
By word or look we never will spurn her—
 Lost, wandering, beautiful Grace!

ELSIE M. TASCHER.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Dec. 30, 1879.

THE PUZZLER'S CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzler's Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 1,019.

A	M	E	R	R	Y	C	H	R	I	S	T	M
S	B	A	I					E	R		O	A
E	B		V					V		S		S
T	B		O	E				E	E		I	A
I	D	I	O	T	R	I	L	L	A	T	I	N
R				R	R		E	E				D
E				E		A		V				A
N				A	S	I		E				H
R	O	A	S	T	W	A	I	N	A	T	K	A
O	O		O	U					A	I	P	P
C		M		R				I		S		P
E	M		E	I				V	I		A	Y
Y	L	L	A	O	T	R	A	E	Y	W	E	N

No. 1,020.
S U A N T
 S P I R E
  E L O G E
   E V E R Y
    E R R O R

No. 1,021.
S K E E L
K E E L
E E L
E L
L

No. 1,022.
F a Y
A l E
U r N
S a l
E f T
N y E

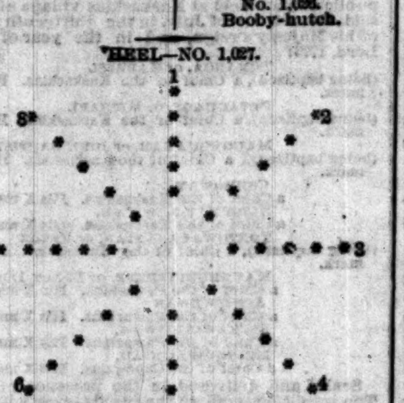
No. 1,023. Shrimp.

No. 1,024. Cag-mag.

No. 1,025. Yuletide.

No. 1,026. Booby-hutch.

WHEEL—NO. 1,027.



1, an animal; 2, a kind of soldier; 3, custom; 4, to adjust; 5, a Persian coin; 6, a game resembling backgammon; 7, the handle of a scythe-snath; 8, a Spartan magistrate. Perimeter, from 1 to 8, a mineral; hub, a plate. The spokes read toward the centre.

URBANA, Ill. PUNCH.

RHOMBOID—NO. 1,028.

Across—To efface; a pecuniary fine in Irish law; to draw out; clears of knots; a pantry; welfare. Down—In Dromios; an abbreviation of a sect; an abbreviation of a State; a river in Africa; accumulations; the act of cutting out; whips; a kind of wine; two-thirds of to scrutinize; Latin for "and"; in Henida.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,029.

An East Indian peasant; bondage; a plant in the West Indies; an East Indian tree.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill. SCOEVA.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,030.

Miss Fidget came upon the floor—
 I thought she had a first—
Dancing the second round she tore,—
 Of all she acted worst.
Her gallant beau—his name was third—
 Asked what is it that grieves her.
She wouldn't deign to speak a word,
 And so he fourths and leaves her.
In that grand fifth there was a scene
 The old man raved to find him
—— —— —— —— seventeen
Boots —— —— —— —— behind him!

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

CHARADE—NO. 1,031.

For a charade, suppose we take a word,
In speaking which four others may be heard.
The first is something which should never be
By its possessor placed in jeopardy.
The second will suggest what Indians do
When on the water in the light canoe.
The third was first created by the Lord,
For thus the Holy Scripture doth record.
The fourth a name for ocean doth declare,
Or search the alfabet, you'll find it there.
The whole, combined, will show; as I believe,
What oft is done with purpose to deceive.

NELSON, Ill. NELSONIAN.

RIDDLE—NO. 1,032.

I am sometimes within, and sometimes without,
I shut myself up, and I let myself out.
Just put me into myself and see
How snugly myself fits into me;
Then take me out of myself, and pray,
And see how quickly I'll run away.
Fixed under your feet, I have been known
To gently light on your head, I own.
Liquid or solid, flat or round,
I name the place where I'm often found.

DIXON, Ill. ENENA CHANAGRA.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,033.

I am composed of seven letters, and am very hard; in fact, am "a hard case."
My 1, if you are a sharp, you may pick out for a flat.
My 2, 3, 4, is a mole.
My 5, 6, 7, is an insect.

CHICAGO. EZEKIEL.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 1,034.

I am composed of ten letters, and am a kind of tree.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a rack for feeding cattle.
My 5, 6, is an abbreviation.
My 7, 8, 9, 10, is a nail.

STEWARD, Ill. MR. E. US.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. E. F. K.'s border to his checker-board expresses the wish of the Old Man of the C.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., sends a new puzzle in the shape of a cryptograph, which will soon appear. Thanks.

Tyro, city, says he can play a good game of checkers, but can't play on the words of Mr. K. He found Nos. 1,019 and 1,021.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., thinks it was too bad, after working two blessed hours on the checker puzzle, to be obliged to leave the g[...]ing of Mr. K. only half finished. He found "Skeel" and the "Shrimp."

Rose Maylie, Evanston, lacks time this week to answer puzzles, and inquires the whereabouts of M. Waljean, Poplar, and Happy Thought.

Novice, city, commences 1880 with his first list of answers, and does very well. He skips the first one, gives "Christmas" for the cross-[...], and doesn't want to ride in a "Booby-hutch," because he can't make it out.

Hal Megs, Nelson, Ill., has been successful with most of the words in Mr. K.'s checker wo[rk], including the border. She gets "Christmas" instead of "Yuletide" in Towhead's [...] word, and, of course, doesn't see the joke.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., on his return from a holiday excursion, takes time to work out his lesson, and has finished a most creditable work. He has every one in the list save the "Cagmag" of the Dromios. Mr. K.'s "Merry Christmas" has all the words in place, and Punch wishes Mr. K. the same and many of them.

The Dromios, Galena, Ill., say that last week's bill of fare was an unusually good one, and they send in a very good list of answers. They were fortunate in finding Punch's double acrostic, and only missed Garth's queer carriage and substituted "Christmas" for "Yuletide." They checked the checkers of Mr. K. correctly.

E. F. K., city, needed the "Booby-hutch" to complete his list, and he was also caught on the little joke of Towhead, for "Christmas" was sent instead of "Yuletide." Mr. K. and the Dromios were the only ones who sent the double acrostic aside from the author. The [...] General returns his thanks for kind wishes.

Ezekiel, city, is not partial to that historic bird that cackled once upon a time in Rome, as witness this answer to Romeo's charade:

Ye twins of Galena, have care how ye treat us,
Or, by all I owe ye, I'll fix ye quietus;
For, while ye charade I think second to none is,
Ye "Cagmag" for Christmas not as good as a bon[...]

Mr. E. Us, Steward, Ill., sent five answers to last week's list, a task that was accomplished only after some downright hard work. He says he didn't "get them after supper," as some contributors do, but put in considerable time on them. The mysterious gentleman had most of the checker work, the rhomboid, the half-square, the riddle, and sends "Christmas" for "Yuletide." Much obliged for puzzles.

Nelsonian, Nelson, Ill., after putting on his puzzler's cap, and pondering over the mysteries of Nos. 1,021 and 1,024, came to the conclusion that "Skeel" fitted the former, and answers the latter thusly:

The Dromios, skilled in their trade,
Have made an excellent charade.
"Cagmag"! Who ever heard before
Of such a word in English lore?
Or who would think a tough old goose
Could e'er be put to such a use?

OUTLIVED.

I'm haunted by a waking dream,
 When in the twilight lone I sit;
Framed like a picture doth it seem—
 As one apart, I watch and ponder it.

A long, low room—half shade, half shine—
 Bearing a nameless homelike look;
An Eastern window wreathed in vine;
 A dainty basket, and an open book.

And by the casement, where the Summer-breeze
 Lifts from her brow the sunny hair,
With mingled blushes and coquettish ease,
 Stands a young girl, so wondrous fair.

I mark with quickened pulse the matchless line
 Of pouting lip and rose-leaf cheek;
The inky length of lash that veils the blue
 Of laughing eyes that turn to seek

The questioning gaze of one who stands
 In manly pleading by her side—
Who all entreats, yet half commands
 The sweet response she would confide.

I catch the rapture of Love's first surprise—
 I mark his eyes' triumphant light;
But is it mist or tears that rise
 To blot the vision from my sight?

Then, to a sudden spell obedient,
 I turn a look, and all the room
Is heavy with the faint, sweet scent
 Of long-dead Summer's fragrant bloom.

And from their wrappings brown and old
 With tender care and long caress,
Three sacred treasures I unfold:
 A ring—a flower—a short brown tress.

Not much to move such storm of grief
 And heavy sobs as shake my breast—
The pent-up agony that seek relief
 For long suppression, ere it dies to rest.

The maddening pain and vain regret
 For days and hopes forever flown,
When all our prayers are to forget,
 Since we must bear Life's burden all alone.

Oh! what a wreck the mirror's depths reveal—
 The fantom of all youth and grace—
So gray, so worn, I almost feel
 A stranger's pity for the patient face.

And, long into the silent hours
 I brood in saddened reverie,
Till slumber with its blessed powers
 Restores the loved and lost to me.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30, 1879.

OVER ITS SHOULDER.

There walketh a live warm sorrow
 That ought to be dead and cold.
Why should the New Year borrow
 A sorrow out of the Old?

There is sorrow enough that will find it
 As it goes upon its way—
O why does it look behind it,
 To the pain of a vanished day?

There was snow on hill and meadow,
 And the sun rode high and clear;
But there fell a long, dark shadow
 From the wo of the dead Old Year.

And the Year looked over its shoulder—
 The foolish young New Year—
And felt its heart grow colder
 As the shadowy form drew near.

And the haunting spectre, stalking
 After the Year that is new,
Soon by its side is walking—
 O what can the young Year do?

It is sad, and its face grows older,
 As it hurries over the hill;
But the shadow, bolder and bolder,
 Hurries beside it still.

There is no way over the meadow,
 No path through the snow,
That the Year can take, but the shadow,
 With fleet, swift feet, will go.

If you had not looked over your shoulder
 O foolish Year and vain,
Not till your life was older
 Need you have known such pain.

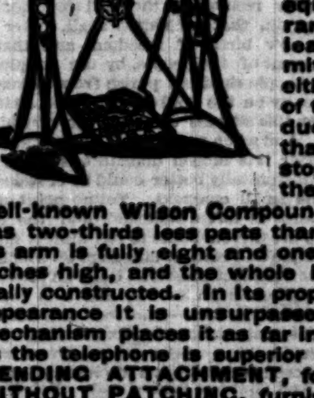
ELLA WHEELER.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for coughs, colds, etc. JAMES CORRIE, Dentist.

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